

A
DISPLAY
OF
HERALDRY.
BY
JOHN GUILLIM,
PURSUIVANT AT ARMS.

THE SIXTH EDITION.

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AND
A DICTIONARY, explaining the several Terms used by Heralds, in *English*, *Latin* and *French*.

With proper TABLES to the Whole.

L O N D O N, Printed by T. W.
For R. and J. BONWICK and R. WILKIN, } And J. WALTHOE and THO. WARD,
in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*. } in the *Temple*.

M D C C X X I V.



Mr. Guillim's

P R E F A C E

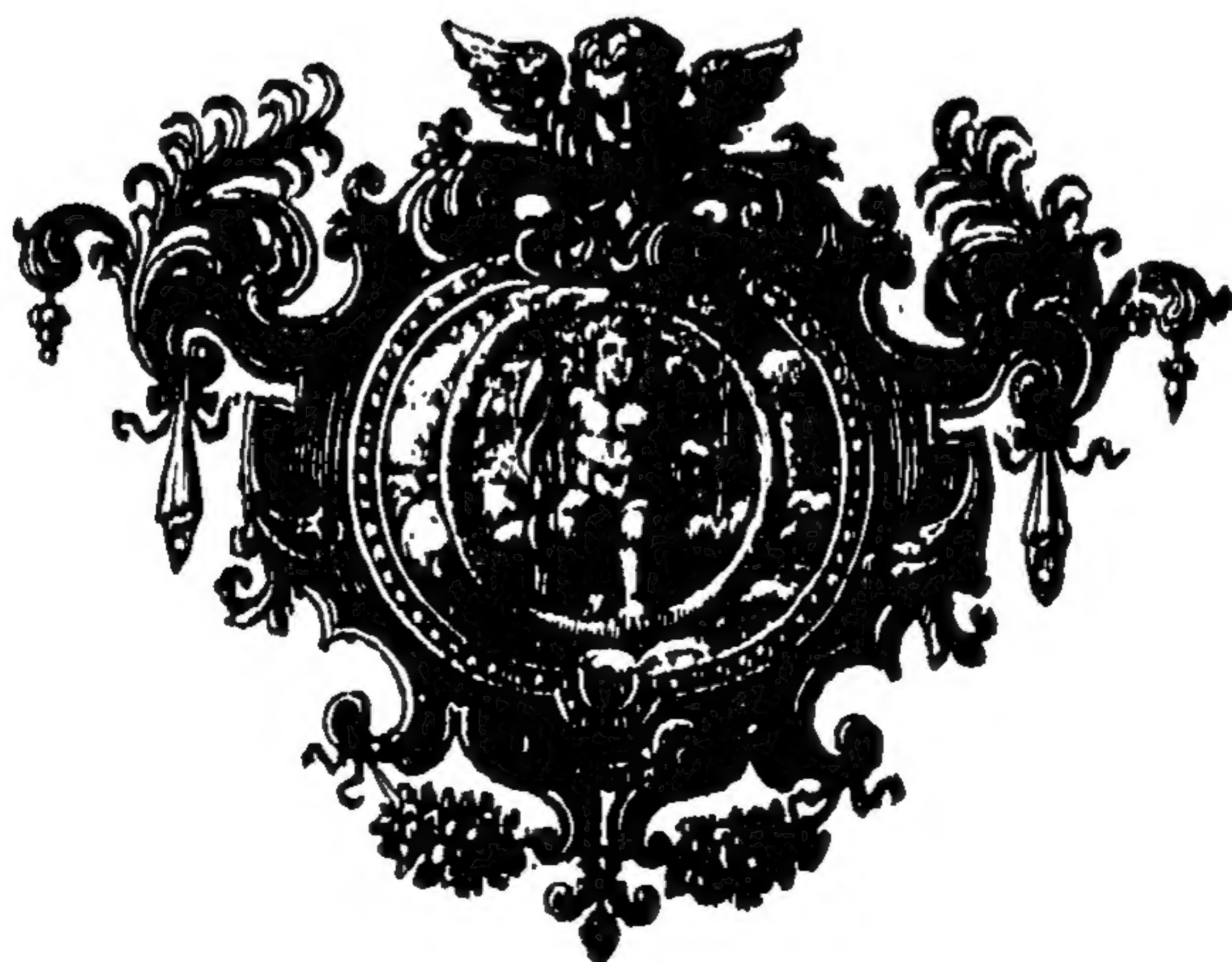
T O T H E

R E A D E R.

HOW difficult a thing it is to produce Form out of Things *shapeless* and *deformed*, and to prescribe Limits to Things *confused*, there is none but may easily perceive, if he shall take but a slight View of the *Chaos-like* Contemperation of Things, not only diverse, but repugnant in Nature, hitherto concorporated in the generous Profession of *Heraldry*: As the Forms of the pure *Cœlestial Bodies*, mix'd with gross *Terrestrials*; *Earthly Animals*, with *Watery*; *Savage Beasts*, with *Tame*; *Whole-footed Beasts*, with *Divided*; *Reptiles*, with Things *Gressible*; *Fowls of Prey*, with *Home-bred*; these again, with *River-Fowls*; *Airy Insecta*, with *Earthly*; also Things *Natural*, with *Artificial*; *Arts Liberal*, with *Mechanical*; *Military*, with *Rustical*; and *Rustick* with *Civil*. Which confused *Mixture* hath not a little discouraged many Persons (otherwise well affected to the Study of *Armory*) and impaired the Estimation of the Profession. For Redress whereof myself (tho' unablest of many) have done my Best, in this my *Display of Heraldry*, to dissolve this deformed *Lump*, distributing and digesting each Particular thereof into his peculiar *Rank*; wherein, albeit the Issue of my Enterprize be not answerable to the Height of my Desires, yet do I assure myself my Labour herein will not be altogether fruitless; forasmuch as hereby I have broken the *Ice*, and made Way to some After-comers of greater Gifts and riper Judgment, that they may give a fairer Body to this my delineated rough Draught, or Shadow of a new framed Method. For if Men of greatest Skill have failed to give absolute Form to their Works, notwithstanding their best Endeavours, with little Reason may such Perfection be expected from me, whose *Talent* is so small, as that I am forced to build wholly upon other Men's Foundations; and therefore may be thought to have undertaken an idle Task, in writing of Things formerly handled and published by Persons of more Sufficiency and greater Judgment. Notwithstanding, who knoweth not, that as every Man hath his proper Conceit and Invention, so hath he his several Drift and Purpose, so as divers Men writing of one self *Argument*, do handle the same diversly? Which being so, what letteth that every of us, writing in a diverse kind,

Mr. Guillim's Preface to the Reader.

may not without Offence to other, use our utmost Endeavours to give unto this erst unshapely and disproportionable Profession of *Heraldry*, a true *Symmetria* and proportionable Correspondence of each Part to other? Inasmuch (if I be not deceived) both they and myself do all aim at one Mark, which is so to adorn and beautify this Science, as that it being purged from her wonted Deformities, may become more plausible to many, and be favourably entertained of all; which could not be otherwise better effected, than by dissolving of this *Chaos-like*, or confused Lump, and dis severing of each Particular thereof from other, and disposing them under their peculiar Heads, which is the full Scope of these my *Travails*. Now to the End I might the better accomplish this *Task*, after I had carefully collected the chief *Grounds*, *Principles*, *Rules*, and *Observations* that *Ger. Leigh*, *Boswell*, *Ferne*, *Bara*, *Chassaneus*, and other best approved *Authors* in their several *Works* have written touching the *Rudiments* and first *Principles* of *Armory*; then did I seriously bethink myself for the orderly Distribution of those their dispersed *Notes* and *Observations* so by me collected, and digesting of them into some Form of *Method*, or at the least into some *Methodical Resemblance*, wherein, I hope, I have in some Sort accomplished my Desire, and have, for thy better Understanding and Apprehension (*Gentle Reader*) first distributed this Work into *Sections*, and those into *Chapters*, briefly shewing their several Substances and orderly Connexions; and throughout the Whole I have begun with the *Genus* of each Kind, and severed them into their *Species*, which also are subdivided into *Individua's*, annexing particular *Rules* to each several Sort. Moreover, I have added *Definitions*, *Divisions*, and *Etymologies* of the Artificial Terms peculiarly pertaining to this *Art*, bestowed the chief *Grounds*, *Principles*, *Rules*, and *Observations* under their proper Heads, and manifested their Use by Examples of special Choice, whereby they receive not only Warrant, but also lively Sense and Vigour, in Default whereof they would become destitute of all Force, according to that saying of *Aretius*, *Præcepta, quantumvis bona & concinna, mortua sunt, nisi ipse Auditor variis exemplis ea representat*. Finally, to the end that nothing should be wanting that might give thee full Contentment, I have prefix'd before every Section an *Analogical Table*, briefly comprehending the Substance of each subsequent Section, and that with such Coherence, that each of the said *Tables* answereth in a Relative Respect of the one of them to the other; so as all of them do jump together in an universal Coherence, as by their particular References doth manifestly appear; whereby I have brought to pass (though with long and difficult Labour) that in this my *Display of Heraldry*, thou mayest easily find (bestowed according to Order) whatsoever thou desirest concerning the *Principles* of this *Profession*: So that thou in short Time, and with much Ease, mayest reap not only a profitable *Gleaning*, but a plentiful *Harvest* of this my long and painful *Lucubrations*. Farewel.






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T H E

INTRODUCTION.

This Comma shows what was in Mr. Guillim's own Edition.

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Those Paragraphs without any, are peculiar to this Edition.



WHOEVER shall address himself to write of Matters of Instruction, or of any other Argument of Importance, it behoveth, that before he enter thereinto, he should resolutely determine with himself, in what Order he will handle the same: So shall he best accomplish that he hath undertaken, and inform the Understanding, and help the Memory of the Reader: For so doth Chassaneus admonish us; saying, *Prinsquam ad Scientiam perveniatur, bonum est, modum prescribere docendi, & ordinem; quia per ordinem res intellectæ magis delectant animos, mentes nutriunt, Sensus magis illuminant, & Memoriam reddunt clariorem*: Before you proceed to treat of any Science, it is best to lay down the Method and Order you intend to observe in it. For whatsoever is learn'd in good Order, is on that account more pleasing to the Soul, more apt to inform the Understanding; the Senses are clear'd, and the Memory strengthen'd by such a Method. Such Order and Course of Writing doth also procure in the Reader a Facility of Apprehension, as Erasmus noteth; saying, *Facilius discimus quæ congruo dicuntur ordine, quàm quæ sparsim & confusim*: We are apter to learn Things which are taught in a pertinent Method, than Things which are confusedly buddled together. What Order is, St. Augustine doth inform us; saying, *Ordo est parium, dispariumque rerum distributio*. Order is the Ranging of Things, of the same, or different Kinds, under convenient Heads. This Order is twofold; the one of

Nature, the other of Discipline: The Order of Nature (as Doctor Casus noteth) is a Progression from Simples to Things compound: Contrariwise, the Order of Discipline is a Proceeding from Things compound to Simples. As touching the Order that I have prefixed to my self in this Display of Heraldry, you shall understand, that forasmuch as the handling of one of those alone, sufficeth not to the effecting of my intended Method, I must of force make use of them both in some sort, according to their distinct Kinds.

Wherein, albeit the Order of Nature in Right should have the Precedence, as the more worthy, *Quia Natura regitur ab intelligentia non errante*: Because Nature is directed by unerring Wisdom: Nevertheless, in regard my principal Purpose tendeth to the prescribing of a Form of Discipline, whereunto these Tokens which we call Arms must be reduced, and therein to manifest rather their Location than their Generation, their Use than their Essence, their Shadow than their Substance; I am constrain'd to prefer the latter (which serveth directly for my Purpose) before the former, which tendeth thereto but collaterally; whose Dignity notwithstanding I purpose regardfully to observe, when I shall come to the Distribution of Things natural in their proper Places.

But before I enter on my Method, I hold it expedient (though I do somewhat digress) by way of Introduction, to the better conceiving and understanding of that which shall be herein handled, briefly to offer to the Consideration of the judicious Reader, some few Things of neces-

A

sary

‘ fary Note, touching the Subject of this Work :
 ‘ Such are those Ensigns or Marks, which we call
 ‘ Arms in *English*, and in *Latin Arma*; which
 ‘ being a Word of Equivocation or Ambiguity,
 ‘ needeth some Explication : *Digredi enim quan-*
 ‘ *doque licet ex causa, non autem divagari* : For
 ‘ so it is very requisite, to the end it may be cer-
 ‘ tainly known in what Sense this Word is to be
 ‘ here taken ; *Quia discenti ponenda sunt vera*
 ‘ *& certa*. A Learner must have nothing for his
 ‘ Lesson, but what is true and certain.

‘ It is therefore to be observed, that this Word
 ‘ *Arma*, in *Latin*, is sometimes taken for very
 ‘ natural Instruments ; and in this Sense doth
 ‘ Doctor *Cajus* use the same, where he saith,
 ‘ *Arma belluis natura dedit, ut Leoni Dentes, Ser-*
 ‘ *penti Aculeum* : Nature hath given Arms to the
 ‘ Brute Creatures, as Teeth to Lions, and Stings
 ‘ to Serpents.

And so *Lucretius*, when he wrote, *Arma An-*
tiqua Manus, Ungues, Dentesque fuerunt : The
 Ancients fought with Hands, and Teeth, and
 Nails.

‘ Sometimes it is taken for all manner of In-
 ‘ struments, pertaining to mechanical Trades, as
 ‘ *Arma Rusticorum Rastra, Ligones, & hujusmo-*
 ‘ *di* : Husbandmens Implements are Rakes, Spades,
 ‘ &c. Also, *Arma Coquinaria, Lebes, Patella,*
 ‘ *Tripus, Olla, &c.* A Cook’s Utensils are a Ket-
 ‘ tle, a Dish, a Skillet, a Pot, &c. And *Virgil*
 ‘ *Aeneid. 5.* speaking of the Necessaries pertaining
 ‘ to Shipping, saith, *Colligere Arma jubet, vali-*
 ‘ *disq; incumbere remis* : Handle your Tools, and
 ‘ ply your sturdy Oars.

‘ Sometimes it is taken for all sorts of Warlike
 ‘ Instruments ; and in this Sense doth Doctor *Ca-*
 ‘ *sus* take it, saying, *At hominibus Arma industria*
 ‘ *finxit, eoque finxit, ut pro imperio rationis eis*
 ‘ *uteretur* : But Men are supplied with Arms by
 ‘ their own Industry, in the Use of which, Rea-
 ‘ son hath the Direction. But this Word *Arma*
 ‘ here meant, is not understood in any of these Sig-
 ‘ nifications, but must be taken in a metaphori-
 ‘ cal Sense, for that they do assume a borrowed
 ‘ Name (by way of Figure called *Metonymia Sub-*
 ‘ *jecti*) from the Shields, Targets, Banners, mi-
 ‘ litary Callocks, and other martial Instruments,
 ‘ whereupon they were engraven, embossed,
 ‘ embroidered, or depicted : Which kind of Fur-
 ‘ niture and Habiliments, are peculiar unto mar-
 ‘ tial Men and professed Souldiers, to whom on-
 ‘ ly it pertaineth to bear Armour : Which even
 ‘ at this Day we do usually call by the Name of
 ‘ Arms. And of them in process of Time did
 ‘ these Ensigns or Marks receive their Denomina-
 ‘ tion ; and were called *Arma*, in *English Arms*,
 ‘ or else alluding to Surcoats, Coat Armeurs or
 ‘ Coat Armours, as *Abra. Fra.* noteth, saying, *Ar-*
 ‘ *ma appellantur, quod olim solis Militibus data*
 ‘ *fuerunt, qui Arma gerere solent*. Nam cum *ista*
 ‘ *sit gloria Armis, ut Instrumentis, comparata, pla-*
 ‘ *cuit ipsam quoque mercedem Arma appellare* :
 ‘ Arms are so called, because they were formerly
 ‘ given to none but Soldiers, who bear Arms. For
 ‘ they being the Instruments whereby Glory is ob-

‘ tain’d, they came in process of Time to signifie that
 ‘ Glory which is the Reward of them.

Therefore * *Isidore* derives them *ἄρμα* ^{In Verbo}
 ἄρμα ^{Arma.} from *Mars* the God of
 War ; because by the Use of Arms in War came
 the Knowledge, Use, and Nature of these To-
 kens, which originally, as is before said, were only
 the Figures and Pictures on Arms (i. e.) Shields,
 &c. and which Time and Use has transfer’d to
 the Accommodation and Glory of the Posterities of
 those who first receiv’d them. For though they
 have now invented other offensive Weapons, there-
 by rendring such Habiliments useles, which cre-
 ated the present Difference betwixt *Insignia*, and
 the *Arma* whereon they were placed ; the first be-
 ing now become the Figures on Seals, Rings,
 Walls, Monuments, and such other Concomitants
 of civil Society and Order ; yet in Remembrance
 of their first Use, do they give them the same
 Names, viz. in *Latin Arma*, in *English Arms*.

“ *Claudius Fauchet* saith, That Arms have
 “ their Denomination, because military Men
 “ bare their Devices, or Inventions, depicted up-
 “ on their Coat-Armours ; and in and upon their
 “ Shields.

The Civilians (saith *Mackenzie*)
 call these Arms, *Insignia*, l. 2. in prin- ^{Science of He-}
 cip. f. de his qui not. infam. l. eos, ^{rald p. 1.}
 Sect. 2. f. de falsis. But *Barth.* (adds he) is
 taxed for *Insigniis & Insigniorum* ; whereas the
 true *Latin* is *Insignibus & Insignium*. Some (saith
 my Author) call them *Insignia Armorum*, the *La-*
tin of which is also doubted by *Tiraquel. Cap.*
Num. 19.

“ *Albrovandus* believes that this Name *Insignia*
 “ might proceed of the Barrenness of the *Latin*
 “ Tongue : His Words are these, *Insignium no-*
 “ *men ex Linguae Latinae videtur fluxisse inopia,*
 “ *& certe vix aliud vocabulum huic magis qua-*
 “ *drat, quod hec precipue virtutis, & gentilita-*
 “ *tis sive nota sive signum sit* : The Word *Insig-*
 “ *nia* seems to be made choice of, because the *La-*
 “ *tin Tongue* would afford no better : For certain-
 “ ly there is not a fitter Term in that Language
 “ to express the Ensigns of Nobility and Valour.

By *Insignia* we are to understand all Signs or
 Marks which distinguish Men one from another,
 as they differ in Merit or Desert : Nam *Insignia à*
signo derivatur ; quasi aliquo Signo ab aliis dis-
cretus & separatus, saith *Festus*. And hence (as
Waterhouse observes) it is, that we read of every
 more than ordinary Thing, either good or evil,
 expressed by *Insigne*. † *Virgil* tells us
 of *superbum Insigne belli*, and *Tacitus*, † 8 *Aeneid.*
 of *insignire annum Cladibus*, and
 * *Tully* of *insigne flagitium*, and *insig-* * Lib. 6.
niter improbus, and *Livy* of *dies insignis duplici*
Clade, and *Quintilian* of *prodigiosa corpora &*
Monstris insignia.

“ Of the Number of Insigns, are those Notes,
 “ Marks, and Shapes of Animals, that martial
 “ Men used to adorn the Crests of their Helmets
 “ withal, to make themselves more eminent in the
 “ Field : And to the end there might be better
 “ notice taken of their valorous Actions, when
 “ they

“ they encountered their Enemies in Battel, or
 “ should draw on their Forces to fight; whereof
 “ we shall have cause to speak hereafter in place
 “ more convenient, when we shall come to treat
 “ of them particularly.

“ The Use of these was yet extended farther
 “ than the adorning of Shields and Helmets on-
 “ ly; for Ships also and other navigable Vessels,
 “ were garnished and beautified in their Fore-
 “ Decks, yea, and that in very ancient time, for
 “ the distinguishing of one Ship from another, as
 “ we may see, *Acts* 28. 11. where *St. Paul* saith,
 “ he went in a Ship whose Badge was *Castor* and
 “ *Pollux*; also the Fore-deck of the Ship that
 “ carried away *Europa*, had the Form of a Bull
 “ painted thereon, which gave occasion to the Fa-
 “ ble, *That a Bull had stoln her away*. Neither
 “ did the Ancients only use this, but it hath
 “ been a receiv'd Custom in all Ages sithence,
 “ and yet continues with us unto this Day.
 “ Hereof it cometh that we give the Ships the
 “ Names of the Things that are depicted upon
 “ them, as the Bull, Bear, Lyon, Tyger, &c.

^{In Verbo}
^{Συμβολα.} Arms are also call'd *Symbola*, which
^{Συμβολα.} *Suidas* * terms by *Σημεῖα, μέτρα, οὖν*
^{σημεῖον τὸ φθαρτὸν ἵνα τὸ ἀνθρώπινον ἀπὸ τοῦ θανάτου,}
^{ἐκ δερματίνου χιτῶνος,} making the Sepiment of Skin
 which Man is bounded, with a Symbol of his
 Mortality. These Symbols were anciently (for
 that the World was a long time without the use of
 Letters, all Men, if any thing acquainted with
 Antiquity, know) the only way of expressing
 the Nature and Meaning of Things; the *Aegyptians*,
Chaldees, *Greeks*, and *Latines*, all us'd
 them and transmitt'd many brave Atchievements
 thereby to Posterity for their Examples, as *Lilius*
Giraldus out of * *Jamblicus*, *Plutarch*, and
 * *Lib. de Symb.* other Authors, hath largely observ'd.
 * *Pythagoræ &* Therefore what *Plautus* and *Pliny* ex-
 * *partis secundæ,* press by *Tessera* and *Syngrapha*; el-
 * *p. 460. Cass.* der times, as *Waterhouse* observes, did
 * *Catal. gl.* by *Symbola*, which in resemblance
 * *Mund. p. 58.* are like Parables in Speech: For though *Symbola*
 is also apply'd as a Name or Denomination, yet
 it is more properly the Cypher that sets out the
 Nature of Arms, for the Arms or Device on
 the Shield is but an Idea of the Bearer, a Re-
 presentation of something more excellent, which
 is conceal'd, and to which that is but the Fescue
 or Finger.

But these Arms (as *Mackenzie* ob-
 serves) are distinguished from those
 Hieroglyphicks, Symbols, Emblems,
 and Devices of old which have given them Name,
 in that those require no fix'd Colours, as Arms
 do. The Emblem represents some moral Lesson,
 but Arms are the Testimony of some noble A-
 ction; Arms are Hereditary, but these assum'd,
 and altered at Pleasure.

Arms are called by the Germans,
^{Whence, I pre-} *Wappen* *, or *Clenodia*; by the Ita-
^{sume, comes our} lians *Armas*; and by the French
^{Word Weapon,} *Armoiries*. *Mackenzie, cap. 1. p. 1.*
^{and Wapentakes;}
^{the latter being}
^{Places of Rendezvous, where Men assembled in Arms.}

* Arms then, as they are here meant, accord-
 ing to their original and first Use, may be
 thus defined: Arms are Tokens or Resem-
 blances, signifying some Act, or Quality of
 the Bearer. Thus Arms are, generally and
 according to their present Use, hereditary
 Marks or Signs of Honour, taken ^{Nisbet's Cadm-}
 or granted by Sovereign Princes, ^{cy, p. 1.}
 to reward and distinguish Persons, Families and
 Communities in War and Peace.

“ These Arms are sometimes composed of Na-
 “ tural Things, as of some Kinds of celestial
 “ Bodies, *viz.* of the Sun, Moon, Stars, &c.
 “ Sometimes of four-footed Beasts, or of Birds,
 “ or of Serpents, or of Fishes, or some other
 “ Reptiles; or else of some kind of Vegetables,
 “ as Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Fruits, Leaves, &c.
 “ or of some solid Things, as Castles, Towers,
 “ Mountains, &c. or of Things pertaining to
 “ Arts Liberal, or Trades Mechanical, &c.
 “ Sometimes again they are compact of none
 “ of these, but do consist only of the Variations
 “ of Simple Colours, counter-chang'd by occa-
 “ sion of Transverse, Perpendicular, or what-
 “ soever other Line used in Coat-Armour, whe-
 “ ther the same be Streight, Crooked, Bunch-
 “ ed, &c. whereby passing through the Esco-
 “ cheon, either Transverse, Oblique, or Direct,
 “ the Colours become transmutated or Counter-
 “ chang'd; of all which I shall have Occasion
 “ to speak hereafter in their particular Place.

* As touching the Antiquity of these Signs
 which we call Arms, *Dionysius Siculus* maketh
 mention, that *Osiris*, surnamed *Jupiter the*
Just, Son to *Cham* the cursed Son of *Noah*,
 called of the Gentiles *Janus*, being banished
 from the blessed Tents of *Shem* and *Japhet*;
 by reason of the Curse fallen upon his Father,
 was constrained to seek some remote Place,
 wherein he might settle himself, his Children,
 and People. For which purpose he assembled
 a great Army, and appointed *Hercules* his
 eldest Son Captain; and in this so Ancient an
 Expedition of Wars, as well *Osiris* himself as
Hercules, *Macedon* and *Amibis*, his Sons and
 others, did paint certain Signs upon their
 Shields, Bucklers, and other Weapons; which
 Signs were after called Arms; as for Example,
Osiris bare a Scepter Royal, insigned on the
 Top with an Eye: *Hercules* a Lyon Rampant,
 holding a Battle-Axe: *Macedon* a Wolf, and
Amibis a Dog.

Now as their Institution you see is not new,
 but *ab initio Religionis, viz.* from *Osiris* and *Isis*
 more than four Hundred Years before the *Israe-*
lites departed out of *Egypt*; so neither was their
 Use limited or restrain'd to a few Nations, but
 general; which Argument *Mr. Bolton* makes use
 of to prove the Notion natural; alledging that
 whatsoever is so taken up as that it is found practis'd
 by all Nations, must certainly claim Foundation
 in Nature, or (which is the same) that whatever
 all Countries, civil or barbarous, agree to in the
 main (though differing perhaps in some Circum-
 stances) must undoubtedly proceed from the

Dictates of natural Reason: This being true (as *Nisbet* observes) 'tis more than probable that Arms are founded upon Nature; for that Signs and Marks upon Shields, &c. have been constantly made use of, both by the ancient and modern Inhabitants, not only of this, but likewise of the new discovered World of *America*, might be easily made appear from many Passages to be met with in sundry Historians. By which it seems probable that *Insignia* were at first the rude Productions of Nature, and not the Invention of any particular Person, or Set of Men. And had it been otherwise, 'tis likely we shou'd have had an Account transmitted to us by some one or other of former Ages, at what particular Time, and by whom the Use of them was first introduc'd; for want of which it is scarce possible to know perfectly the Progress of Arms, from their first Beginning to their present State and Condition: Yet as *Nisbet* continues, if we consider the Figures in Heraldry, whether natural or proper, with the Tinctures and Pieces, whether ancient or modern, whereof Arms are composed, we may arrive at some probable Conjecture concerning their gradual Improvements; and we shall thereby most readily learn how that Arms, from a rude and simple Beginning, have grown up to their present Perfection and Splendour; but of this anon. I will first shew that the Use of Armorial Ensigns was general, by a short Catalogue of such Nations, and Persons, as I find to have born them of high Antiquity, viz.

The Nations of the	bear for their Ensigns	<i>Israelites</i>	The Hebrew Letter Tau.
		<i>Scythians</i>	A Thunder-Bolt, or (according to some) Lightning.
		<i>Egyptians</i>	An Ox.
		<i>Phrygians</i>	A Swine.
		<i>Thracians</i>	Mars.
		<i>Romans</i>	An Eagle.
		<i>Persians</i>	Bow and Arrows.

The	<i>Syrians</i>	a Dove.
	<i>Indians</i>	a Dragon.
	<i>Athenians</i>	an Owl.
	<i>Thebans</i>	Sphinx's Head.
	<i>Regini</i>	a Hare.
	<i>Corinthians</i>	a Pegasus.
	<i>Lacedemonians</i>	the Greek Letter A.
	<i>Messenians</i>	M.
	<i>Danes</i>	a Raven according to <i>Afferius</i> .

The *Coralis*, a Savage People of *Pontus*, two Wheels.

And the *Mexicans*, an Hand holding many Arrows of Reeds, as *Josephus Acosta* informs us; adding that their Use was continued in Memory of *Acampixtli* the Assumer thereof, and first King of *Mexico*, whose Name in their Dialect signifies the same.

" *Paulus Aemilius* saith, that anciently the French Kings did bear Argent three Diadems, Gules: Others say, they bare three Toads sable, in a Field Vert, *alias* Sinople.

" We find also in *Homer* and in *Virgil*, that the Heroes had their Signs or Marks, whereby

" their Persons were distinctly known, and discerned in Battel, as well as their Kings and Commons had their publick Ensigns.

" *Achilles* had his Shield beautifully adorn'd with great Variety of Things celestial; as the Motion of the Sun, Moon, Stars, Planets, and other the celestial Spheres; the Situation of the Earth, and the adjacent Islands; the Seas, with the Ebbing and Flowing thereof, &c. whereof I shall have better Occasion offered to speak more at large hereafter; also *Amphiraus* (as *Pindarus* the Theban Poet affirmeth) in his Expedition to *Thebes*, bare in his Shield a painted Dragon. *Capaneus* one of the seven Captains that besieg'd *Thebes*, bare the many-headed *Hydra* that *Hercules* fought withal, as *Statius* the Neapolitan Poet reporteth.

" *Polynices* a Sphinx. *Agamemnon* a Lyon, with a Greek Motto affix'd thereto, which translated is, *Terror hic est hominum, quique hunc gerit est* Agamemnon, and denotes that even then they were not used without Thought. *Ulysses* a Dolphin, and a Typhon breathing out Flames of Fire. *Perseus* *Medusa's* Head. *Antiochus* a Lyon, with a white Wand. *Theseus* an Oxe. *Seleucus* a Bull. *Augustus* a Sphinx. And *Aventine* the *Herculean* Badge, or a Resemblance of the Serpent *Hydra*, which was slain and assum'd by his Progenitor, as *Silius Italicus* remembers in these Words, *Centum angues idem calatum insigne ferebat: A hundred Snakes engraven on his Shield*. And many Years before that, on the same Occasion, the celebrated Poet *Virgil* had

—————*Clypeoque insigne Paternum*
Centum angues, cinclamq; gerit serpentibus Hydram.
His Father's Coat into the Field he brings,
An hundred Snakes, and Hydra arm'd with Stings.

Ingua was the Hereditary Name of the Kings of *Peru*, and their Gentilical Arms a Rainbow and Two Snakes; as *Bolton* in his *Elements of Armory*, p. 45. informs us out of *Josephus Acosta*. And these, I suppose, were the Passages that induced Mr. *Nisbet*, Pag. 6. to call those ancient Assumptions Hereditary (not Hereditary) distinguishing Marks; and such as these have led some into unwarrantable Conceits.

I might to those foregoing, add numerous other Instances of the Antiquity of personal Bearings, not only in this politest Part of the World, *Europe*; but *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, collectable out of Modern Authors; as *Leigh*, *Cambden*, *Bolton*, *Waterhouse*, and others, who have sifted the best Authors of Antiquity: But I rather refer the Curious to their Writings, partly because (having undertaken here to illustrate an Introduction, not frame a Treatise) I wou'd be brief; and partly because (according to my humble Opinion) all they have written, or that may be reasonably conjectur'd from their Works, can never prove our present commendable Use of Arms so ancient as some seem to insinuate. I very much reverence both Arms and their Admirers; yet I cannot agree with some

some Writers, concerning their Antiquity, no more than I cou'd believe that any commendable or profitable Invention is despiseable, because unknown in the last Century.

The Ingenious Mr. Nisbet, in his Chapter upon Cadency, makes the Difference betwixt those ancient Assumptions and Arms, as now regulated and established, no more than the Difference betwixt an ancient Piece of Painting, or Building, and the Master-piece of a Modern Artist in either Science; by which, I think, he wou'd instruct us, that Heraldry or Armory was then in being as a Science, only improv'd by succeeding Ages, as most Arts are, to a nearer Perfection: Which though I shall not contradict, I cannot agree to, because, though the Notion of Ensignment, as Bolton has it, is natural; or though Signs and Marks of Honour, State, and Condition are allow'd on all Hands to have been made use of by the Ancients, yet I never cou'd find that those Figures on their Shields, Targets or other *Arma*, are any where prov'd to be those *Insignia* or Marks of Distinction, being at the best but only conjectur'd so, by such as cou'd not prove it, and I doubt not but the ordinary and common Men in those ancient Times, as well as their Leaders, us'd them at their Pleasure. The Romans and others did indeed use National Ensigns, that is, Military Standards, and the like, just as we do: They might also use *Nota* or *Insignia* on their Shields, Bucklers, &c. for Emblems, personal Distinction, or Ornament; but not as the Rewards of Merit, Hereditary, or Family Distinctions. They had indeed their Images, and other Matters, which told as effectually what they were, and whom they came from, as our Arms of Families at this Day.

But then the Methods of knowing these were so different from ours, according to their Representation by Budæus, Lipsius, and many others; and as I have partly hinted, that I think them altogether out of the Verge of Armory, to which I intend to keep, and of which the said Budæus, when speaking of their Relation to the same End with those elder Ceremonies, writes thus, *Pro his, (ut opinor) posteriora Tempora Insignia Gentilitia habuerunt, quæ Arma vulgo vocantur, quæ ipsa quoq; primum ac simile est veri, virtutis præmia fuerunt, ac rerum præclare gestarum decora. In the Room of these, I suppose, succeeding Times used those distinguishing Marks of Families commonly called Arms; which, as 'tis most probable, were the Rewards of Valour, and the Ornaments of brave Exploits.*

Therefore I humbly conceive, that Arms cannot be said to be founded upon Nature, because those ancient Bearings were the Signs and Marks of Honour, State, and Condition, to those that carried them; it being doubted whether they were or no, so much as for the Reasons following, (*viz.*) Mankind in general being naturally wont, not only to imbellish and adorn their Shields and other war-like Instruments, but also to seek all Ways and Means of rendring themselves terrible to their Enemies, did to that End (Hieroglyphicks

being invented) paint or imboss the Figures of Monsters and dreadful Beasts thereupon, intending by the Courage and Strength of those Creatures, to represent the like in themselves. And thus the Use of Figures on Shields, Helmets, &c. became common among all Nations, Civil or Barbarous. But that these ancient Figures in process of Time did become Arms, as we say, that is Hereditary Rewards of Merit, and Family Distinctions, I do not deny: But then this was in late Ages (with respect to those elder Times we have been talking of.) For Princes and Great Commanders having discern'd first the Benefit which thereby accru'd in distinguishing the Persons of such as by their Armour wou'd otherwise have been obscur'd; And Secondly, the Respect which in general they began to find among their Bearers, who gloried in nothing more than to carry some witty Emblems, notifying such glorious Actions as they had the good Fortune to atchieve, thereby proclaiming their Valour to both Friends and Enemies, spurring on the former to an Imitation, while the latter were daunted by those Victories thereby manifested, making Room for their further Procedure in Glory. Princes and great Commanders having, I say, took notice of these Things, did restrain the frequent Use under certain Laws and Punishments, which induced those who were set apart to deal in Matters of Honour, to devise certain Rules to be observ'd by such as shou'd lawfully obtain them, in the Bearing them, that no one might injure another by assuming or using the Note of his Merit and Honour. So thus as it were *Pedetentim*, was Heraldry form'd into, and became a Science, as I shall endeavour to make appear with its gradual Progress, as clear as my small Study is capable, when I shall have delivered one Paragraph more, concerning their first being used, which is from Muckenzie.

Some (saith he*) think that the * *Science of Heraldry*, p. 2. giving of Arms, arose from the Example of Jacob blessing his Children, in which he gave them Marks of Distinction, as Judah a Lyon, &c. And certain it is (adds he) that the Tribes did bear these upon their Ensigns. Others ascribe their Invention to the Germans, and some to the Romans: Some think the Goths and Vandals gave the first Arms, to excite their Soldiers to noble Actions, upon their invading Italy. Others ascribe the Exactness of this Invention to Charles the Great. Aldrovan. l. 1. Others to Henry I. in Anno 986. Hop. cap. 3. But then (adds he) by comparing all these Opinions, it is clear that the wearing these Marks of Distinction is, à *Jure Gentium*, and a Part of the Law of Nations: For even the Barbarous Nations, such as the Cimbri, Teutones, &c. were observ'd by Phitarch, *In vita Marii, gessisse in armis Piclas ferarum imagines; to have born the Images of Wild Beasts painted upon their Armour.* And Hopping asserts, That he hath seen a Shield from China, charged with a Panther in a Field Or; which Shield, I suppose, is that delivered also by Bolton from Marcus Velferus, a Learned and Principal

Elements of Armory, p. 42.

Gentleman

Gentleman of *Augsburgh*; who adds too, that a Helmet, Mantle, and Crest, resembling our Manner in *Europe*, was affix'd thereto; which is not a little strange, seeing *America* at that Time had no such great Knowledge of these Parts of the World, as to imitate our Customs: But be that as it will, certainly (adds *Mackenzie*) the digesting these Customs into an Art, and the subjecting them to Rules, must be ascrib'd to *Charlemaign* and *Frederick Barbarossa*; for they did begin and grow with the Feudal Law, *Paul Jov. & Mart. Cruf. Lib. II. Part II. Cap. ult.*

So that, as a late Editor of this Book remarks, their Opinion is not extravagantly wide, who hold that their Discipline in the Reign (or rather) during the Imperial Government of *Theodosius*, and in the Time of *Charles the Great*, was brought to great Increase, and withal more generally propagated and dispersed; according to that Saying of *Abra. Fra. Carolo Potentissimo Imperante hac & distinctius explicata fuisse, & frequentius usurpata elucescit. Under the Empire of Charles the Great, it is certain, Arms were more distinctly explained, and more frequently used.*

About the Reign of King *Arthur*, or a little before, viz. in the Days of *Pharamond*, first King of the *Gauls*, Anno 420. there * began a Distinction betwixt Metals and Colours, something

* *Summarie Armorial Impri. à Paris, lib. 138. P. 3. 5.*

after the modern Manner: For the Ancients did only Sketch, or rather Dead-colour these excellent Tokens, leaving Posterity to give those Master-touches which (according to that Saying, *Invenit antiquitas, Posterius perfecerunt*) Time having given them Opportunity to improve Invention, they have perform'd in their more general and orderly Use, after a gentilitial Manner, making them appropriate to Families, as Testimonies of their Virtues and Loyal Descent; which Custom is said (and that, as *Waterhouse* observes; very probably too) to have come in Mode at the Irruption of the *Saracens* and rude *Barbarians* into Christendom; because against them did great Numbers of Christians from all Parts unite themselves, and in their Expeditions against them, perform'd many memorable Achievements. For as *Waterhouse* further observes, those that were in Command in the Holy Wars, and did use *Insignia* or Arms on their Banners, Shields, or Surcoats, did upon their Return from that Service, either assume and take those Devices as their Due (for then it was permitted to every Man to take what Arms he wou'd,

Bartholus de Insignis & Armis, P. 1.

so none bare them in his own Nation; *Nam sicut nomina sunt inventa ad recognoscendum homines, ita arma & insignia.*) For as Names, so Arms and Ensigns were invented to distinguish Men one from another) or else, had Indulgence from their Sovereign, or his Chieftains, to bear them.

Thus as Religion at Stake is the greatest Spur to true Courage, so those Arms which had been display'd in its Defence, became of most Esteem; infomuch, that not only their Assumers did continue the Use of them during their Lives, but

their Issues did the same, glorying in nothing so much as those open and plain Demonstrations of their Parents Piety and Virtue. Neither did the Respect cease here; for all, even those of no Kin, paid them a Reverence as the Ensigns under which their Religion and Liberties had been preserv'd, and valued their Owners as the Preservers. Hence it is that no one Nation can boast themselves the Authors of this commendable Improvement of Arms, there being present at this War many from all Parts of Christendom, who by such their Use of Arms, instructed their Countrymen to do the same, which Time and Use has improv'd into a customary, legal and rightful Appropriation to their Issues, and to their Descendants, and to none other in that Nation, without the deserv'd Censure of Usurpation; for which an Action of Injury lies, and Tryal by Battail was allow'd, yea, still is, as *Waterhouse* observes, in some Countries.

Mill's Catal. Honor. Milit. & Civil. P. 157.

Having in the foregoing Lines briefly shew'd the Rise of Arms and Armory in General, it may not be amiss, though I shou'd further digress, to speak something in particular concerning the Antiquity of Gentilitial Arms in *Britain*; which I doubt will prove of far later Date than many of our Gentry wou'd willingly be thought to have born them. For if Consideration be had, that for some hundred Years this Nation was under the Harrafs of War, in the Storm of Foreigners Assaults, and after troubled with Civil Wars, there will be little Reason to be over confident in Matters of Pedigree and Arms much beyond 400 Years. This is the Opinion of the Learned Sir *Hen. Spelman*, who adds too, *Nescio an ea prorsus antiquitate.* For though we might receive the Hereditary use of Arms just after the Holy War, (as is also Mr. *Cambden's* Opinion, and what *Peter Pitheu* asserts of the *French*) it being in those Days accounted, as I have shew'd, most honorable to carry such Arms as had been display'd in the Holy Land against the profess'd Enemies of Christianity; yet was not the said Hereditary Use established or made general, until the Time of *K. H. III.* for (saith *Cambden**) the last Earls of *Chester*, the two *Quincyes* Earls of *Winchester*, the two *Lacyes* Earls of *Lincoln*, &c. varied still the Son from the Father, as might be particularly prov'd.

In Gloss. ad verb. Arma.

* *Rem. per Philippot. P. 208.*

I do not find any mention in *Mackenzie*, or elsewhere, at what time this Gentilitial Use of Arms began in *Scotland* to be a general Custom. I have seen many ancient Instances of Coat-armour among them, and cou'd produce as many among us; yet neither inferring a general Hereditary Use, I omit them; not that I will say they did not gain the Start of us in this Particular; because they pretend (and for ought I know, with Justice) to be much more particular in ancient Descents, as also do our *Welsh* Gentry.

But to return. As the Rise of Arms in the present Manner in *England*, is reckon'd to commence

mence from the aforesaid Time :

So *Waterhouse* (though for what Reason I know not) will needs conceive that the first Users of them were such of the *British* Nobility and *Saxon* Line, as kept their Honours, Fortunes and Seats, or some of them in the Changes of Government ; they being fortunate and not frown'd upon by *K. William* and his Sons, but held their Stations, though his *Normans* had both the Places in Court and Camp ; and as these grew more and more habituated to his Government, and he abated of his Rigour, and became by peaceable ruling more calm ; so they shew'd themselves more openly, owning their Rights with greater freedom. But however let that be as it will, it is certain that from these, and from the new Lords, sprang most of the Families of our now ancient Gentry, being Issues from them, Dependents on them, or preferred by them, yea, dignified with Badges of Trust and Honour, nearly ally'd to those Great Mens bearings : So true is that of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, where speaking of the Great Men, he says,

Clientes hos suis quasi armis instructos Armigeros suos fortè vocant, & Militum Feoda cum armis suis, suis armigeris dedisse : 'Tis likely they call'd their followers Armigeri, or Esquires, as being furnished with their Arms ; together with which they bestow'd Knights Fees upon them : For by this grateful Bounty of the then Great Men (whose Brave Spirits took delight in remunerating such Servants as were so faithful as to attend them and theirs with Love and Trust) have the Families of the lesser Nobility in a great Measure been increased. There is no one acquainted in this History, but knows that of Old most of the great Estates and Commands in England were in the Hands of such Families of the Conqueror, and his Issue, as they granted them to, who by Tenure, in their Persons, and with their Tenants, Servants, and Dependents, were to attend their Sovereigns in their Wars : These Great Men granted Parts of their Tenures to Persons, either related to them by Match, Service, or Affection, upon such Terms as they themselves either were obliged to the first Granter of them, or else on other Conditions of Advantage to them ; giving them also Coat-Armour, which were usually Parts of their own, with such Differences as best pleas'd them. Thus among others that bore Arms by this Bounty of Lords, &c. or according to

Mr. Camden's * Expression, by borrowing from their Lord's Arms, were many of the Principal Gentry of *Cheeshire*, whose Houses grew by the aforesaid Means, from the Earls of their County, who had

Power to erect Baronies, and other Titles within their Limits ; which they did, and granted them ever to hold as freely of them, as they themselves held of the Crown. These, I say, in Simulation of the said Earls Arms, which were Garbs or Wheat-sheaves, did many of them bear

Garbs, with Alterations additional or subtractive, or by diversifying the Colours only : Thus also grew from the Houses of *Albany*, *Veré*, *Strange*, and *Ufford*, many Noble Families in *Norfolk* : And thus whereas the old Earls of *Warwick* bare Chequy, Or, and Azure, a Chevron Ermine ; many thereabouts bore Chequy and Ermine. In *Leicestershire*, and the Country adjoining, divers bare Cinquefoiles, as *Astley*, *Moton*, *Martival*, and others ; for that the ancient Earls of *Leicester* bare Gules, a Cinquefoile Ermine. In *Cumberland* and thereabouts, where the old Baron of *Kendall* bare Argent, two Barrs Gules, and a Lyon passant Or, in a Canton of the second ; many Gentlemen thereabout took the same in different Colours and Charges in the Canton. *Vipont*, an ancient Baron in *Westmorland*, bearing for his Coat six Annulets, 3. 2. 1. was imitated by the *Musgraves* and *Louthers*, both eminent Barons Families, who each of them bare six Annulets 3. 2. 1. and by many others in and about the said County. *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, who bare Gules seven Lozenges vaire 3. 3. 1. granted Lands to *Anselme de Guise*, in the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Gloucester* ; Therefore the said *Anselme* bare the same Coat with a Canton Or, charged with a Mullet of six Points pierced Sable. Thus also the ancient Family of *Hardress* in *Kent* bears Gules, a Lyon rampant Ermine debruised by a Chevron Or, denoting that they held their said Mannor of *Hardress* by Knight's Service of the Castle of *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, which was the ancient Seigniorie of the *Clares*, Earls of *Gloucester*, who bare Or, three Chevrons Gules ; with many others (mention'd by *Mr. Camden*, in his *Remains*) of this County of *Kent* ; yea, I know no County, but upon diligent Search, might furnish us with numerous Instances of this Kind, especially such of their Gentry as have receiv'd Denomination from the Lands they held in Fee or by Tenure.

Now touching the granting of Arms from some great Earls, and passing of Coats from one private Person to another, which also was a Matter sometimes acted before the Reductions of the Heralds under one Regulation, the following Precedents, which I take from Learned *Mr. Camden*, may not be impertinent.

Humphrey Count de Staff. & de Perche seigneur de Tunbrigg & de Caux, a tous ceux qui cesles presentes lettres verront ou orront salutes ;

Saches que nous considerans lez merites que doivent estre attribues a toutes personnes issues de bone lieu & excersantez bones meures & vertues eux conduisantes termis d'onneur & gentilese ycelle, a consideration a nous amove d'augmenter en honneur & noblesse noble home Robert Whitgreve, luy avoir donne & donons per icestes presentes, pour memory d'onneur perpetuell, au portre set armes ensigne de Noblesse un Escue, de azure,

Defence of Arms and Armory, p. 60.

In. Itiner. Cambr. c. 10. p. 851.

Camb. Rem. p. 9. Philipot, p. 209.

Farn. Glo. Genar. p. 304.

Antiq. de Cestria per Pat. Leicester Bar.

Arms granted to Robert Whitgreve, by Humphrey Earl of Stafford.

a quatre points d'or, quatre Cheverons de Gules ; & luy de partire as autres persones nobles de son linage en descent avecques les differences de Descent au dit blazon, & pour de tout armoyor & revestire son dit blazon & en bonneur le reparer avous avecque celui ordeine & attribue Helme & Timbre, cestassavoyr le Helme ove mantle de bloy, furre d'Ermines, au une Coronne un demy Antelope d'or : Et pour ceste nostre lettre patente de dit donne verifier, en tesmoigne la nous fait seeler du seele de nos properes Armes, le xiii. jour d'August l'an du reigne le Roy Henry le sixme puis le conquest vintisme.

Arms granted to William Morgue, by Thomas Grendall.

A touz ceux qui ceste presente lettre verront ou orront, Thomas Grendale de Fenton, cosyn & heir a Johan Beaumers jadys de Sautre saluz in Dieu. Come les Armes d'ancestre du dit Johan, apres le jour de son moriant, soient par loy & droit d'eritage a moy esbaietz, com a son prochein heir du son linage : Sachetz moy l'avant-dit Thomas, avoir donne & grantee per yceles, les entiers avantdites Armes, ove leur appartenantz a William Moigne Chivaller, quelles Armes cestassavoir sont d'argent ove un Crois d'asure ove cinque Garbes d'or, en le Crois ; A avoir & tenir touz les avantdites Armes ove leur appartenantz au dit Monsieur William a ces heires & assignes a tous jours. En tesmoignance de quelle chose a cestez presentes lettres j'ay mis mon saelx. Donne a Sautre le vint seconde jour de Novembre, l'an du regne le Roy Richard seconde, quinzisme.

Arms granted by Rob. de Morle Marshall of Ireland to Robert de Corby.

A touz ceux que ceste lettres verront ou orront, Roberte de Morle, Mariscall D' Irlande saluz en dienn. Sachez moi avoir donne & grantee a mon bon amee Robert de Corby & a ces heires, les Armes que me sont descenduz per voie de Heritage apres le deces Monsieur Baldwin de Manoirs; cestassavoir d'Argent, ove une Saltier engraille de Sable : avoir & porter entirement les Armes jusq' au dit Robert de Corby, & ses heires a tout jours, sans impechment ou challenge du moy ou des mes heires apres ses beures. Et moy avant-dit Robert de Morley & mes heires, au dit Robert de Corby & a ces heires, les Armes avant-dites, en quanq en nous est, envers toutz homes a toutz joures garranterons. En tesmoignance de quel chose a cestes mes lettres vertees iainis mon seale. Donne au Chasteau de Risinge, le jour de la Tiffanie, le sixme jour de Janvier l'an du regne Edward tiers puis le Conq. d'Engleterre 22. & de France, neofisme.

Arms assign'd by this Instrument from Joane Lee to Richard Pishall.

Noverint universi per presentes, me Joannam nuper uxorem Willielmi Lee de Knightley, dominam & reclam heredem de Knightley, dedisse, concessisse, & hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Ricardo Peshale filio Humfridi Peshale scutum Armorum meorum; Habend. & tenend.

ac portand. & utend. ubicunque voluerit, sibi & hered. suis imperpetuum : Ita quod nec ego, nec aliquis alius nomine meo, aliquod jus vel clamium seu calumpniam in predicto scuto habere potuerimus, sed per presentes sumus exclusi imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium Sigillum meum apposui. Dat. apud Knightley die Mercurii, prox. post festum Pasche, Anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum quarto decimo.

¶ Sciant presentes & futuri A Grant of Arms by Tho. de Clanvow to William Criketot. quod ego Thomas de Clanvowe chivalier, dedi, concessi, & hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Willielmo Criketot consanguineo meo, Arma mea, & jus eadem gerendi quæ mihi jure hereditario descendunt : Habend. & tenend. predicta Arma mea & jus eadem gerendi prefato Willielmo, heredibus & assignatis suis, absque reclamacione mei vel heredum meorum imperpetuum. Et ego predictus Thomas & heredes mei predicti, Arma & jus eadem gerendi, prefato Willielmo, heredibus & assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes warrantabimus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Dat. apud Hergast, in festo Corporis Christi, Anno regni regis Henrici quarti, post conquestum undecimo.

The Family of Savage received Grant of Arms from Daniel to Savage. a Grant of the same Kind for Margaret, Daughter and Heir of Sir Thomas Daniers of Bradley in Appleton, commonly call'd Daniel, having Issue by her second Husband John Savage of Clifton (in her Right) a Son of the same Name. She granted him and his Heirs the Liberty of Using and Bearing her Coat of Arms which descended to her after the Death of her Father. The Arms were, Argent, a Pale fustilè Sable; and the Crest an Unicorn's-Head erased, Argent; and were both used for several Years, by vertue of that Grant or Deed, which as Sir Peter Leiceſter, p. 231. who saw the Original, tells us was written in French, bore Date 3 H. V. and was to be seen among the Evidences of Tho. Earl of Rivers, at Rock-Savage, Ann. 1669.

Another Example of the like Grant of Arms from Barton to Booth. Nature you have in the Family of Booth, from whence the Right Honourable the present Earl of Warrington is Descended; Their Arms were anciently, a Cheveron engrailed, and a Canton charg'd with a Mullet; as appears by a Charter of Thomas del Booth, bearing Date 43 E. III. But at present Argent three Boar's Heads erased and crested Sable; Which Coat was the ancient Arms of the Bartons of Barton in Com' Lanc', and granted to John the Son of Tho. Booth of Barton, per Cartam Thome Barton de Barton predict'. Ann. 5 H. IV. 1404.

And

And thus from the aforefaid Custom of the greater and leſſer Nobility, very probably (as *Waterhouſe* obſerves) came in the
pag. 66.

Titles of Knight, Eſq; Yeoman, which were at firſt Badges of perſonal Service. For though *Miles* be acknowledg'd as a noble Dignity, and is generally underſtood to import a choice Perſon, *quasi ex millibus Electus*, the great Orders of Maſteſty in the World being thoſe of Knighthood; yet anciently was it a Name of Service, not only in order to Tenure (the greateſt Eſtates of *England* being in Knights Service, to which *Upton* is thought to have an Eye in thoſe

Words, *Miles eſt quaſi ſervus Rei-publicæ: A Soldier is as it were a Servant of the Common-wealth*) but alſo in regard of Attendance on the Body of ſome Lord, Peer, or great Perſon, on Horſeback; who from being his Armour-bearer was ſtil'd Knight, or in *Saxon* Cnicht; of this Sort were Knights Bannerets. Theſe Knights are call'd by *Bracton* Radcnichts: Gallants bound by Tenure and Service, to attend their Lords on Horſeback, as Eſquires did on Foot. Hence the Phraſe Eſquires of the Body, an Office well known in the Court, *Utpote qui*

antiquitus militem à latere inſequendo, arma ejus ut commilito ſiſſimus, tulerit: Becauſe antiently the Eſquire marching by the Knight's Side, as a faithful Fellow-Soldier, bare his Arms for him,
Lib. de Nobil. p. 147.
ſaith Mr. Mills.

Therefore Gentlemen, or Eſquires, which differ little in Antiquity, are both call'd, *Scutiferi & Armigeri*, and till *Edward* the 4th's
2 Inſtit. p. 665.

Time, Lords (if not Knights) were but ſtil'd *Armigeri*, bearers of the Arms of their Chiefs, and by them dignified to bear Arms in their own Right; it being uſual in elder Times for great Men, both of the Clergy and Laity, to give Dignities, not only that of Arms-bearing, but alſo Knighthood, as is noted by the learned *Selden*; though of late it be only reſtrain'd by Law to Sovereigns and their Deputies; or to Supreams in their reſpective Dominions.

But to proceed; Though it was uſual for great Men, both of the Clergy and Laity, to give Arms and Titles, with Places of Dignity to inferior Gentry; we muſt not infer from hence, that all our ancient Gentry, or leſſer Nobility, who did acquire Arms at that Time, did gain them by that Means: No, Mr. *Cambden* in-

forms us, that in this and the ſucceeding Ages, at every Expedition, ſuch as were Gentlemen of Blood, would repair to the Earl-Marſhal, and by his Authority take Coats of Arms, which were regiſtred always by Officers of Arms, in the Rolls of Arms, made at every Service, whereof many yet remain (ſaith my Author) as that of the Siege of *Caer laveroc*, the Battel of *Sterling*, the Siege of *Calice*, and divers Tournaments. At this Time (continues he) there was a diſtinction of Gentlemen of Blood, and Gentlemen of Coat-Armour, and the Third

from him that had firſt Coat-Armour, was to all Purpoſes held a Gentleman of Blood.

In the firſt aſſumption of theſe Signs, every Man did take to himſelf ſome ſuch Beaſt, Bird, Fiſh, Serpent, or other Creature, as he thought beſt fitted his Eſtate, or whoſe Nature and in Quality did in ſome Meaſure quadrate with his own, or whereunto himſelf was in ſome reſpect in Quality like, or wiſhed to be reſembled unto: *Ex iis quibus quiſque maxime delectatur, qualis etiam ſit ipſe, cognoscitur.*

The Reaſon is, for that no Man is delighted but with Things that are like himſelf: Therefore wherein any Man is ſpecially delighted, himſelf alſo is found to be in Quality much like unto them. *Zanchius de immortalitate Animarum, 133.*

There are divers aſſerted Occaſions of the Charges or Figures found in Armorial Bearings, and of the Pieces which compoſe them. Unlook'd for Accidents and Events, the ſingularity of a County, the inclination to certain Exercises and Things, Offices or Employs, Devotion, the Nature and Situation of the Fiefs, or Poſſeſſion of the Nobility, a Conformity to the Arms of a Superiour, Adherence to a Party, Pilgrimages, Tournaments, Deſcent and Extraction of Blood, Filiation or the Adoption into other Families, Conceſſions of Princes, new Discoveries and Inventions, Jeſting and the Conformity to the Name; are ſaid to be the principal Cauſes.

The laſt of which is not the leaſt Conſiderable. For the Names of Perſons and Families is the moſt uſual; and if many Families had not chang'd thoſe Names they had at firſt, for others, there wou'd be abundance more Arms implying their Bearers Names to the Beholders. For it is but Ignorance to fancy ſuch alluſive Bearings to be altogether novel, when we have reaſon to think the Contrary; the Bearers thereof believing their Names illuſtrious enough without their affecting other Devices to notify themſelves. Yea we may averr, that there are not very many Families whoſe Names ſignify any thing, but originally they have had ſome Pieces in their Bearing alluding thereto. Wherefore in Diſpute when different Perſons lay Claim to one and the ſame Coat, a late Editor of this Book, rightly conjectures, that he whoſe Appellation is agreeable therewith, is the moſt intereſted therein.

But in alluſive Arms we muſt not expect all imaginable Exactneſs; for the Nature of the Thing will not admit of it. It is ſufficient to denominate them ſuch, when there is ſome near Reſemblance.

Gasparo Bombacci Cap. 9. *Araldo*. has collected the alluſive Arms of the *Boulogneſe* Families, wherein we may ſee all the Ways; ſuch may be metaphorical, ſymbolical, enigmatical, and in *rebus*; but omitting his Diſviſion as too intricate, alluſive Arms may be five fold.

1. In reference to the Name of the Perſon.
2. In reference to the Hiſtory of ſome Event.

3. In reference to the natural Properties of the Things whereof they are composed, and the Qualities of the first Bearer or Person; but with Caution to exclude fabulous Applications made afterwards.

4. In reference to some Possession, Habitation, Jurisdiction, Employ, &c.

5. In reference to some Patron, or more or less noted Person, which has relation to the Bearer; as the Arms of *Ireland*, because of *David* one of their Kings, wherein there is a sophistical Translation of the Charge, which is some way allusive to the prior Person, and not the consequent one. As *Alexander's* Arms to the Devise of *Alexander the Great*, &c. And sometimes no way allusive to either Person, but only as the consequent Person stands in relation to a prior or antecedent one, whether by Family or by a bare Name. So *Le Neve* bear *Fleur de Lys*, because that Vegetable was the Devise of one of their Ancestors. *Elfred* alludes to the Arms of *Alvert*, because their Names are semblable; *Walker* and *Walter*, *Clark* and *Clarkson*, are further Examples.

So thus grew the present Conformity betwixt Arms and Names: For since Names given for distinction were conform'd to the Nature of Creatures, and the Emergency of Accidents, as is evident in holy and prophane Stories; and as is clearly made out by *Sigonius* amongst the *Romans*; and is in all Nations own'd, yea as in our Land the Stories of it appear: So ought and ever was the same Rule observ'd in Arms and Bearings

Zuinger. Theat.
vitæ p. 3085.
ad 3092.
Fern p. 225.

of Honour; for it is a Maxim,
*A nominibus ad arma sequuntur
argumenta*, or according to Mr.
Guillim's Quotation, *Bonum de-
ducitur Argumentum*.

Here then is a fit Place to instance some few noted Names with their Occasions, as also the Arms of such of them as are found referential or conformable to the same. Prince *Arthur* was a valiant Man, and from his Infancy perceived Cruel; therefore he had that Name, which signifies an horrible Bear or Iron Mall: *Briewre*, so call'd, because born in a Heath, as the *Norman* Word imports.

Knighton de Fi-
ventibus Angl.
p. 2728.
Camb. Brit.
p. 604.

Henry Percy, call'd Hotspur, *Propter suam probitatem, eo quod aliis sopori deditis ipse super hostes invigilare consueverat*: On the Account of his Activity, because when others were asleep, he was vigilant against his Enemies. *Grafuenour* or *Grosvenour*, so call'd from his great Skill in Hunting. *Latimer* signifies a Truchman or Interpreter (possibly faith *Waterhouse*) from the Skill in Languages, which their Ancestor had. So likewise, as is shewn in King *Arthur*, did many others receive Names from Beasts (whose natural Qualities seem'd to indicate the Disposition or natural Temper of those so named) and they not only of the lesser Nobility, and of late Ages, as *Gammel*, who conformable thereto bare a Camel, *Moble* a Mule, *Ursone* a Bear, *Bernard* a Bear, &c. but even of the first Rank, both in

Honour and Antiquity; as *Hugh Lupus*, first Earl of *Chester*, who bare a Wolf's Head; and others whose Coats also were conferential to the same. Some also among us have, as we may suppose, receiv'd Names from Birds. Thus the ancient Family of *Arundell*, who accordingly bare six Swallows; and so *Cockaine* whose Arms are three Cocks; with *Sheldon*, whose Coat is three Shell-Drakes, &c. Others may be conceiv'd to take Name from Fishes, as the Family of *Herring*, who bare three Herrings; and *Lucy* who bare three Lucies; with the Family of *Sprat*, whose Arms are three Sprats, &c. Some also have taken their Names from Plants or Vegetables; thus did *Sheffeld*, whose Descendant (now Duke of *Buckingham*) from him bears three Wheat-Sheaves, or a Field of Sheaves; as also the Family of *Oak*, whose Arms are three Acorns slipp'd, &c. Some also from such Posts or Places of Honour as they held: Thus did, *inter alios*, the Illustrious House of the *Butlers*, who in their Arms give three covered Cups: Some from their extraordinary Accomplishments, as their Skill in commendable Science and such like: Thus among others may be supposed the Family of *Sweeting*, whose Arms are three treble Violins: Others from Instruments Military, Civil, and Mechanical; thus did *Chambers*, who bears three Chambers, i. e. Cannons or Culvering-pieces; and *Staple*, whose Arms are three Staples; with many others too tedious to insert.

All which are referential to the Names to which they belong, though not directly, and without some Consideration, understood. A Matter which, as I said before, we are not in Affairs of this Nature to expect. For the reference of Arms even to Names (which is but one of the five allusive Ways before mention'd) may be understood six Ways, as

1. By simple Cyphers, or the initial Letters of the Names; as *Tburland*, *Tofte Bette*, *Albam*; in *Germany*, *Aquin*; in *Dauphine*, *Kocks*; the City *Menda* in *Spain*, *Bridlington Priory* in *Com. Ebor.* The City of *Sulmo* in *Naples*, *Salucces* in *Piedmont*, and others.

2. By natural or artificial Things, which simply express the Name; of which Sort are *Camell*, *Herring*, *Sheffield*, *Chambers*, *Sprat* and *Staple* aforementioned; as also *Towers*, *Ousle*, *Cheverne*, *Boare*, *Sole*, *Salmon*, *Harrow*, *Bell*, *Trevet*, and many others too tedious to insert.

3. By Things which come near the Sound; as *Bernard* and *Cockaine* before said; also *Alcock*, *Keat*, *Elphyngston*, *Tenton*, *Conesby*, *Pigot*, and others.

4. By Things which have relation to the Name; as *Carter*, *Cartwright*, *Forster*, *Armitage*, *Archer*, and others.

5. By Things which in some Dialect or Tongue bear reference to the Name; as *Ursone*, *Hugh Lupus*, and *Arundell* (from *hirundo*, or *hirundellus*) afore said; also *Florio*, *Sneyde*, *Penartbe*, *Roet*, *Clovell*, and others.

6. In Form of *Rebus* or *Ænigma*; as *Springat*, *Handcock*, *Leman*, *Trowbridge*, *Morewood*, *Nadal*, *Freebody*, *Dobell*, and abundance more.

And this Consideration of the conformity of Arms with Names it was, that occasion'd my Author Mr. Guillim to insert, that as it was not lawful for a Man (but upon great Occasion) to change his Name, *Sic neque Arma* (saith *Cassan*) *mutare licet, nisi magna & honorifica aliqua causa accesserit*: So neither should he change his Arms, except a weighty and honourable Reason shall induce him to it. And for that, as another saith, *A nominibus ad Arma bonum deducitur Argumentum*: A good Argument of a Man's Arms is drawn from his Name.

Some also, and that very many too, as I'm inform'd by Mr. *Cambden*, and my own Observation, and as before was said, have had Denomina-

tion from the Lordships they have held; as *Draycot*, *Wilefley*, *Bishopsheir*, *Malpas*, *Birmingham*, and such like others; some from Waters, as the Lord *Stourton* from the River *Stowre*, *Wallop* from *Wel-*

Camb. Brit.
p. 587, 603, to
609.

P. 162.

kope, or (as it is now written) *Wallop*, whose Coats also seem referential to the same; the first bearing as part of his Arms six Fountains, the other as his Coat a Bend Wavy; & likewise some have been nam'd from bodily Remarks; as *Blunt* from their yellow Hair, *Fairfax* from their fair Bush of Hair: Others from corporal Defects, as *Crevequer*, *quasi decrepido corde*, of which Mr. *Cambden* every where in his *Britannia* makes mention, and to which I cou'd, from my own Observations, add many more of the like Nature, but I wou'd not clog my Discourse with impertinent Allegations; there being, as *Waterhouse* hath noted, hardly any Name or Family, but what has, in some Measure, participated of this Privilege of Time, to be and bear what the unavoidable Vicissitudes of Life have produced.

Sir *George Mackenzie* in his Science of Heraldry, agrees to what I have written on the various Occasions of Arms and their Bearings, and not only because *Cambden* (whom he quotes) asserts

it: For, says he, thus most of the

Surnames in *Annandale*, carry the Arms of the *Bruce*; in *Murray*, some part of the *Murray's* Arms, and in *Tevidale* the *Dowglass* Arms, or some part thereof, which he terms taking part of their Superior or Over-lords Arms.

He confesses also, that Arms are sometimes derived from the Names of the Bearer; as *Peacock* bears a Peacock, *Cockburne* a Cock, &c. And these (saith he) are call'd *Arma cantantia* by the *Latins*; ἀρμολογία, by the *Grecians*; *Des armoiries parlantes* by the *French*; and *Rebus* or canting Arms by the *English*. He takes notice also, that they are presum'd not to be noble Arms when so elected, because if the Bearer had done any great Actions, he had had no Occasion to have agreed with his Name: But then this Fancy he immediately rejects; adding, that the Rule holds not still true. Some Men, says he, get their

Lands as Rewards of great Acts, and Surnames came not in the Mode with us, till the Reign of *Malcolm Canmor*, who gave Surnames to all his Nobles, and then many took their Surnames from their Lands they possess, as the *Cockburns* and others, and suited their Arms to their Names, to the end it might be known that they were Heritors of such Places. For which Cause likewise we find, that Chiefs of Families are ordinarily of that Ilk, that is (saith he) to say with us, that their Names and Lands are the same. Some also (adds he) derive their Names as well as Arms from some considerable Action; and thus a second Son of *Struan Robertson*, for killing of a Wolf in *Stocket Forreſt* by a Durk in the King's Presence, got the Name of *Skein*, which signifies a Durk in *Irish*, and three Durk Points in Pale for his Arms. Some likewise (adds he) got Names from their Arms: For being Strangers, the People amongst whom they came, not knowing their Names, gave them Names from the Symbols or Arms they did bare. Thus the *Fowlis* were call'd from the Leaves they carried: *Monsieur Des Feules*, and the *Herrises* or *Herrisons*, with us, got their Names from the Porcupine, or *Herrison* in *French*, which was their Arms, as Brothers of the House of *Vendosm*: And Historians observe, that the *French* were call'd *Galli*, *ex eo quod gallos in conis galeæ, seu pro Cristis gerebant*. And therefore *Limneus*, cap. 6. num. 1. concludes, That *Omnia arma quæ cantant, non sunt insignia illiberalia, sive vilium hominum*: All Arms agreeing with the Name of the Bearer, are not ignoble. He reminds us also, that Places and honourable Employments, have given Birth to Bearings in *Scotland* as well as with us. Thus, saith he, the Earl of *Southesk's* Predecessors did bear a Cup in an Escutcheon upon the Eagles Breast, to shew that his Predecessors were Cup-bearers to the King, *Regi olim à Pateris, ut pralibaret & auro, ista notis certis perhibent insignia gentis*. And *Wood of Largo* two Ships, to shew that his Predecessors were Admirals. Thus *Burnet* carries a Hunting-horn in his Shield, and a Highlander in a hunting Garb, and Greyhounds for his Supporters, to shew that he was his Majesty's Forrester in that Northern Forrest, as Forrester of that Ilk is in the *South*: For which he also carries three Hunting-horns. The Earl of *Holderness*, *Ramsay*, carried a Sword Paleways, to shew that he and his Successors had Right to carry the Sword of State, the Day of *Gowrie's* Conspiracy, as a Reward for killing *Gowrie*.

Arms, saith *Mackenzie*, are ordinarily assum'd by Kingdoms, and Towns, either to represent what they most glory in, or most abound in; as the Kingdom of *Granada*, a Pomegranate. The Earl of *Buchan* three Garbs, because *Buchan* was more fertile in Corn than other Parts of *Scotland*, which were then full of Woods. Sometimes they assume Arms from their Situation, &c. of which he gives Examples in *Pag. 5*. After which he concludes thus: I have seen (says he) the Book of Arms in most Nations, and I have in general observed,

observed, that every Nation hath shew'd their Humour. For the Arms of most Families in *Spain* are given to signify some Undertaking for the Christian Religion against its Enemies the *Moors*, *Turks*, or other Hereticks; and their Shields of late are fill'd with *Ave Maria's*, *I. H. S.* and such other devout Characters. The Arms of the *Italians* are ordinarily Emblems and witty Hieroglyphicks. The *German* Atchievements consist of Multitudes of Coats, marshall'd in one, to gratify the Humour of their Country; who are vain of nothing so much as their Pedigrees. Those of *Poland* and *Denmark* are as wild and monstrous, as the People who bear them. But the *French* who are great Artists where-ever they study, do suffer their natural volageness to be confined and fixed by Rules of Art. And the *Scots* to express their Friendship to the *French*, have of old imitated them in their Heraldry, as much as we do the *English* since we were happily united with them under one Monarchy.

The *Turks* (saith he) take oftentimes Letters of the Alphabet as a Cognizance, because their Religion discharges them to use Images; and it is observable that the *Spaniards* use oftentimes Letters, in imitation of the *Turkish Moors* (their Neighbours.) Or else these have been left with them ever since the *Moors* possess their Country, or else (as I may add) they are born in Honour of such Ancestors as had vanquished the prior Owners thereof.

I am not ignorant of the wonderful Events and Accidents to which some ascribe the Causes of some particular Bearings; but omit them as too often written already. Though thus far I think my self oblig'd to say concerning their Authority, that I take them to be, some, a parcel of Fables design'd by Monks or such like, to raise the Sanctity of sundry Grandees, or the Inclinations and Approbations of Men, to some particular Enterprises, &c. by imposing on the implicit Credulity of their Readers: Others, Fictions from Romances made upon Tournaments, &c. wherein Things were represented for Diversion only; as enchanted Castles, Giants, and the like; which late Ages (I will not, as some, say Herald's working upon) were careful to invent for the Arms of Knights, whose Ancestors had been in Tournaments, &c. of which I have seen *Goltz* the *French* Herald tax'd for his relation of the Original of the Arms of *Grammont*.

What comical Origines have you in *Cambden's Remains*, and other Places? As in particular that of *Lorein's* Coat, which no Historian of the Time makes mention of, and which, if true, is so remarkable, as it cou'd never have escaped them, as I believe you'll grant: The Story is this, There being three Allerions on *David's* Tower in *Jerusalem*, a certain Prophetick Person told *Godfrey of Bullpigne*, the famous General in those Wars, that if he cou'd at one Shoot kill them, he shou'd take the City; which he thereupon attempted, and accordingly perform'd, and for that Reason ever after bore three Allerions on a Bend.

Now whether you will believe this, or give better Credit to what an ingenious Gentleman of my Acquaintance thinks was the whole Mystry, viz. *Alerion* being an Anagram to *Lorraine*, I know not. And much such another Story was that of *Vere's* Shooting-Star, which I suppose was only a distinction from the Arms of the Lord *Say's* Family (a flourishing House at that Time, and in the same Service) which excepting that Star, did bear the same Coat: And as I told you, two different Families in one Nation could not bear one Coat.

The Names of Families also have contributed very much to these Fables. It is written that the *Padilla's* in *Spain*, bare for their Arms a Peal of an Oven, which in *Spanish* is called *Padilla*, because a Knight of their Family defended a Castle with a Peal, against the *Moors* who Besieged it. *Vargas* laughs at this Original, and says, after *Argote de Molina*, that we need not seek any other Mystry than the Conformity of the Name, for which he gives us an excellent Reason, viz. That the first Arms of *Spain* being only those of *Castile* and *Leon*, which were allusive Bearings, most of their Nobility in imitation of their Prince, made their Arms allusive; and after that Time since, other later Families compos'd their Arms out of their famous Actions, during the said Wars with the *Moors*, where they often received them from their Sovereign as the Rewards of their Prowess: These more ancient Families, seeing they had not such honourable Reasons for their Bearings, began to frame Romances and Fictions, to the End their Arms might not appear less considerable than those which were known to be the remunerations of Valour.

If we were now to consider what Profit or Advantage has ensued by these Impositions, either to those Arms or Armory in general, I doubt we should find none; but on the contrary, a great deal of Hurt, especially to the latter; such Stories being what hath much lessen'd the Estimation of Arms in many Mens Opinion: For Men of Sense will not suffer their Passions to be moved in favour of any thing, before their Judgments are convinc'd of, if not the reality, yet the reasonableness of it; which is what every one ought first to aim at, if they design to enforce a Respect to the Practice of this or any other commendable Custom.

Cambden among his accidental Alterations of Arms in the *Holy Land*, remarks, that the Lord *Barkley's*, who first bare Gules a Cheveron Argent, after one of them had taken upon him the Cross (for that was then the Phrase) to serve in those Wars, inserted ten Crosses patee in his Shield, which are continued by his Descendants to this very Day. Yea, I could instance, besides, *Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* (who also added to his Arms, which before his Expedition to the *Holy Land*, were Gules a fess, Or six Cross-crosets of the same) many more, but think them needless, because every one acquainted with History, knows the great Esteem in which those Services were

were held, being in Defence of the Christian Religion, of which such Bearings were the most proper Emblems, and excellent Marks of Distinction, from the Infidels their Enemies. And at this Port of Crusades and Pilgrimages, most probably came in Use the numerous Forms of Crosses, which we find among the Arms of our ancient Nobility and Gentry. *Nicholas Upton* has set down thirty, yet cannot promise them to be all. *Jam ad Quæstionem præscriptam redeo* (says he) *viz. quot cruces inveniuntur in armis portatæ? Ad quam quidem quæstionem sub certo numero ipsas describendo respondere non audeo, quia Cruces innumerabiles in dies jam portantur.* I return now to the Question propounded, viz. How many Crosses are found in our Coats of Arms? Which Question I dare not answer by determining any certain Number, because Crosses are multiplied every Day without Number. I may say there are above Sixty.

Science of Herald.
P. 2.

Mackenzie instances other Bearings besides these, occasion'd by Croisades; for, says he, the *Pringles* and others bare Escallops, to shew their devout Pilgrimages: Of which these Shells were the Badges, and for which they were first call'd Pilgrims, and thereafter by corruption *Pringle*. For a like Reason, adds he, doth the Family of *Douglass* carry an Heart, in remembrance of their Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, with King *Robert the Bruce's* Heart, which was to be, and is buried there, at the special Command of that pious Prince, about Anno 1328. Besides all afore-said, Mr. *Nisbet* and *Mackenzie* tell us, that both Bezants and Martlets found their first use there; and probably by the Wars with *France* and the *Turks*, were introduced great Numbers of *Fleurs de Lys*, Crescents and Letters. I shall give but one late Instance, which was Sir *Cloudsly Shovel*, who had granted to him a Cheveron between two *Fleurs de Lys* in chief, and a Crescent in base, indicating two great Victories over the *French*, and one over the *Turks*.

The principal End for which these Signs were first taken up and put in Use, was, that they might serve for Notes and Marks to distinguish Tribes, Families, and particular Persons each from other; but this was not their only Use, for that they served also to notify to the ingenious Beholder of them (after some Sort) the natural Quality and Disposition of their Bearers; and so behooveful was this Invention thought to be, and their Use so reasonable, as that they have been entertain'd of all succeeding Posterities, among all Nations, and continued (even to this Day) without any Immutation or Alteration of their primary Institution.

These Armorial Ensigns thus ingeniously devised, had a further Use; for they serv'd also for the more commodious distribution of Nations, Tribes, and Families, into Regiments and Bands: As also for assembling, conducting, and governing them in Martial Expedition, and distinguishing (as I have shew'd) of particular

Persons in Wars, as well amongst themselves as from their Enemies; because it often falleth out by reason of the likeness of Armour and Weapons, of Discipline of War, and of Language and Voice (in default of such Signs) that much Treachery is wrought, and many Men after Battel or Skirmish, do make their Retreat to the Troops of the Enemy, to the Danger of their Surprise, or Loss of Life: So then it is clear, that this is one Use of these Notes, or Marks of Distinction called Arms; that if a Man shall meet or encounter us, we do forthwith discover by the Note or Mark that he beareth, whether he be Friend or Enemy: And for some of these Uses and Ends which I have formerly shewed, these Armorial Ensigns have received Approbation in the highest Degree, even from the Mouth of God himself, who, when he prescribed unto *Moses* and *Aaron* a Form of ordering and conducting the *Israelites* in their Passage towards the Land of Promise, did expressly Command the Use of Armorial Signs, saying, *Filii Israelis quisque juxta Vexillum suum cum Signis secundum domum Majorum suorum Castra habento: Every Man of the Children of Israel shall pitch by his own Standard, with the Ensign of their Fathers House,* Num. ii. 2. Which Order he required to be observed, not only in the Conduction of them in their Journey, but also in the pitching and raising of their Camp.

In which Precept we may observe, that God maketh mention of two Sorts of Ensigns; the one General, the other Particular; and that these Latter were no less needful than the Former, for the orderly governing and conducting of so huge and populous a Multitude as the *Israelites* were, in a Journey so long, and without subject to infinite Dangers. The first Sort of these Ensigns, God calleth *Vexilla*, that is to say, Standards or Banners, which served for the Conduction of their several Regiments; for the *Israelites* consisted of twelve Tribes, which were divided into four Regiments, that is to wit, three Tribes to each Regiment, of which every one had a particular Standard, which as they differed in Colour one from another, so did they doubtless comprehend in them several and distinct Forms, *Et erant in illis vexillis picturæ notificantes Tribus que erant sub illis vexillis: And there were in those Standards Pictures, denoting the Tribes which belonged to them.* So *Tostatus*.

Here may arise a twofold Question, concerning these Standards before mentioned: The one, what Colour each of them were of: The other, what Forms and Shapes were depicted on them. As to the Colour, *Lyra* upon the second of Numbers saith, *Qualia sunt ista Vexilla in textu non habetur, sed dicunt aliqui Hebræi, quod Vexillum cujuslibet tribus, erat simile colori lapidis positi in rationali, in quo inscriptum erat nomen ipsius Reuben, & sic de aliis: What sort of Standards these were, the Text doth not express;*

express; but some of the Rabbins say, they were of the same colour with the Stones on Aaron's Breast-plate, wherein the Name of every Tribe was written.

And as to their several Forms, *Martinus Borhaus* in his Commentary upon the same Place, hath this Saying, *Tradunt veteres in Reuben's vexillo mandragoram depictam fuisse, quam ille in agro collectam matri Liæ attulerat: in Jebudæ leonem, cui illum benedicendo pater Jacobus contulerat: In Ephraim vexillo, bovis species: In Dan's vexillo, serpentis Imago, qui serpenti & colubro à Jacobo comparatus erat; Fiat Dan coluber in via.* And in Conclusion he saith, *Sit fides penes Autores. Ancient Authors tell us, that Reuben's Standard bare the Mandrake which he gathered in the Field, and brought to his Mother Leah: Judah's the Lion, Dan's the Serpent, to which their Father Jacob had compared them; Ephraim's an Ox, &c.*

R. Abraham Aben Ezra, though *Defence of Arms and Armor*, p. 42. he will have their Banners charg'd with Insignitions of Distinction; yet (as *Waterhouse* relates of him) the Figures on them must needs be those Four in *Ezec. 10.* An Eagle, a Lion, a Bull, and a Man; but that *Conceit Tostatus* rejects, and adds a good Reason, *Revelatio illa de quatuor animalibus nondum fuit facta; fuit enim facta postea per multa tempora, cum Prophetæ esset apud fluvium Chebar.* The Revelation of those four Beasts was not yet made, but a long Time after, when the Prophet was by the River Chebar.

This sort of Ensign according to *Calepine*, is called *Vexillum, quasi parvum velum, & accipitur* (saith he) *pro signo quo in exercitu vel classe imperatores utuntur.* *Vexillum* is a Diminutive of *Velum*, and signifies the Colours which Generals use at Land or Sea. The use of these Standards doth consist herein, that they being born aloft upon a long Pole or Staff, apparent to every Man's View, the Soldiers may be thereby directed (upon all Occasions of Service) and by the Sight of them may be dispersed and united at all times, as the Necessity of the Service shall require. Of this use, *Lyra* upon the Second of Numbers, saith, *Vexilla in perticis elevantur, ut ad eorum aspectum bellatores dividantur & uniantur: These Colours are mounted upon Poles, that the Soldiers seeing them, may separate or joyn, as there shall be Occasion: For, like as a Ship is guided in the surging Seas by the Stern or Rudder, even so are the Soldiers ordered in their Martial Exploits by their Standard or Ensign.*

The other sorts of Ensigns God calleth *Signa secundum domum majorum suorum*; whereby is meant (if I be not deceiv'd) the particular Ensigns or Tokens of Each particular Family; for so do I understand that Exposition of *Lyra* upon the same Place; *Signa propria sunt in vestibis & scutis, quibus bellatores mutuo se cognoscunt, & suos ab adversariis distinguunt.* These Ensigns are wrought in Garments and

Shields, by which the Soldiers know one another, and distinguish their own Party from the Enemy. And of this Opinion is * *Lorinus.* *In Locum.*

But here we shou'd put a Difference between these Words *Arma & Insignia*, and separate those Things that are proper to Arms, from such as pertain to Ensigns.

Arms therefore being taken in the largest Sense, may be said to be either Publick or Private.

Such are said to be Publick Arms, which have some Sovereign Authority or Jurisdiction annexed to them.

Of the First sort are such Arms as are born by Emperors, Kings, and absolute Princes, and Free Estates, having Sovereign Authority and Power within their several Empires, Kingdoms and Territories: These in propriety of Speech cannot be aptly said to be the Arms of their Stock or Family, whereof they are Descended; but do rather represent the Nature of Ensigns, than of Arms, in regard of the Publick Authority to them annexed; as also in respect that whosoever shall succeed them in those Supream Governments, shall bear the same Arms, as the express Notes and Testimonies of such their several Jurisdictions, though they be extracted from Aliens or Foreign Families; for so neither is the Eagle the peculiar Coat of the House of *Austria*, nor Lyons of the Family of *Plantagenet*, nor the *Fleurs de Lys* of the House of *Valois*; but born as the Sovereign Ensigns of such an Empire or Kingdom. And these Arms or Ensigns may no Man else bear, or yet mark his Goods withal, unless it be that in token of Loyalty, he will set up the King's Arms in his House, and place his own Arms underneath. There are also certain Ensigns of Dignity and Office, which every Man having the same Dignity or Office, may lawfully bear, as the Ensigns of a Proconsul, or a Bishop; and these are peculiar to those only that have the Exercising of such Dignity or Office; for if any other shall usurp the bearing or use of them, he becometh Criminal for so doing. Private Arms are such as are proper to private Houses and Persons, whether they be numbered in rank of the greater Nobility, as Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts and Barons, having no Sovereign or Absolute Power; or of the lesser Nobility or Gentry, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen; neither yet are they Ensigns of any ordinary Dignity, but peculiar to their Family, and may be infinitely transferred with proper Differences to their Posterity lawfully begotten.

The Reasons which that learned *Scotch Author*, *Sir George Mackenzie* gives for the Invention of this Art, are certainly good; being First, the great Design that Men had to perpetuate their own great Actions. Secondly, The desire that Governours had to encourage others to great Things, by rewarding with a cheap kind of Immortality what

Science of Heraldry, p. 2.

what their deserving Subjects did. Thus, saith he, K. Robert the Bruce, gave the House of *Wintoun* a falling Crown supported by a Sword; to shew, that the *Seatons* had supported the Crown when it was in a distressed Condition: Which *Seaton* of *Barns* yet bears, because he got the Land which was dispo'd by Adoption with the Arms: And to *Veitch*, a Bullock's Head, to remember Posterity, that the Bearer had assisted that King with Aliment in bringing some Bullocks in his great Distress. The Third and following Reasons are in effect the same, which I have lately mention'd as their principal End. And to this agrees Mr. *Guillim*: For, says he,

‘ After long Tract of Time, these Tokens, which we call Arms, became Remunerations for Service, and were bestowed by Emperors, Kings, and Princes, and their Generals and chief Commanders in the Field, upon Martial Men, whose valorous Merits, even in Justice, required due Recompence of Honour, answerable unto their worthy Acts, the Remembrance whereof could not better be preserv'd and deriv'd unto Posterity, than by these Kinds of honourable Rewards.

For though Arms, in their first Acceptation, were (as is shewed) taken up at any Gentleman's Pleasure, yet hath that Liberty for many Ages been deny'd; and they, by Regal Authority, made the Rewards and Ensigns of Merit, or the gracious Favours of Princes; no one being by the Law of Gentility in *England* allowed the bearing thereof, but those that either have them by Descent, or Grant, or Purchase from the Body or Badge of any Prisoner they in open and lawful War had taken. Therefore H. V. by Pro-

clamation did inhibit, * *Quod nullus cujuscunque status, gradus seu Conditionis fuerit, hujusmodi arma sive tunicas Armorum in se sumat,*

* Ann. Regni Memb. 15. dorso in Archivis Turris. *nisi ipse jure antecessorio vel ex donatione aliqujus ad hoc sufficientem potestatem habentis, ea possideat aut possidere debeat, & quod ipse arma sive Tunicas illas ex cujus dono obtinet, demonstrationis sue personis ad hoc per nos assignatis seu assignandis manifeste demonstrat, exceptis illis qui nobiscum apud Bellum de Agen-court Arma portabant, &c.* That no Man of what Estate, Degree, or Condition soever, shall assume such Arms, or Coat of Arms, except he hold, or ought to hold them by Right of Inheritance, or by the Donation of some Person, who hath sufficient Power to give them; and that he shall make it appear to Officers appointed by us for this Purpose, by whose Gift he enjoys them: Except those who bare Arms with us at the Battle of Agen-Court, &c. And *Budeus*, who speaking of our Arms, as I shew'd you, p. hath, *Veri virtutis premia fuerunt. They were the Rewards of true Valour.*

Yet some Lawyers (though vers'd in Heraldry) as * *Mackenzie* observes, have been of Opinion, that every Man can assume Arms to himself at his Pleasure without Authority, provided he assume them not (as the Civilians say) *in emulationem alterius*, to the Prejudice of another: And of this Judgment were *Bartol. tract. de Arm. num. 5.* and *Panorm. c. dilectis, de excess. Prælat.* because (said they) every Man may chuse a Name for himself, seeing this is not forbidden in any written Law. But *Tiraquel* and others, have very justly maintained, that none can assume Arms, but that all must owe them to Authority: For as Magistrates of old only bestowed *jus Imaginum, ita hodie tantum illi jus insignium vel armorum conferre possunt: Ann. Rob. Lib. III. Sunt enim Arma Tessera, & Symbola Dignitatis, & nemo potest dignitatem sibi arrogare sine Principis licentia, l. nemo f. de dignit. & licet hoc jure scripto, non sit interdictum, est tamen rationabili consuetudine, & communi Gentium consensu interdictum; & ideo observandum, per l. quod non ratione f. de legibus.* The Right of Images, so they only at this Day can bestow the Right of Arms or Ensigns. For Arms are Badges and Symbols of Dignity; and no Man can arrogate a Dignity to himself, without the Prince's Leave. And though there be no written Law which forbids this, yet laudable Custom, and the common Consent of Nations forbid it. But to quiet all Debate in this Controversy, most Nations have discharged the carrying of Arms to any, save Gentlemen, or such who have a Special Warrant: Which, saith my said Author, is also done in *Scotland* by the 12th. Act. 12. Parl. *Jacob. VI.* The Words whereof you may read as follows, *viz.*

Our Sovereign Lord, and the Estates of this present Parliament, considering the great Abuse that has been amongst the Ledges of this Realm, in their bearing of Arms, usurp'd to themselves such Arms as belong not to them, so that it cannot be distinguished by their Arms, who are Gentlemen of Blood by their Antecessors, nor yet may be discerned what Gentlemen are descended of noble Stock and Linage: For Remedy whereof his Highness, with Advice of the said Estates, has given and granted, and by this present Act gives and grants full Power and Commission to Lyon King of Arms, and Brethren-Heralds, to visit the whole Arms of Noblemen, Barons and Gentlemen, borne and used within this Realm; and to distinguish and discern them with congruent Differences, and thereafter to matriculat them in their Books and Registers; and put Inhibition to all common Sort of People, nought worthy by the Law of Arms to bear any Signs Armorial, that none of them presume to take upon hand, to bear or use any Arms in Time coming upon any their Insign and Household-geer, under Pain of escheating of

of their Goods and Gear, so oft as the famine shall be found graven or painted, to our Sovereign Lords Use; and likewise under the Pain of One Hundred Pounds, to the Use of the said Lyon, and his Brethren-Heralds; and satisfying of Payment thereof, that they may be incarcerated in the nearest Prison-house, therein to remain upon their own Charges, during the Pleasure of the said Lyon.

From which Act *Mackenzie* draws these Conclusions. 1. That only Gentlemen by Blood can carry Arms; which Opinion is also received now into the Law of Nations, *Hopping*, cap. 6. Par. X. But it was first enacted by *Frederick* the Emperor, *Lib. 2. feud. tit. 27. De pace tenenda*.

2dly, That the *Lion* cannot give Arms to such as are not Noble by Descent: For the Reason inductive of this Statute, is, That there may be a Difference betwixt such as are Noble, and such as are not; but there would be none, if it were lawful to the *Lion* to give Arms even to such as are not Gentlemen by Birth. For as he cannot Nobilitate, so neither can he bestow the Marks of Nobility. Like as by that Act he is commanded, to inhibit all such as are not Noble, to carry Arms: But yet the Prince may still bestow Arms, without any Restriction, tho' he cannot properly make a Gentleman; for that comes by Blood, and not by Patent. For of old, there was a Distinction betwixt a Gentleman of Blood, and a Gentleman of Coat-Armour; which Distinction I have shew'd you already out of

Camden. And albeit, saith *Mackenzie*, the Letter of that Law doth only forbid to wear and use Arms

without Authority, upon Insign, or Household-gear; yet *per paritatem rationis*, they cannot use them upon Tombs, Seats in the Church, or elsewhere; & *de praxi*, the *Lion* with us doth raze and deface all such Arms: But whether the Users of false Arms do incur the Penalties in such Cases, may be doubted, seeing *Paene sunt restringendæ*, and are not to be extended beyond the Letter of the Law.

3dly, By that Act, The *Lion* is to distinguish and discern Arms with congruent Differences; from which Words it may be inferred, that not only Arms must be originally given by the *Lion*, but that Marks and Differences amongst the Cadets, and Descendants of the same Family, should be given by the *Lion*; and that these Cadets cannot assume them. And this is (saith my Author) suitable to the Opinion of the Doctors, who teach, that *non solum potestas conferendi nova insignia, sed potestas augendi, mutandi, diminuendi & confirmandi insignia Vetera, est Penes Principem & ejus Heraldos*. *Hopping*, c. 8. membro 5. Not only the Power of giving new Arms, but the Power of enlarging, altering, lessening and confirming the Old ones, is in the Prince and his Heralds. But it may be doubted,

if Prescription of Arms by Predecessors, be not sufficient to infer a Right to the Bearing of Arms, and to defend against the Penalties of this Act; as to which Points, the Doctors deliver these Conclusions.

1. That no Man can prescribe the Right of using Arms belonging to another Noble Family, without immemorial Possession; but that they may prescribe a Right to bear indefinitely, or to bear the Arms of any other private Person, *per spatium decem annorum inter presentes, & viginti annorum inter absentes, vult. consil. 17. volum 3. For the Space of Ten Years betwixt Persons present, and of Twenty betwixt Persons absent*. But (saith *Mackenzie*) by our Law, where Prescription is not allow'd, except in the Cases wherein it is introduced by a special and express Statute, it is probable, that Prescription might well have defended before that Act, *fac. VI*. But since that Time it should not, seeing that Act ordains all Arms to be matriculate in the *Lion's* Books and Registers.

The Penalty appointed by this *Scots* Act on Offenders is, That the Moveables and Furniture whereon these false Arms are painted, or engraven, shall be confiscated: Which Words must (saith *Mackenzie*) be taken disjunctively, and not copulatively, notwithstanding of the Particle (*and*); for if the Arms be either engraven or painted, they are to be escheated: as also the Criminals are to pay One Hundred Pounds to the *Lion* and his Brethren-Heralds. But, by the Civil Law, He who bears and uses another Man's Arms, to his Prejudice, *vel in ejus scandalum & ignominiam, or to his Reproach*, is to be punished arbitrarily, at the Discretion of the Judge, *l. eorum f. de falso*; But he who usurps his Prince's Arms, loses his Head, and his Goods are confiscated, *l. Sacri afflatus, C. de divers. rescript*.

Suitable to which, the Duke of *Norfolk* was executed by *H. VIII.* for no other Crime, saith *Mackenzie*, than bearing the Arms of *England*, though his Predecessors had born them an Hundred Years. But *Camden* saith, That among other Matters, he was attainted for that also. *Rem. p. 164.*

Now though in *England*, by the Proclamation of *Henry Vth.* aforesaid, 'tis inhibited that none should presume to take upon him Arms, unless entituled thereto by Descent, or a Grant from such as were sufficiently empowered to Grant by his Sovereign, excepting such as bore Arms at the War or Battle of *Agencourt*. By which it is plain, the voluntary Assumption of Arms is deny'd by the Kings of *England*, as well as held illegal by *Tiraquel* and other Civilians, whose Opinion I mention'd before. Yet Prescription of Arms by Predecessors is not hereby forbidden, but rather allow'd; the Words being *nisi jure antecessorio*, not unless he have them by Descent from such as had them by Grant, or had left something else to prove their Right from

from his Ancestors: For almost every one knows, that at the Holy War, Gentlemen were either allow'd to chuse a Bearing for themselves, so it were different from others, or had but a verbal Authority at most from their Prince, or his Chieftains, to bear such or such Arms; and that in after Days, when Arms became hereditary, and Heraldry a Science, that even then, by the establish'd Law of Arms in all Nations, those ancient Assumptions were allow'd the lawful Arms of the Issues of those who assum'd them. And though other Nations, as *Mackenzie* says of the *Scots*, may have later Statutes or Laws to invalidate this Method of proving Right; yet I do not any where find that *England* has. Nor (as I conceive) is this Matter contrary to the Civil Law, which only makes an Assumption of Arms criminal; because Dignity, of which Arms are the Notes, is also assum'd therewith, whereby the Assumer breaks in upon the Prerogative of his Sovereign, who (as the *Fons Honoris* from whom all Honours should spring) can alone nobilitate. For the Arms thus disputed might possibly be taken before Arms were made the *Insignia Nobilitatis* in *England*, which then could be no Encroachment on the aforesaid Prerogative, and so consequently no Breach of a Law unmade; but, on the contrary, allow'd amongst the rest. Besides, a Coat might, with respect to this Law, have been legally used, and the Authority lost, through Time, more especially when Accounts were so indifferently taken, with respect to those taken in later Days, and many of those, though so indifferent, lost.

• How great the Dignity and Estimation of Arms ever hath been, and yet is, we may easily conceive by this, that as they do delight the Beholders, and greatly grace and beautify Places wherein they are erected; so also they do occasion their Spectators to make serious Inquisition, whose they are, who is the Owner of the House wherein they are set up, of what Family their Bearer is descended, and who were his next, and who his remote Parents or Ancestors.

The Estimation of Arms may also be considered in this: As Honours in their Donation are generally attended with Estates suitable thereto, which are given to support the same, if there was not a Sufficiency before; and those Estates with these Honours being settled by an Entail on the Heirs Male, so Arms enabled those Heirs to hold and continue in the same. For, by the Practice and Use of Arms, Gentry are instructed to keep often entering of their Pedigrees and Descents in the Heralds-Office; by which means, Cognisance is taken of what House Gentlemen are, whether legitimate or illegitimate, and of what Branch of that House; as how near ally'd to the main Honour and Estate, in case such a Question should be needful, as it very often hap-

pens. But how great the Benefit or Estimation of Arms, or how great the Satisfaction of Gentry in this their Use is, I shall leave to be defin'd by such of our Nobility and Gentry, who from being the Issues of younger Sons, are thereby become entituled to the Honours, Fortunes, and Estates of the once elder House.

We may also find in what Esteem Arms were by this: 'There is, saith Mr. *Guillim*, between these Arms and their Bearers, a kind of Symmetry, or natural Participation of Qualities; insomuch as whoso dishonourably or irreverently useth the Arms of any Man, seemeth to have offered Indignity to the Person of their Bearer, so as (according to some Authors) their Owner shall right himself against such an Offender or Wrong-doer, *Actione Injuriarum*, by an *Action of Trespass*.' And Tryal by Battel was allow'd, of which we have Instances among ancient Writers. Yea, so heinous has this Offence been held, that the injured have sought Revenge even on Majesty itself, as too well testify'd the Imprisonment of King *Richard I.* together with an hundred thousand Pounds, which was paid as his Ransom, he being made Captive by the Duke of *Austria* or *Austrich*; for that (as was reported) he ordered the Banner of the said Duke to be stricken down (whereby it was trod on) to give Place for his own on the Wall at the *Holy Land*, into which the Duke first wrought his Passage. I could here, since I have touched upon an Abuse to Armory, give fundry other Ways wherein these Tokens are abused by our Moderns; but for their Numbers rather refer you to *Camden's Remains*, and *Wyrley's Ancient Usage of Arms* for some, and to your own Observation for the rest; which, besides the present horrid Mismanagement of Funerals, by Painters, Undertakers, &c. are far too numerous to find Room in this Introduction.

Arms may be farther considered useful, from the following Lines.

First then, They often shew from what Country, or Person, their Bearers did descend, and therefore (as *Mac-* *Science of Heraldry*, p. 3. *kenzie* doth well observe) they are call'd *Tessera Gentilitia*. Thus the *Maxwells* and *Ramsays* (says *Mackenzie*) bear the Eagle, to shew their Descent from *Germany*: The *Rutbvens* the Arms of *Portugal*, from which King they are said to be descended: And the Name of *Marjoribank* bear the Cushion, to shew that they were *Johnstowns* originally. Thus the *Weems* and *Fyfe*, are known to be Cadets of *Mackduff*; and the *Colquhouns* and *McFarlans*, Cadets of the Family of *Lennox*; and these (saith *Mackenzie*) are surer Marks of Consanguinity than the Surname, as may be known by many Instances; and among others, the *Shaws* in the *North* are known to be *McIntoshes* by their Arms.

Secondly, They shew us the Alliance of their Bearers to other Families by the Heiress from whom

whom they descend, whose Arms are quartered by the Descendants; and by this Means the Memory of great Families, and even of Clans and Surnames in *Scotland*, saith *Mackenzie*, is only preserved. Thus *Scotland* (adds he) by bearing a double Tressure Flory Counter Flory, is remembered of their League betwixt *France* and them in the Reigns of *Achaius* and *Charlemain*; and thus there are no Monuments (as he asserts of the *Scots*, by Instances, p. 3.) to preserve the Memory of many ancient and worthy Families in *England*, but the quartering their Arms by their Successors.

Thirdly, These Arms let us know, if the Bearers are Noblemen or Gentlemen, and what their Dignity is; that appearing by their Helmets, Coronets, &c.

Fourthly, The Shield, and oftentimes the Signet, made the Bearers who were killed in the Crowd to be known, that they might be honourably buried.

Fifthly, They being appended inform us of the true Surnames of the Granters, which are become illegible; and thus, by the Seals, I have (saith *Mackenzie*) found some Charters to be granted by *Menzies* of *Weems*, when we could hardly read the Name; and I have been (adds he) in Processes, wherein Charters were alleged to be false and forged, because the Granter's true Arms and Seal were not appended. For the *Scots* were very punctual in sealing with their Arms, being enjoined by Law and Statutes in that Particular.

Sixthly, By these Arms we are instructed of the right Originations and Writings of Surnames. And thus we know (says *Mackenzie*) the Name of *Tarbet* to be wrong written, and that it should be written *Turbet*, seeing they have three Turbets fretted for their Arms. He gives other Instances in p. 4.

Seventhly, These Arms shew who have been Founders of Towns, Castles, or Churches. Thus the Church of *Durham* is known to be built by the King of *Scotland*, and the Town of *Erfort* is known to be built by the *French* King, be-

cause they bear their Arms. And thus most of our publick Buildings in *England*, such as our ancient Abbies, Churches, and our Colleges in both Universities, do, for the most Part, expose to publick View the Arms of their Founders, as well as the ancient Seats of our Gentry do those of their Owners. Wherefore one of the late Editors of this Book did well observe, that in case a Dispute should arise concerning the Right to any ruined building, or the like, he whose Arms are found affixed thereto, is most interested therein.

Eighthly, These Arms infer a presumptive Right of Superiority, *Quando Arma in Portis, vel Curiis pinguntur*, *Bart. Tract. de insign.* When they are painted in Gates and Courts. And thus when the *Millners* did engage to be Vassals to the Emperor *Frederick* the First, they undertook

to carry the Arms of the Empire upon the Steeple of their Chief Church, *Limn. de jure publ. cap. 6. num. 126.* And when *Orkney* and *Zetland* were fully resign'd to the Kings of *Scotland*, it was agreed, that the Arms of *Scotland* should be affixed in their publick Courts: And thus the Dukes of *Venice* are known not to have an absolute Jurisdiction, because they are not allowed to represent the Arms of their Family upon the Coin of the Publick, *Alberi, ad l. Si qui C. de oper. publ.* And one of their Dukes was severely censured by the State, for having contravened this Rule in Heraldry, *Tessaur. decis. 270.* Arms do presume Propriety in Moveables especially, to which Men have only Right by Possession, and not by Writ, *Hopping, c. 13.* And this is an ordinary Presumption in all Judicatures, *Nam sicut ex signis signatum, ita ex insigniis Domini rerum cognoscuntur*, *Tusk. Tom. 1. Conclus. 516.* For as Signs declare the Thing signified, so Arms shew the Owners of Goods.

Ninthly, By these the Ships of Enemies are known, and are accordingly confiscated, if taken at Sea; which Lawyers extend so far, that if a Ship carry the Flag of an Enemy, it will be declared Prize, though it belong to a Kingdom in Amity with the Seizer, *Jason, consil. 163. b. 19.*

Tenthly and lastly, They are most necessary for signing Articles of Peace between Princes, Contracts and other Writs among private Persons.

Having briefly run through the Antiquity, Rise, Eminency, Use and Behoof of Arms, it might be worthy our Enquiry to know, who are the Persons, that by the Law of Heraldry have Arms given them by the King of Arms, with or without a special Commission from the Prince: But this, as it falls under the Power of the Heralds, as limited in their Patents, I shall refer to those Tracts which I have set apart, for to shew their Administration, &c. and proceed to offer some few Considerations, wherein Arms, though legally bestowed, may be forfeited.

First then (as *Mackenzie* observes) they are forfeited by leading a vitious and profligate Life, *l. Si qua C. de secund. nupt.* where it is ordain'd, that *ob Scelera & vitæ turpitudinem, honestæ nobilitatis decore privetur*: For Crimes and Lewdness of Life, a Man shall be degraded from a genteel or noble Rank. And the Reason given for this is, *Quia nulla sine honestate est Nobilitas*: Because there can be no true Nobility without Honesty. And Nobility thus forfeited, is not re-assumable by their Children: But this, with many other virtuous Laws is gone into Oblivion: For only Crimes and a Sentence do now take off the Sacred Character of Honour. And *Cassaneus* would have no Crime but Treason exclude the Issue of Criminals from bearing Arms. And with us (saith *Mackenzie*) upon reading the Sentence of

Science of Heraldry, p. 14.

of Forfeiture, the Arms are torn, (which Custom hath been known among our Predecessors also) and the Decree of Forfeiture, says *Mackenzie*, bears an Order for this. But no other Sentence (adds he) for other Crimes discharges the Bearing of Arms with us: Nor, as I may add, with us in *England*: Albeit, by the Civil Law, it seems, that all Crimes discharge the Bearing of Arms, *Statuas detrahendas scire debemus*, l. 24. *f. de Pen. cap. 1. c. decis* 130. Nor can such as are condemn'd for Capital Crimes get Arms, *Treffer. de exilim. l. 3. c. 25*. And whatever

Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry, p. 14 renders the Bearer infamous, doth likewise render him incapable of getting Arms, though every Infamy forfeits them not.

Secondly, This Right is not lost by Poverty, even in the longest Course of Time, *Tiraquel. cap. 5*.

Thirdly, This Right is lost by exercising mean Trades, *Viles & Mechanicas artes*, l. *nobiliores*, c. *de Comer*. But when they leave off these, they return to their former Dignities, *Pap. decis* 196.

When Arms are once taken, as *Mackenzie*, cap. 20. p. 69. observes, they ought not to be changed without sufficient Cause. The ordinary Causes of changing Arms he hath set down to be six. First, When the Bearer becomes subject to another; and thus *William* the Conqueror changed the Arms of *England*. Secondly, The succeeding to a greater Fortune; and thus the Family of *Stewarts* Arms were changed by our Kings, when they succeeded to the Crown of *England*. Thirdly, Adoption. Fourthly, Some considerable new Exploit; and thus a *Savoyard* having preserv'd *Francis* I. at the Battle of *Pavia*, crav'd Liberty to change his Arms, and take a Sword Argent, accompanied with a *Fluer de Lys*. Fifthly, Some new devout Enterprize; as those who went to the Holy War. Sixthly, Marks of Cadency and Marriage. I shall conclude this long Introduction with a Discourse upon Seals, and Mens sealing with Arms; which I take out of *Mackenzie's Science of Heraldry*, beginning Page 6.



Of S E A L S.

BY the Civil Law, Testaments and all Writs of Importance were to be Sealed. And by our Law, *Quilibet baro, vel alius tenens de Rege, habere debet sigillum proprium, ad serviendum Regi ut de jure tenetur*. Stat. Rob. 3. cap. 7. num. 5. and by the 130 Ael. 9. Parl. Jac. 1. Every Free-holder should appear at the Head-Court with their Seals; and if he cannot come, he shall send his Attorney with the Seals of his Arms: And those who want such Seals, are to be amerced by the foresaid Statute, Rob. 3. And therefore, till of late, every Gentleman sent his Seal to the Clerk in Lead, which the Clerk kept by him; many of which are yet in their Hands: Examples whereof, I have set down, Chap. Supporters, fig. 5, & 6. Of old, the appending of the Seal was sufficient in Charters, without the Subscription of the Party. Reg. Maj. lib 3. cap. 6. *Si recognoscit sigillum suum in Curia, debet illum warrantizare, si autem male custodire imputetur, si damnum inde incurrat, per sigillum suum ex insolentia, aut negligentia custodum*: Whether the Seal affix'd be the Granter's Seal, that then the Truth may be search'd for, by comparing many Sealings together, *per comparisonem plurium sigillorum, & alias chartas eodem sigillo signatas*. It was lawful amongst

the Romans, for such as wanted Seals, to append the Seals of others, *S. Possunt. Just. de test*. And this was very ordinary with us; but then the Notary was obliged to express, that this was so done. Thus I have seen a Charter granted by the Lord of the Isles to the Abbacy of *Aberbrothock*, which says, *Et quia meum sigillum est minus notum in Scotia, ideo apposui sigillum Episcopi Rossensis*. Commissions from Shires, to their respective Commissioners in Parl. were also to be sealed, Ael. 101. Parl. 7. Jac. 1. and this Custom of sealing Papers without Subscriptions, continued in vigour till March 1540. At which Time, King *James* V. by the 117. Ael. 7. Parl. did ordain, that because Men might lose their Seals, or their Seals might be counterfeit'd; therefore all Evidences should for the future be subscrib'd, as well as sealed. And yet Queen *Mary* did afterwards, Parl. 6. Ael. 29. appoint that all Reversions, Bonds, and Discharges of Reversions should be sealed; and afterwards Jac. 6. by the 80. Ael. Parl. 6. appointed all Papers importing heritable Title, to be both Sealed and Subscribed. And tho' by the 4. Ael. Parl. 9. Jac. 6. Papers which are to be registered, need not be sealed, because the Seal was supply'd by the Registration: Yet I see no posterior Law dispensing (without Registration) in other

other Cases : And it would be a further Check upon Forgers of Papers, that the Granter's Seal were to be appended : For many can forge a Subscription, who cannot forge a Seal. So that each Forger believ'd to associate at least another with himself ; which would discourage them before the Cheat, or help to discover the Forgers after the Cheat was perpetrated : But Retours must yet be seal'd with the Seals of the Inquest. *Statut. Rob. 3. cap. 1. 4.* and Decrets of Apprisings, with the Seals of the Assizers and Verdicts of the Justice-Courts, are also to be seal'd by the Regulations, 1670.

I cannot here forget to inform, that of old our Acts of Parliament had oftentimes the King's Great Seal appended to them : Upon the right Hand were appended all the Seals of the Ecclesiasticks, and upon the Left all the Seals of the

Nobility ; with which the whole Act was surrounded. Of these I have seen many, and particularly a Ratification granted by King *James* the IVth, to *Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, upon the Forfeiture of the *Ramsay*, Ann. 1480. Which bears, *In quorum omnium fidem, ac corroboracionem, & laudationem eorundem, prefatus supremus Dominus noster Rex, & regni status per se singulariter requisiti sua sigilla, quorum nomina sigilla representant, presentibus appendi iusserunt.*

I conceive that Seals may very well represent not only the Bearing itself, but the Colours ; which I first order'd to be practis'd : For the Seal may be varied in its Cut, as the other Figures of this Book are, which may be very useful, seeing many Mens Arms differ only in the Colours.



A Display

A DISPLAY OF HERALDRY.

SECTION I. CHAP. I.



SO much by my Introduction of
such Notes as are necessary to be
observed for the better under-
standing of those Things that
shall be hereafter delivered,
touching the Subject of this

Work. Now we proceed to the practick Exer-
cise of these armorial Tokens, which pertain to
the Function of Heralds, and is termed Armory,
and may be thus defined: Armory is an Art
rightly prescribing the true Knowledge and Use
of Arms.

Now, like as in Things natural the Effects do
evermore immediately ensue their Causes, even
so Division, which is a Demonstration of the Ex-
tent and Power of Things, must by immediate
Consequence follow Definition, which doth ex-
press the Nature of the Thing defined. Divi-
sion is a Distribution of Things common, into
Things particular or less common. The Use
thereof consisteth herein, that by the Assistance
of this Division, Words of large Intendment
and Signification, are reduced to their definite
and determinate Sense and Meaning, that so
the Mind of the Learner be not misled through
the Ambiguity of Words, either of manifold or
uncertain Interpretations. Moreover it serveth
to illuminate the Understanding of the Learner,
and to make him more capable of such Things
as are delivered, *Ea enim quæ divisim traduntur
facilius intelliguntur.*

The Practice hereof shall be manifested in
the Distribution of the Skill of Armory, with
all the Parts and Complements thereof through-
out this whole Work.

This Skill of Armory consists in { Blazoning,
and
Marshalling.

Blazon is a Term not signifying of itself
what we usually understand thereby, being a
Word borrow'd from the common Custom of
Knights, when they design'd to enter the Lists,
of causing some one to wind a Horn to signify
their Intent to the Heralds, who were Knights
appointed to be Judges of the Performances of
the Justers, and who likewise described and re-
corded their armorial Bearings and Achieve-
ments; for Blazon properly signifies the Wind-
ing of an Horn; but to blazon a Coat, is to
describe the Things borne in their proper Tin-
ctures and Gestures, which, as I told you, the
Heralds when so summon'd us'd to do.

Marshalling is a conjoining of diverse Coats in
one Shield, as both *Guillim* and *Mackenzie* have
well observed; tho' *Carter* in his *Analysis* p. 180.
makes no Difference betwixt Marshalling and
Blazoning, being guided in that Opinion by the
French and *Italians*, who as *Mackenzie* observes
p. 16. have no such Distinction. The Marshal-
ling I shall refer to a Place more suitable, and
proceed now to the first Member of this Divi-
sion, *viz.* Blazoning.

Blazon (saith *Guillim*) is taken, either strict-
ly for an Explication of Arms in apt and signifi-
cant Terms, or else, it is taken largely for a
Display of the Vertues of the Bearers of Arms:
In which Sense *Chaffaucus* defineth the same in
this manner, *Blazonia est quasi alicujus vera lau-
datio sub quibusdam signis, secundum prudentiam,*
B
justi-

justitiam, fortitudinem, & temperantiam. A certain French Armorist saith, that to Blazon, is to express what the Shapes, Kinds, and Colour of Things borne in Arms are, together with their apt Significations.

But, with Submission to Mr. *Guillim*, I must hold Sir *George Mackenzy's* Opinion, when he will have Blazon to be barely Description, to be far more reasonable and just than his; because, in the first Place, we know not the particular Occasions of the Bearings in many Coats, one and the same Thing being taken to instruct very different Accidents or Events, as my Tract of Differences sufficiently shews, yet all witty and allusive. Secondly, Though we should suppose such or such Bearing was devis'd in the natural Qualities of the Thing represented, to indicate some excellent Disposition or Quality in the Bearer; yet, sure we cannot ascribe this same Disposition to every one of that Person's Posterity as may have a Right to his Arms: 'Twould be an hard Case if Nature cou'd so deal with the Descendants of all that are vicious, as to oblige them to the same Course, but we see the contrary. That Nobility in a worthy Descent is of high Estimation, all allow; and most wise Princes in all Ages have entrusted such in great Post, believing, as they had the Benefit of such Education, and the Example of their Ancestors, that nothing could induce them to forfeit those Honours, &c. which they had transmitted to them. That Arms were taken allusively I have shew'd in my Introduction, and to consider the Pieces of which each Coat is compos'd, and so seek thence to join with History in the Rise of this or that Family, is a commendable Work, and becoming the Science: But to pretend that this or that Colour compounded with this or that, was intended to signify this or that Vertue, is bombast and unbecoming it, let *Gerard Leigh's*, &c. Advocates assert what they please: And what *Chassanens* means by *Blazonia* in that Place, is no more than *Arma*, asserting them. The Emblems of Merit which every one hath, or is thought to have, when distinguish'd by his Prince with any Mark of his Favour. But to proceed.

'Like as Definitions are Forerunners of Divisions, even so Divisions also have Precedence of Rules. To speak properly of a Rule, it may be said to be any straight or level Thing, whereby Lines are drawn in a direct and even Form. In resemblance whereof, we here understand it, to be a brief Precept or Instruction for knowing or doing of Things aright, as witnesseth *Catepime*, saying, *Regula per translationem dicitur, brevis rerum preceptio*, that is to say, a compendious or ready Instruction of Matters.

'It followeth therefore, by due Order of Consequence, that I should annex such Rules as are peculiar to blazon *in genere*. For other particular Rules must be reserved to more proper Places.

'The aptest Rules for this Place, are these immediately following: In Blazoning, you must

'use an advised Deliberation before you enter thereunto; for having once begun, to recal the same, doth argue an inconsiderate Forwardness meriting just Reprehension.

You must take special Heed to Words in Blazon, for a different Form in Blazoning maketh the Arms cease to be the same: *Diversitas enim nominis inducet diversitatem rei, in tantum quod nomina sunt significativa rerum.*

You must not be too full of Conceits in Blazon, or as *Mackenzy* renders it, too curious or inventive, but keep to the ordinary Terms; for otherwise every one out of Vanity might invent a peculiar Way and new Terms, so that not any two Heralds would understand one another.

'You must use no Iteration or Repetition of Words in Blazoning of one Coat:

'Especially of any of these four
'Words, viz. { Of,
Or,
And,
With:

'The Reason of *Guillim's* particularly cautioning you concerning those four Words, I take to be, because they are most apt to offer themselves; though the Meaning of the Rule is no more than that as in other Sciences, so in this, you must be Concise, observe *Grammar*, and avoid Tautology.

'In Blazoning you must have regard of the Things that are borne in Arms: As also whereunto they may be resembled, whether they be natural or artificial, and so to commend them accordingly. I have delivered my Mind already as to this Particular.

'In the Blazoning of any Coat, you must evermore observe this special Rule. First to begin with the Field, and then proceed to the Blazon of the Charge, if any be. Moreover, if the Field be occupied with sundry Things, whether the same be of one or diverse Kinds, you must first nominate that which lieth next and immediately upon the Field, and then Blazon that which is more remote from the same. What Field and Charge are, shall be shewed in their proper Places; *Interim oportet discentem credere.*

'*Chassanens* holdeth, that where the Chief of an Escutcheon is of one Colour or Metal, or more, you shall blazon the Chief first; but I hold it more consonant to Reason, to begin with the Field (because of the Priority thereof in Nature, as also in respect that it is the Continent) rather than with the Charge, which is the Thing contained, and so consequently last in Nature. Nevertheless the French Armorists for the most Part do blazon the Charge first, and the Field after, which is a Course meerly repugnant to Nature; by whose prescript Order, the Place must have Precedence of the Thing placed, and the Continent of the Thing contained: Wherefore our Heralds Manner of Blazon is more agreeable to Reason than theirs. There be divers Forms of Blazon. A certain Dutchman, who liv'd in the Time of King *Henry* the Fifth, used to blaze Arms by the principal Parts

'of

‘of Man’s Body, as *Ab. Fra.* writeth, pag. 63.
‘*Malorques*, a *French-man*, made use of Flowers
‘for this Purpose. *Faucon*, an *English-man*, who
‘lived in the Time of King *Edward* the Third,
‘performed it by the Days of the Week. But in
‘former Times their Predecessors used only these
‘three Kinds following: First, by Metals and
‘Colours; secondly, by precious Stones; and
‘thirdly, by the Celestial Planets. Out of which
‘undry Forms, I have made choice of these three
‘last, which are most ancient and necessary, in
‘respect that these, above all other, do best fit
‘my Purpose; which is, to apply to each parti-
‘cular State of Gentry, a Blazon correspondent.
‘As for Example: To Gentlemen having no Ti-
‘tle of Dignity, blazon by Metals and Colours:
‘To Persons ennobled by the Sovereign, by pre-
‘cious Stones: And to Emperors, Monarchs,
‘Kings, and Princes, blazon by Planets.

‘The two Last of these three selected Forms
‘are not to be used in the Blazoning of the
‘Coat-Armors of Gentlemen that are not advan-
‘ced to some Degree of Nobility, unless they be
‘rarely qualified, or of special Desert.

These selected Forms of Blazon do seem to im-
ply a Necessity of their Invention; to the End
that as well by Blazon, as by Degree, Noble-
men might be distinguished from Gentlemen,
and Persons of Majesty from those of noble Li-
neage, that so a due *Decorum* may be observed
in each Degree, according to the Dignity of
their Persons; for that it is a Thing unfitting,
either to handle a mean Argument in a lofty
Stile, or a stately Argument in a mean.

Mr. *Guillim* hath here us’d the best Argu-
ments which I believe can be brought for these

*Science of He-
raldry*, p. 18.
19.

different Ways of Blazoning, and
yet *Mackenzey* in his *Science of He-
raldry*, calls the Inventors thereof,
fantastick, and says, they have
been condemn’d for them by the Heralds in all
Nations, except the *English*, who have so far
own’d the Fancy, as to make those three Ways
which Mr. *Guillim* has chosen, a Rule, which
he cannot by any means allow, saying, they
are Fancies also, and very unfit for the Art in
which they were employ’d; and which, I think,
is clear from his following Reasons.

1. The *French*, from whom the *English* de-
rive their Heraldry, and to whom they con-
form themselves, not only in Principles and
Terms of Art, but even in the very Words of
the *French* Language, do not only omit those

different Ways of Blazoning, but constantly
treat them as ridiculous Notions.

2. The *Italian*, *Spanish*, and *Latin* Heralds
use no such different Forms, but blazon by the
ordinary Colours and Mettals, *Non variari no-
mina debent metallorum, vel colorum in Magnatum,
aut in Regum insigniis: pro hac re provoco ad scripto-
res ceteros, qui Gallice, Germanice, aut Latine hac
de re differuerunt*, Pet. Sanct. p. 58.

And one of the great Designs in Heraldry is,
to have the Art universal, and to have the Arms
they describe generally understood in all Na-
tions.

Carter in his Analysis of Honour, p. 187, hath
these Words. ‘This (meaning the Custom) is
‘only a fantastick Humour of our Nation, and
‘for my Part I shall avoid it as ridiculous, be-
‘ing no where in the World us’d but here;
‘and not here by any judicious Herald’.

3. Art shou’d imitate Nature: and as it were
an unnatural Thing in common Discourse, not
to call red, red, because a Prince wears it; so
it is unnatural to use these Terms in Heraldry:
and it may fall out to be very ridiculous and un-
natural in some Arms. As for Instance: If a
Prince had for his Arms an *As* couchant under
his Burthen, *Gules*; it were very ridiculous to
say, That he had an *As* couchant *Mars*; for
the Word *Mars* will agree very ill with *Asses*,
Sheep, *Lambs*, and many other Things which
are to be painted red in Heraldry. An hun-
dred other Examples may be given, but it is
enough to say, That this is to confound Co-
lours with Charges, and the Things which are
born with Colours and other Things not to be
perceived in the Arms.

4. As this is unnecessary, so it confounds the
Reader and makes the Art unpleasant, and de-
ters Gentlemen and others from studying it, and
Strangers from understanding what our He-
raldry is: Nor could the Arms of our Princes
and Nobility be translated, in this disguise, in-
to the *Latin*, or any other Language.

But that which convinces me most that it is
an Error, is, because it makes that great Rule
unnecessary whereby Colour cannot be put up-
on Colour, or Mettal upon Mettal; for that
cannot hold, but where Mettals and Colours
are employ’d, of which here is no mention; but
if you will admire such Fancies, you may find in
Fern’s Glory of Generosity, eight or nine dif-
ferent Ways from what has been here touch’d
upon: But he rejects them as Trifles.

CHAP. II.

SO much of the Definition and general Rules
of Blazon. Now will I proceed to the
Distribution thereof.

‘The principal Means of Teaching, and the
‘chief Part of Method consisteth in Distinction;
‘therefore in the Explanation or Unfolding of this

‘Fabrick of Arms or armorial Signs, I will use
‘some manifest Kind of Distribution.

‘The Blazon of Arms } Parts,
‘consisteth in their } and
Accidents, of which lat-
ter hereafter.

The Parts of Arms are the Escutcheon or Shield, and the Ornaments without the Shield; of which latter I shall treat in the last Section, and proceed now to my first Division; the Shield.

Fig. 1.

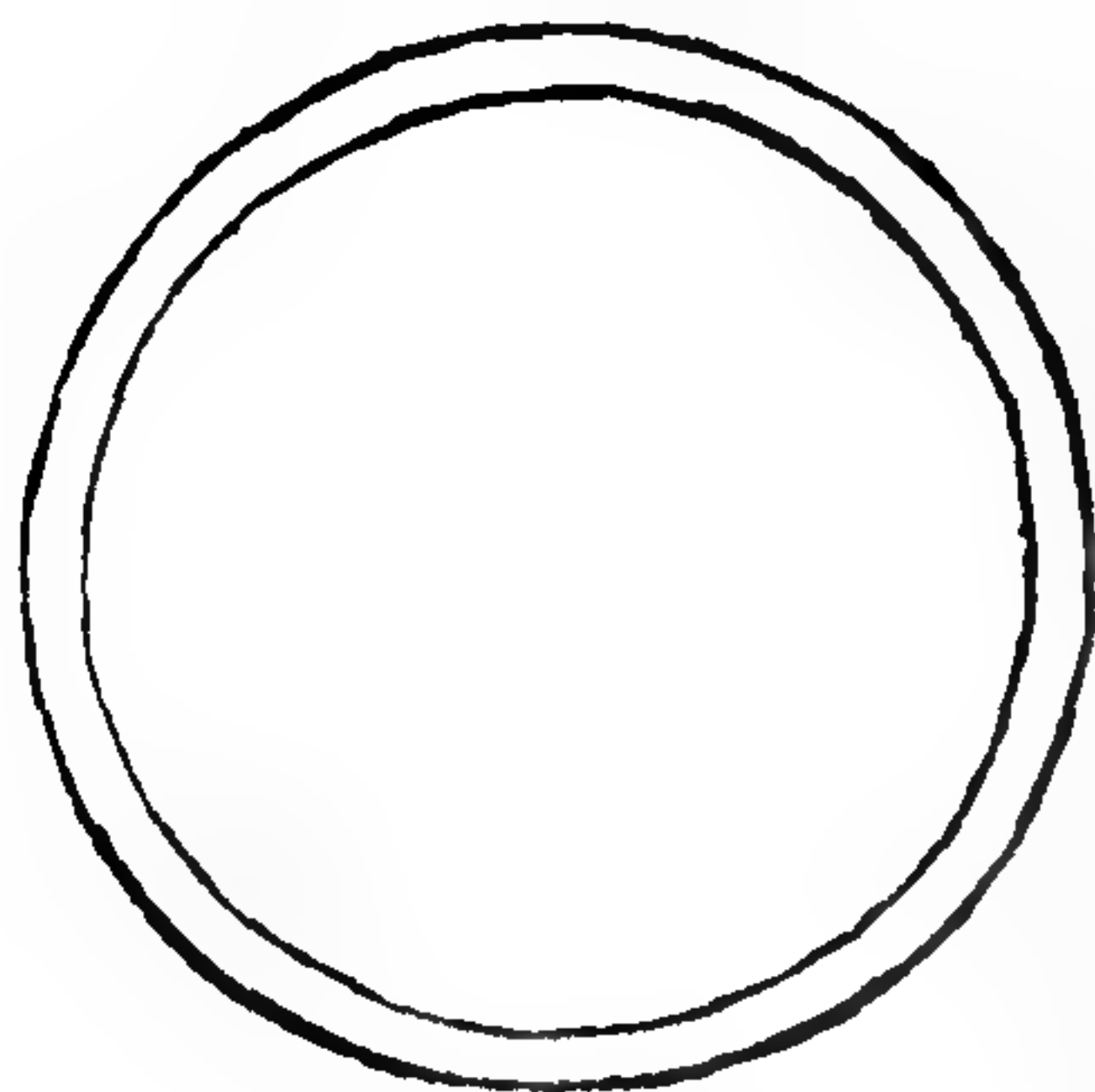


Fig. 2.

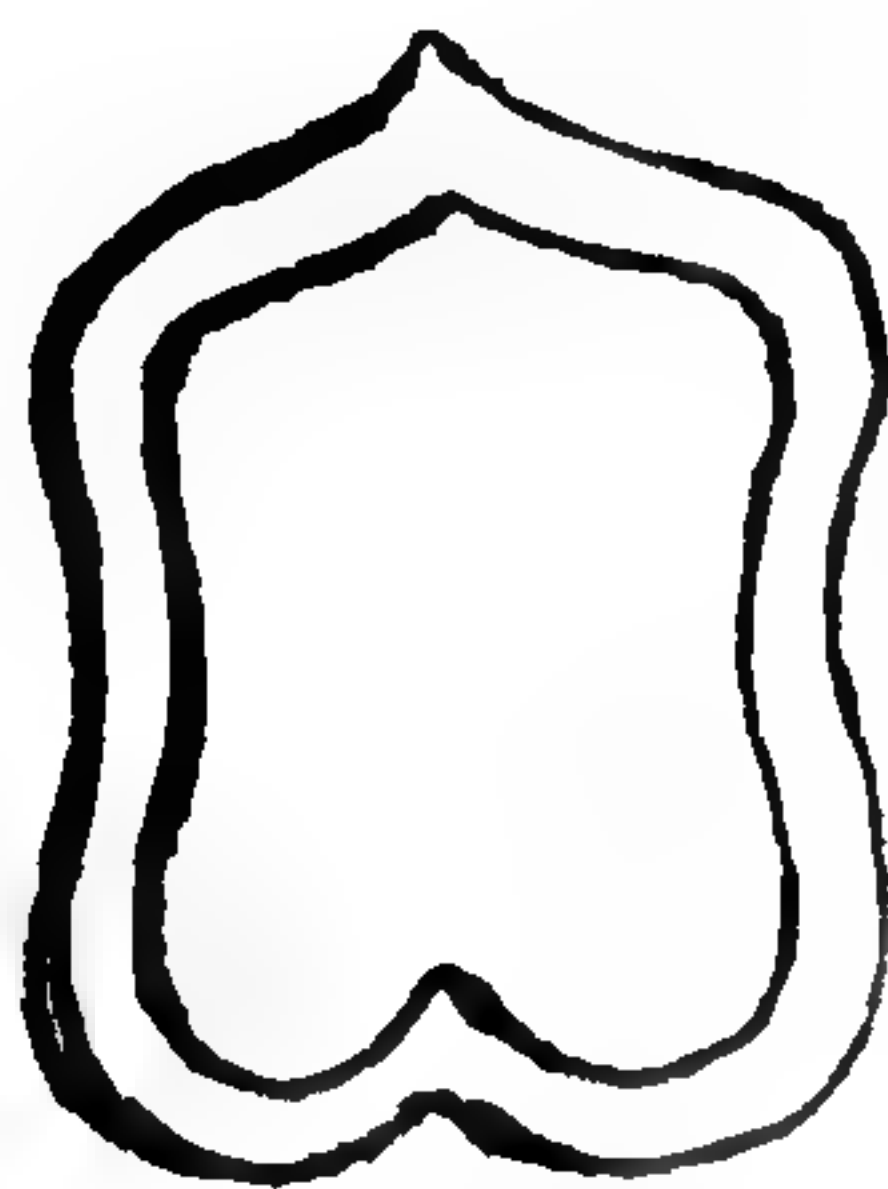


Fig. 3.

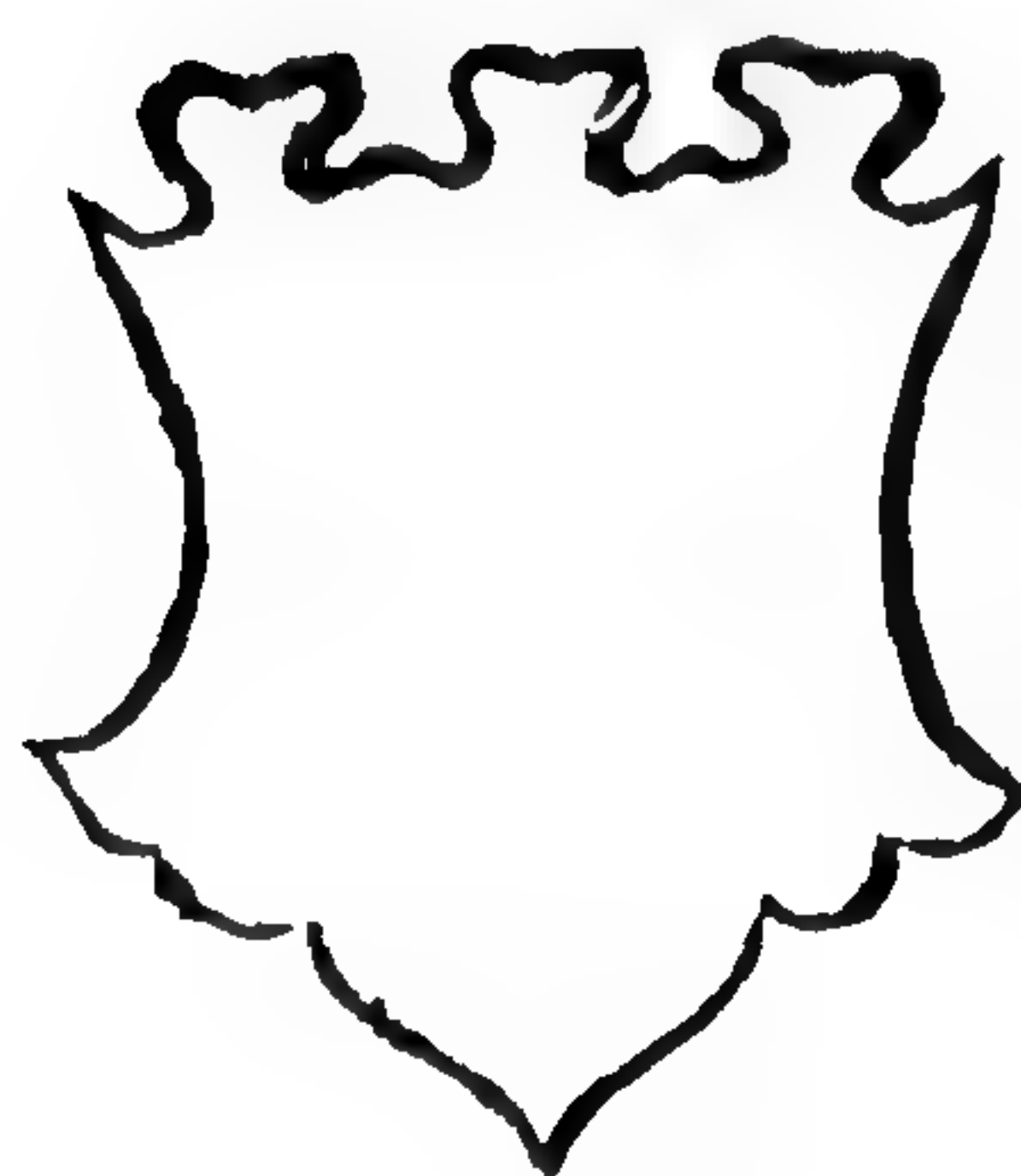
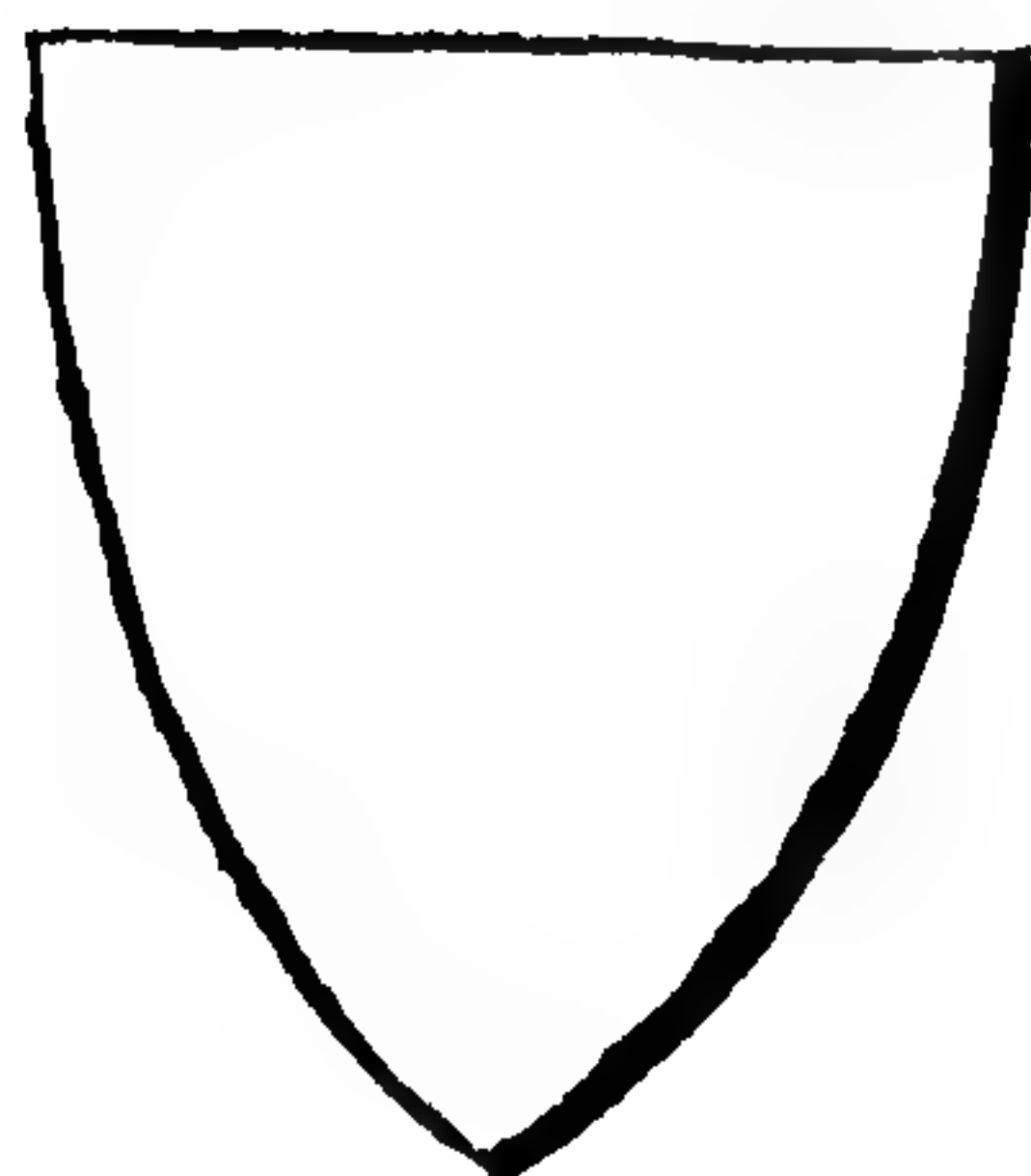


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Arms, as I informed you in my Introduction, were usually Figures or Emblems painted or emboss'd upon the Bearer's Shield, which Shield was term'd by the Ancients, *Scutum* (perhaps from the Greek Word *σχύτῳ*, *corium*, because their Targets were covered with Skins) or *Parma*.

The *Scutum* was long and four-square, the other two Forms in use, round: But our Shield is made up of the Figure of both. Of old, Soldiers carried Cognizances on their Shields, that they might be known, *Veget. de re Milit. lib. 2. c. 18.* and thence it is that we carry ours in Cuts or Draughts imitating their Shields.

The Shield was made of Wood, but the Buckler of Brass; the former is now call'd *l'Escu* by the French, *Scudo* by the Italians; sometimes Shield and sometimes an Escutcheon by the English and Scots, which last Name we have borrow'd, (according to Sir George Mackenzy's Observation) from *Escuffon*, what the French call a little Shield.

The Greeks, as *Waterhouse* observes, call'd these defensive Weapons by several Names, according to their Figure and Proportion: A Target, (which my Author derives from *Tergus*, in regard of its covering) or Shield they call'd *Ασμας*, of

Fig. 6.

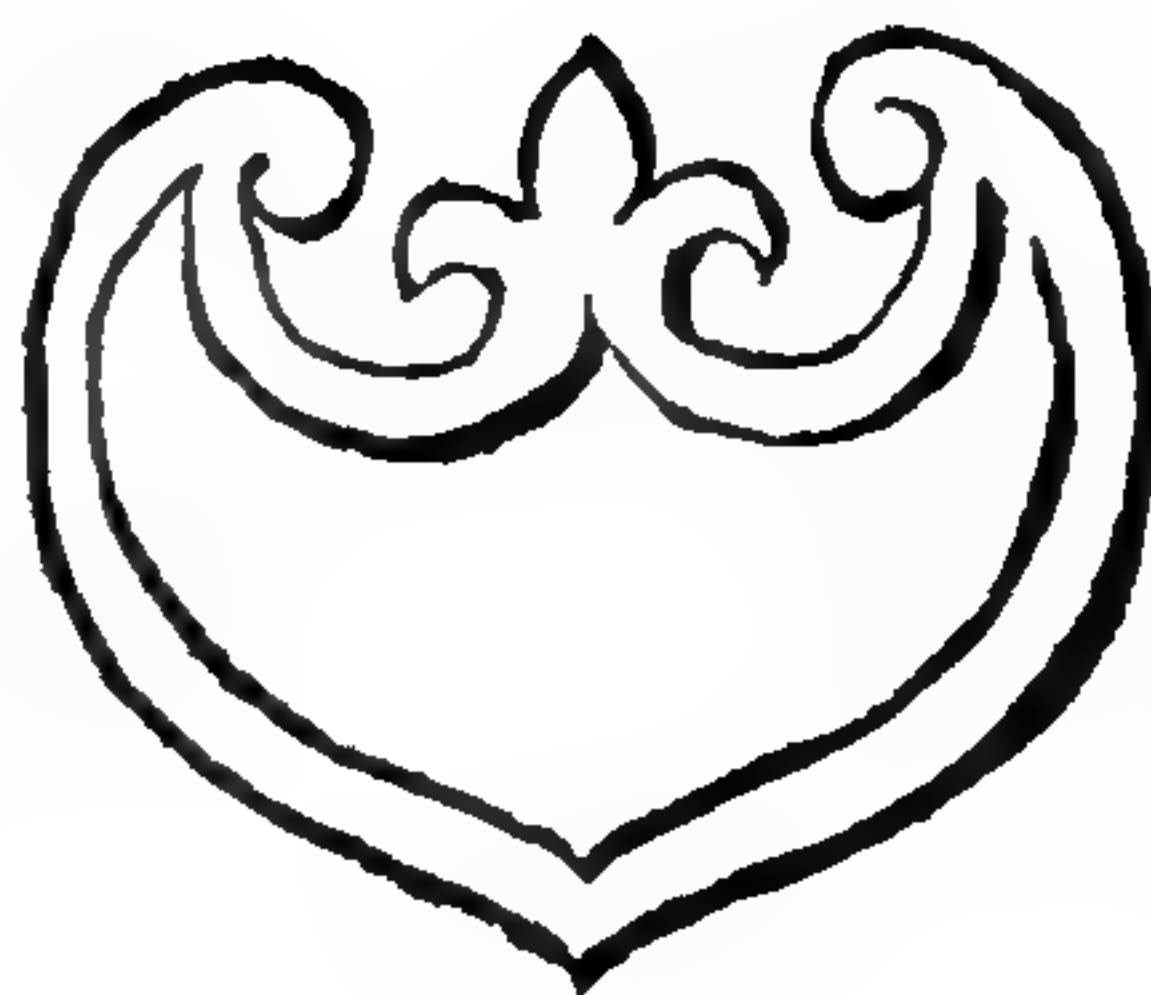


Fig. 7.

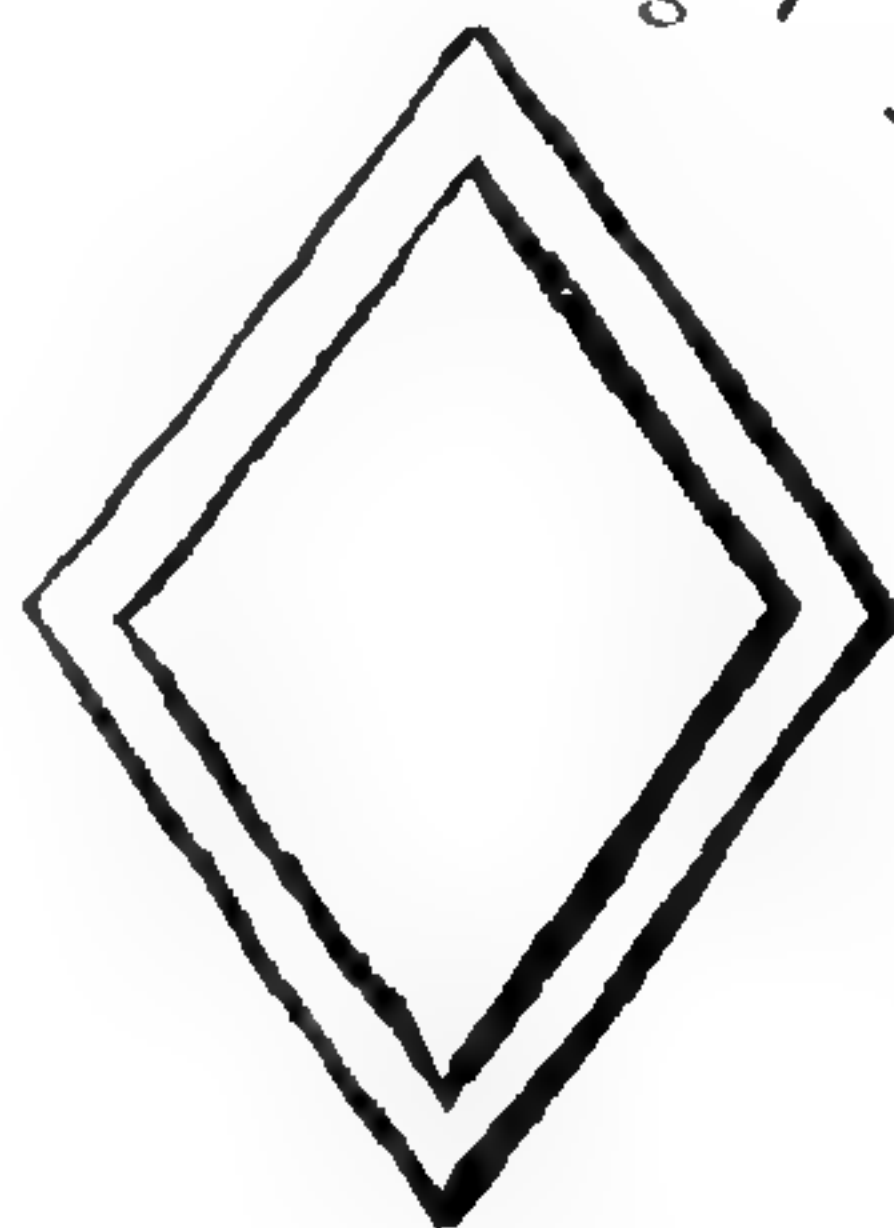


Fig. 8.

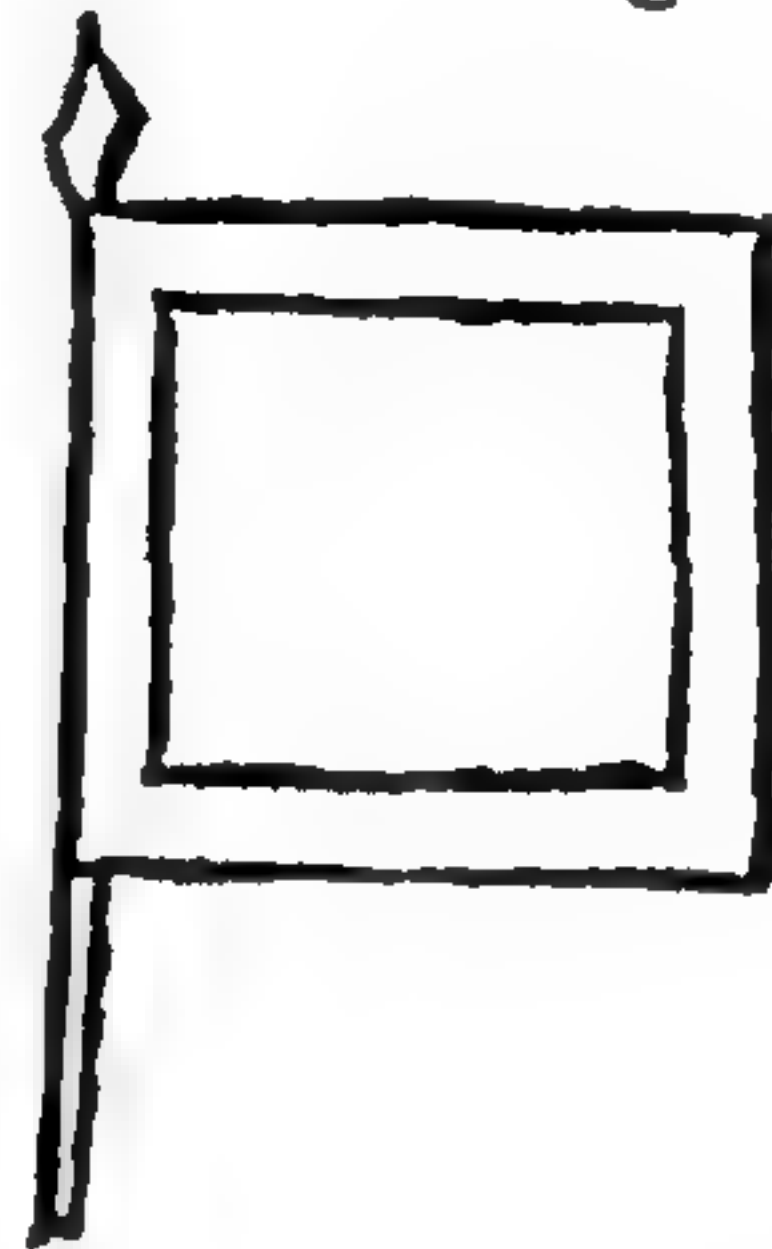


Fig. 9.

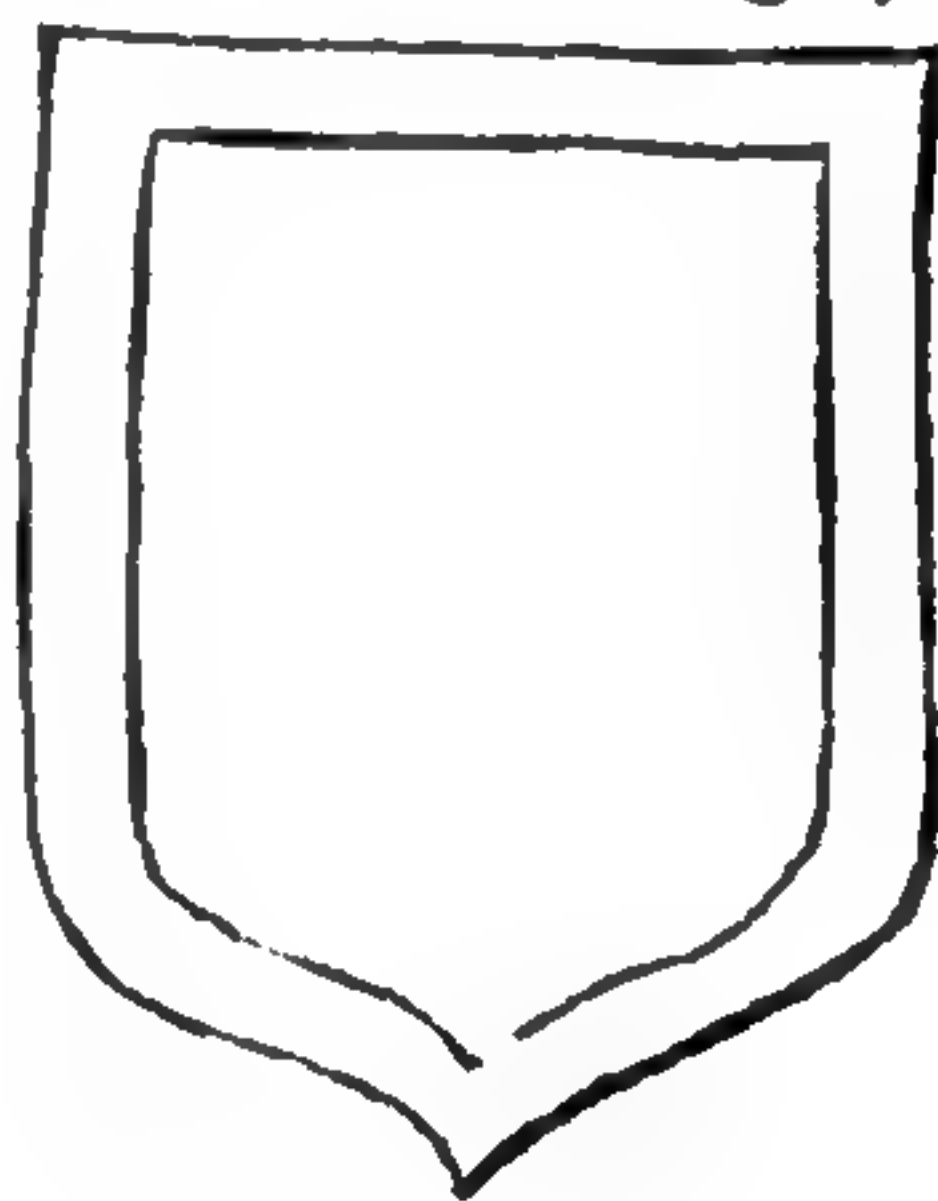
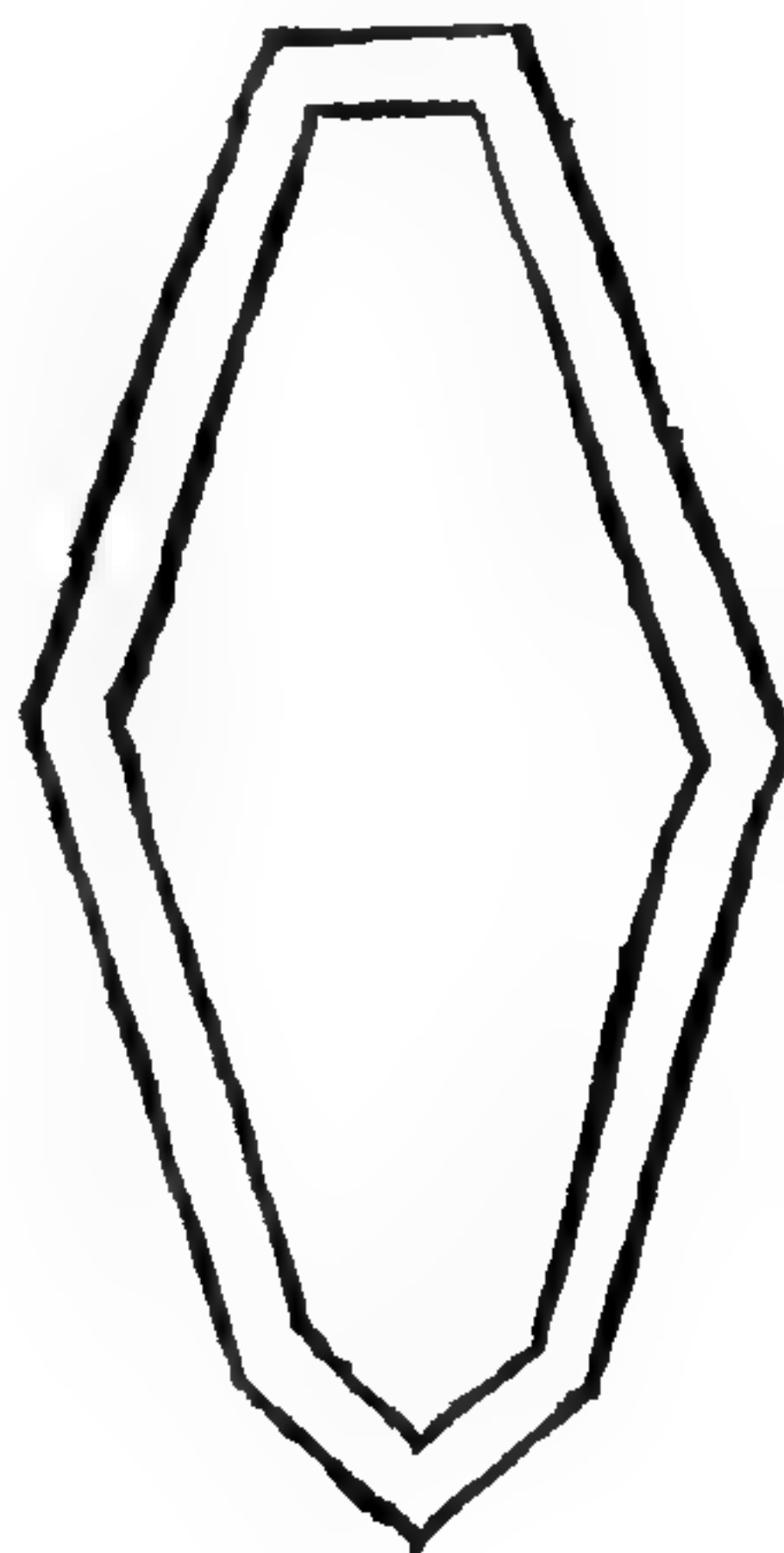


Fig. 10.



orbicular Form, for which Cause *Virgil* compares the great Eye of the *Cyclops* to those *Clypei argolici* he saw in use, which *Dionysius* calls *Ασματος ἀργόλιαι*, as doth *Homer* and other Authors.

They also had other Muniments and Shields which they call'd *Θυρεῖς*, in Fashion oblong, and of greater Dimension than Bucklers, *Θυρεῖς*, *Scutæ* genus quoddam à magnitudine: That this Shield was in use also among the Romans no Man can question, since every Author mentions it, *Polybius* especially; who, describing the Roman Armature, writes thus, *Ἐστὶ δὲ ἡ Ρωμικὴ πανοπλία, πρῶτον μὲν Θυρεῖς*, which his Annotator *Lipsius* has notably illustrated, *lib. 3. de Militia Rom. Dialog. 2. p. 106.* so *Turneb. Advers. l. 9. c. 17.* and how it came in Use *Livy* tells us, *Romanos antea Clypeis usos, deinde postquam facti sunt stipendiarii Scuta pro Clypeis fecisse, l. 8.*

The most ancient Form of a Shield Sir George Mackenzy takes to be Oval, (which Shape the Italians still retain;) afterwards they became round as in Figure 1. Such the said Author informs us are frequently found among the Seals of ancient Charters. But the most common Form used both in Great Britain and France is as Number 9. The English, French, and indeed the Italians, sometimes carry their Coats in Cartosh Shields, or Compartments,

Fig. 11.

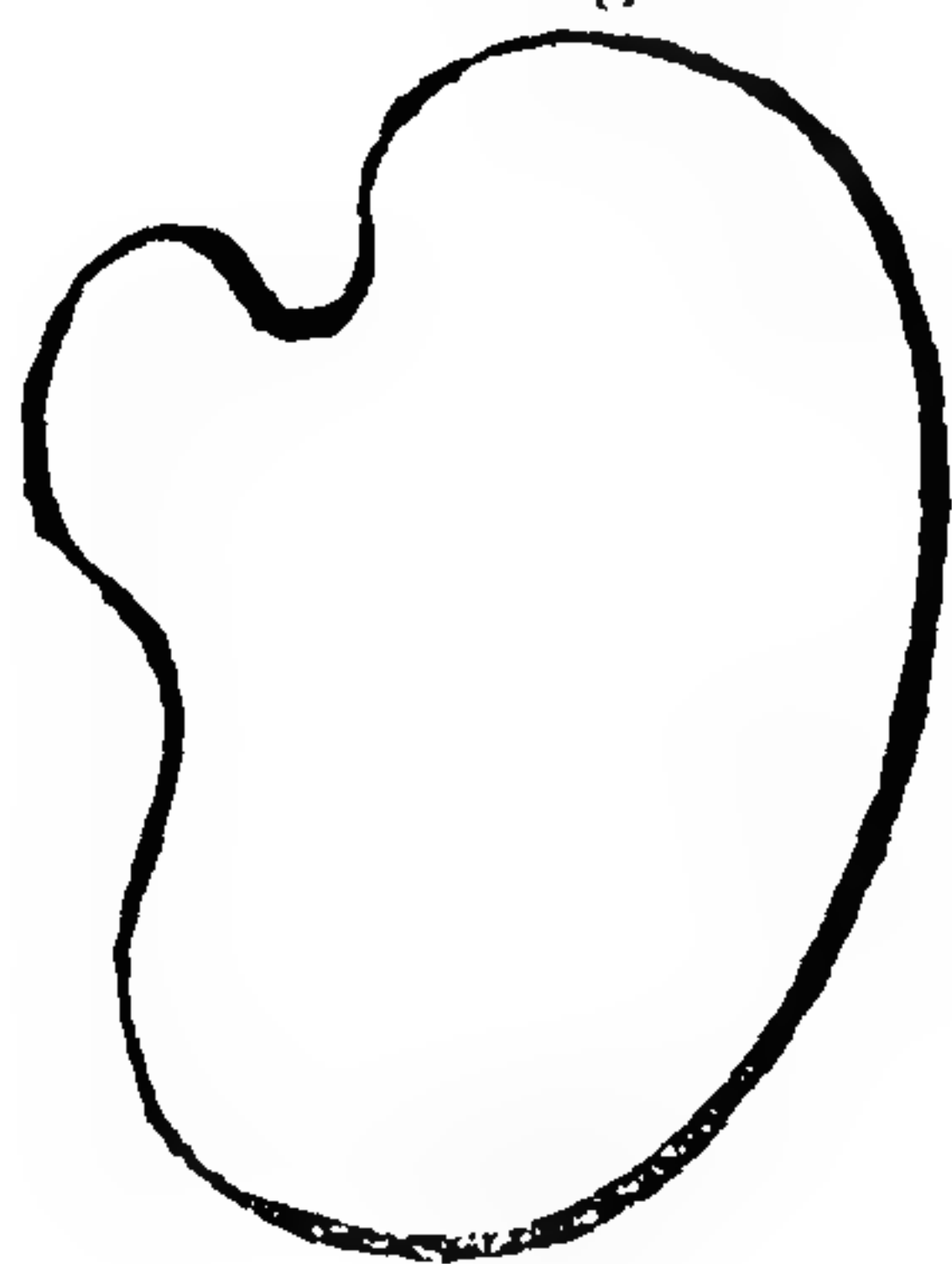


Fig. 12.

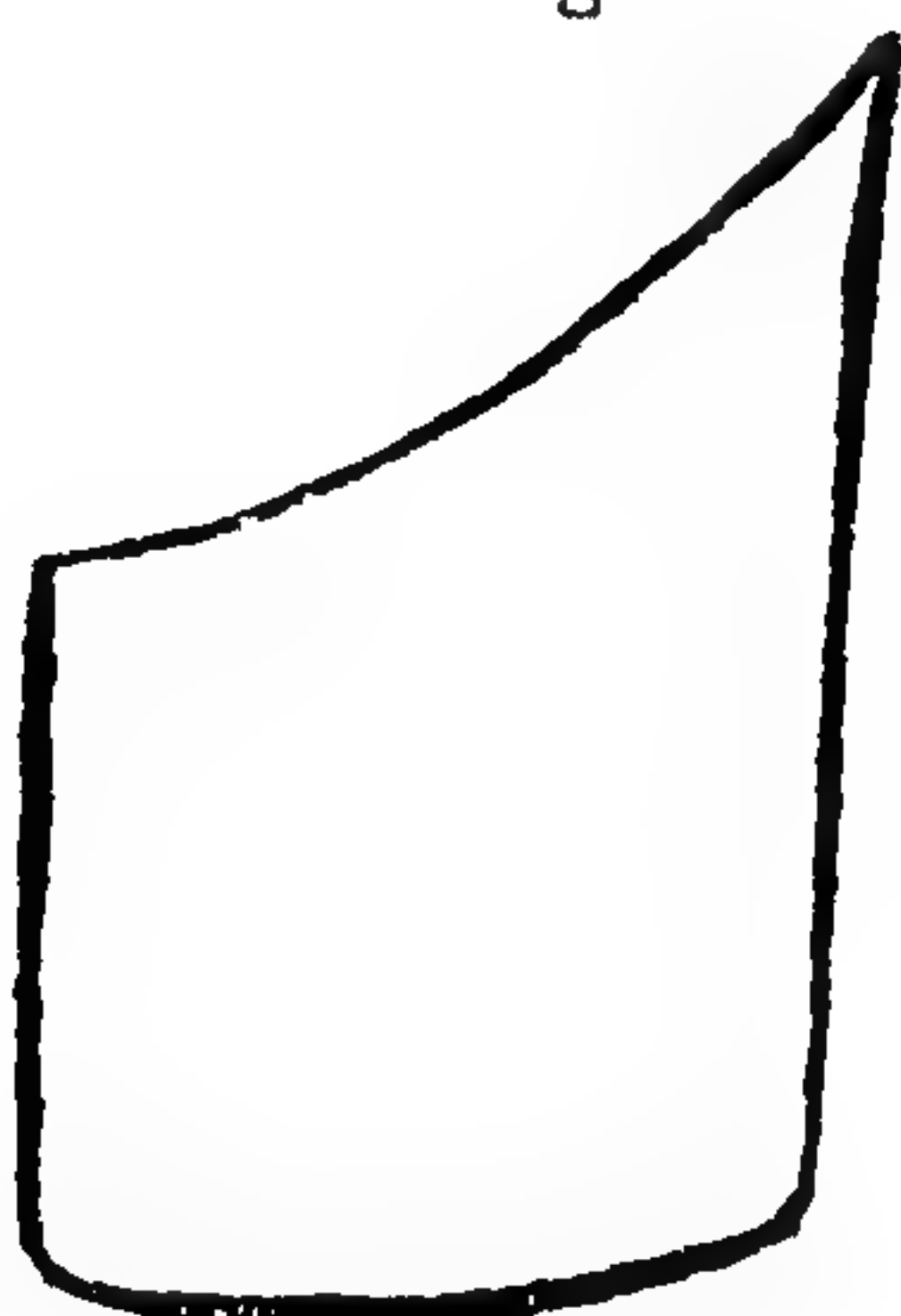


Fig. 13.

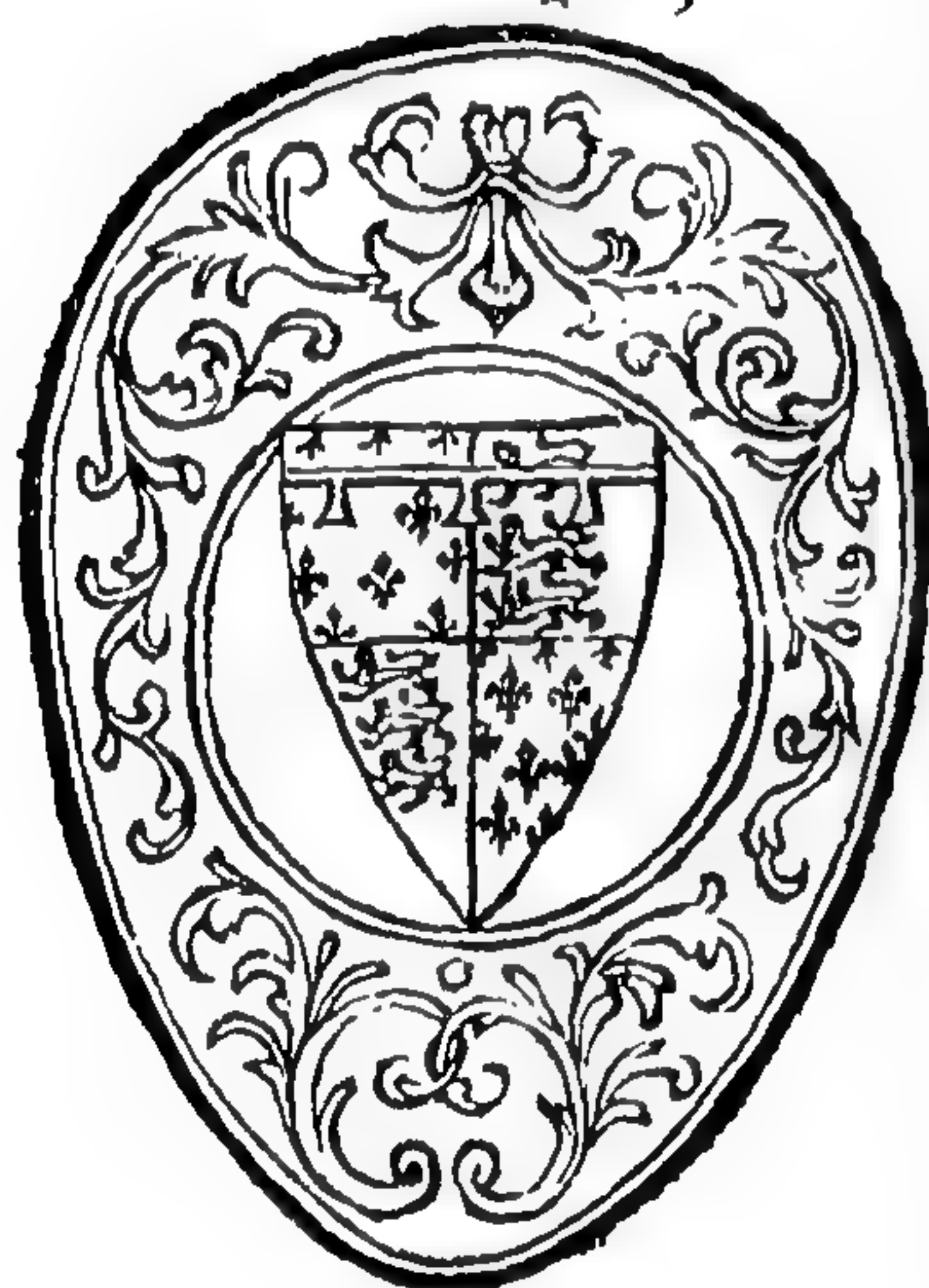
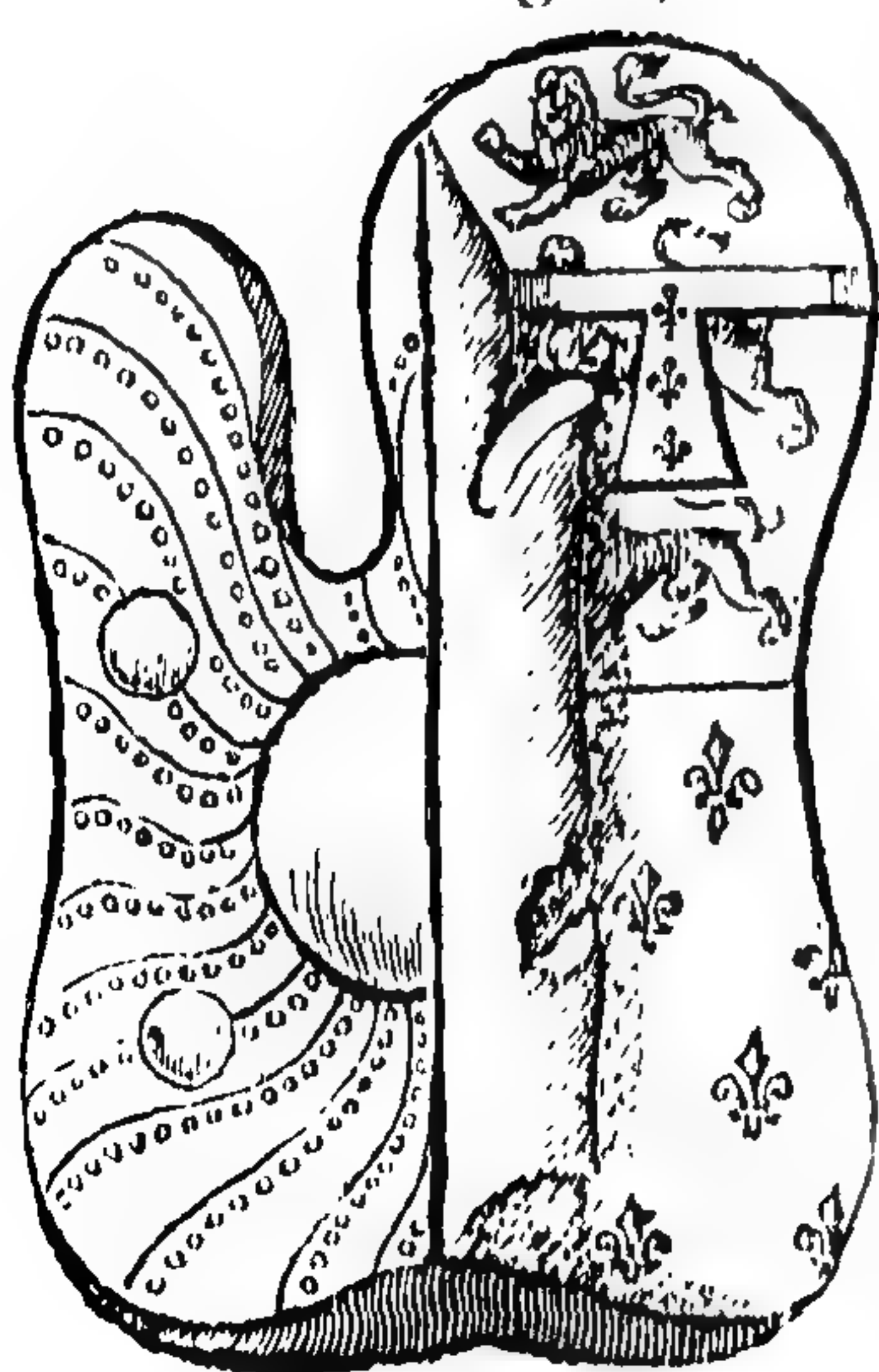


Fig. 14.



ments, which, I presume, they learn'd of the Germans, whose constant Custom it is.

The most frequent Manner of placing the Shield is upright; tho' sometimes it has been carried hanging from the Helmet by the Right, and sometimes by the left Corner. Sir George Mackenzy tells us, That upon the Gate of Craigmiller he had seen the Arms of Preston, a Scots Family, dispos'd in that Manner: and (though not upon Seats, &c.) in old Monuments, ancient Manuscripts, and Paintings, I have seen several Examples of the like Kind in England. This Form of Bearing the French term *l'escu pendu*; the Italians *scudo pendente*, and the English and Scots an Escutcheon or Shield pendant.

The Rise of this Form, Mackenzy thinks, is owing to a Custom among the Ancients, viz. When Tilting or Tournaments were proclaim'd, they hung two Shields upon a Tree at the appointed Place, and he that offer'd to fight on Foot signified as much by touching the Shield which hung by the right Corner, whilst on the contrary, he who chose rather to exercise on Horseback, touch'd that which hung by the Left: For in those Days it was ad-

judg'd more honourable to fight on Foot than on Horseback.

In the Form of the 10th Figure did the *Corribantes*, according to Leigh, use their Shields: The Trojans, especially Horse, as in Number 11; and the Greeks as in Number 12. But the two next are domestick Instances, the former being the *Pavis* or Target of the famous Edward, surnam'd the Black Prince, and the other of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, as they were hung up with their Trophies, those of Prince Edward in *Christ Church in Canterbury*, and those of the Duke in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, London; which latter (though whether by Age only, or Design, my Author knew not) is very convex next the Bearer, above three Quarters of a Yard in Length, and above half a Yard in Breadth. Next to the Body is a Canvas glued to a Board, upon which are broad and thin Plates of Horn nailed fast, and again over them twenty-six thick Pieces of the Like, all meeting about a round Plate of the same in the Navel or Center; over all is a Leather clos'd fast to them with Glue, or some such Stuff, upon which is painted his Coat.

Bolton's Elements of Armory, p. 67. and p. 69.

Some Families carry their Arms in a Banner represented by a Shield that is quadrangular: As the Perez in Spain, for having recall'd the Army by putting up his Handkerchief as a Standard; and the *Sieur de Coucy* in France, for recalling the Army, by raising the Banner. *Hopping, cap. 5. sub. divis. 12.*

I have here set down several Forms of Shields to shew what various Figures were employ'd for that Use by the Ancients; but that Figure 9, is now the most usual, as the *Lozenge*, Fig. 7, is for the Ladies; which *Loyseau* observes, was once allow'd only to the Wives of considerable Persons who had no Power to raise their own Banner. But Custom has now tolerated all Women, descended of Parents possess'd of Coat-Armour, to carry it in a *Lozenge*.

Sir George Mackenzy finds that *Muriell*, Countess of *Strathern*, carried hers in a *Lozenge*, Anno 1284; which shews how long the Scots have been conversant in Heraldry.

'Thus much for the Shield or Escutcheon it self, now for its Accidents.

'The Accidents in this { Points.
'Escutcheon are { Abatements.

The Abatements here meant by the Author, are certain Additaments which, he says, upon such and such Crimes are to be added to the Coat of the Offender, that so his Crime may be known to every Man. I shall not here insist upon it as a ridiculous Whim, though I think I might with great Reason; nor yet shall I altogether omit them; I refer them only from hence to a Place more suitable, where the Reader shall see them, when he shall first have view'd the Ensigns of Honour and Merit.

Points

Points are certain Places in an Escutcheon diversely named, according to their several Positions.

Whereof some are } Middle.
Remote.

The Middle Points are those that have their Location in, or near to the Center of the Escutcheon.

Such are these, viz. the } Honour } Points.
Fess
Nombril

The Fess Point is the exact Center of the Escutcheon. The Honour Point is the next above the same in a direct Line. The Nombril is next underneath the Fess Point, answering in a like distance from the Fess Point, as Gerard Leigh hath set them down.

Remote Points are those that have their Situation naturally in Places further distant from the Center of the Escutcheon.

Of these there are } Superior.
Inferior.

The Superior Remote Points are those that have their Being in the Upper-part of the Escutcheon.

Of these there are } Middle.
Extremes.

The Superior Middle Point doth occupy the precise Midst of the Chief, between the two Extremes. The two Superior Extreme Points do possess the Corners of the chief Part of the Escutcheon.

And are termed } Dexter.
Sinister.

The Superior Dexter Point hath his beginning near unto the right Corner of the Escutcheon, in the Chief thereof. The Superior Sinister Point is placed near the left Angle of the Chief, in opposition to the Dexter Chief; whereunto, as also to the Middle Chief Point, it answereth in a direct Line.

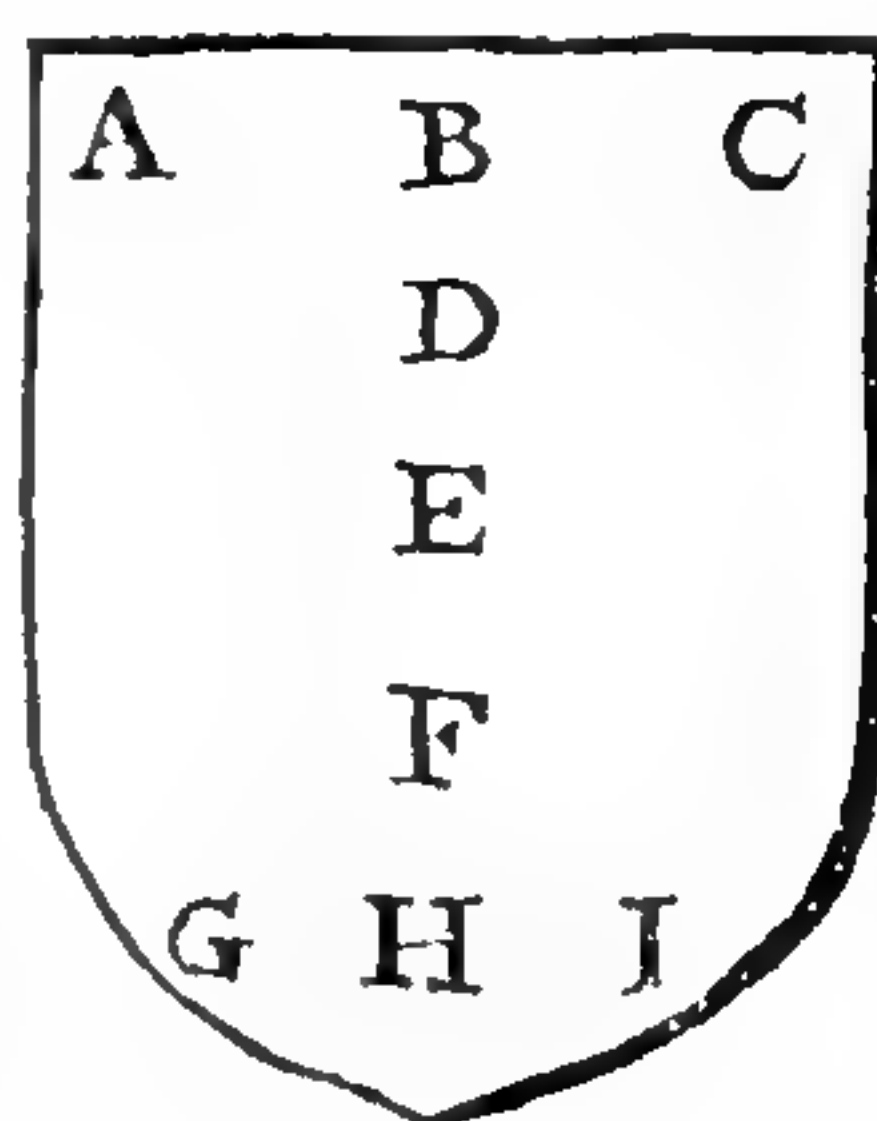
The Inferior Points do occupy the Base of the Escutcheon, and thereof have their Denomination, and are called Inferior, because they are seated in the lower Parts thereof.

Of these also there are both } Middle.
Remote.

Note, That each of these do answer in opposition unto the several Superior Chief Points abovementioned, in a direct Line, insomuch as by them the Location of these might be easily conceived without any further Description of them, *Quia posito uno contrariorum, ponitur et alterum.* Nevertheless, because those Things that are delivered dividedly, are best conceiv-

ed and understood, I will particularize these as I have done the former, beginning with the Middle Point.

The Middle Base Point doth occupy the exact Midst of the Base of the Escutcheon, and answereth perpendicularly to the Middle Superior and Inferior Points. And in like Sort do both the Inferior Base Extremes answer in an equi-



distant Proportion to the Extremes of the Superior Points placed in the Corner of the Escutcheon. That Extreme Base Point on the right Hand is named the Dexter Base Point; and that on the left Hand is the Sinister Base. And for the better Explanation of that which hath

been here delivered touching the Points of an Escutcheon, I have here (because Examples add Light) expressed the same by manifest Demonstrations, placing several Letters upon every of the said Points, according to the Description beforementioned. As there is a Preheminence in the priority of Nomination of Things, so is there also in their local Distribution; wherefore you must have respect unto the Points of an Escutcheon, for therein also consisteth a Dignity, inasmuch as one Point or Place of the Escutcheon, is more worthy than another, whereunto you must have regard in Blazoning, *Qui à dignioribus semper est incipiendum.* What those Points of an Escutcheon are, appeareth in the last preceding Escutcheon, and is here made more manifest, as in Example.

A	Dexter Chief	Point.
B	Precise Middle Chief	
C	Sinister Chief	
D	Honour	
E	Fess	
F	Nombril	
G	Dexter Base	
H	Exact Middle Base	
I	Sinister Base	

The Knowledge of these Points is very requisite, in respect, that when diverse of these Points are occupied with sundry Things of different Kinds (as oftentimes it falleth out in some Escutcheons) you may be able thereby to assign unto each Point his apt and peculiar Name, according to the Dignity of his Place: For no Man can perfectly Blazon any such Coat, unless he doth rightly understand the particular Points of the Escutcheon.

Mackenzie observes, p. 21. cap. 6. That the Names and Designations of these Points are from the several Parts of a Man, who, in Heraldry, Architecture and Painting, is the true Measure of all Symmetry and Perfection, and therefore he differs from the foregoing Observations in some particular Points. Imagine (saith he) a Man standing in the Field, his highest Point is his Head,

Head, which in *French* is *Chef*, and so then Chief or *Chef* Point is not so call'd because it is Chief or most Excellent, as *Guillim* observes, but because it is the Head of the Shield, wherefore the *English* write it wrong. And, as he observes, this Point is fittest for such Emblems as argue Precedency or Wit.

The Second he calls the Neck, as it were, or Honour Point, and thinks it fittest for all Augmentations of Merit or Honour, because a Man generally wears the Badges of his Honour about his Neck, as may be seen by the Knights of the Garter, who so wear the Collar of their Order on St. George's Day.

The Third Point he tells us is, *cœur* or Centre Point, the Heart Point, holding *Guillim* and other *English* Heralds in an Error when they call it Fess Point, notwithstanding they follow *Bara*; but *Bara*, saith he, calls it Fesse or Face; which last is more proper, because Face is one of the Ordinaries and passes through this Point: For Fesse signifies the Flank or the Buttocks, which are not the middle Part of a Man: And the *Italians*, says he, call *cœur* Point, *il centro*, and the *Latins*, *centrum parma*.

He also differs in the Three last Points which we call the Base Points, dividing them into two Flanks and a Base, in which he follows the *French*, with whom also agree the *Latin* and *Italian* Authors, as is clear by *Petra Sancta*, cap. 20. For, as he observes, the Shield we use has but one Base, which comes pointing down lower than the Flanks and makes two other Points; but the *Scots*, adds he, by following the *English*, have, in some of their Books, been led away with this Mistake: The *cœur* Point he thinks might well besee the Ensigns of Courage, and the Flanks those of Support.

The learned *Spelman* divides the Shield into three Regions; the Highest he calls *Cephalica*, the Middle he calls *Centrica*, and the Lower,

Perigæa; but these, saith *Mackenzey*, p. 25. not being follow'd by other Writers, and differing only from others in the Way of Expression, are not to be us'd.

Menestrier, the Jesuit, divides the Shield into sixteen Points, distinguish'd in five Threes, and a single base Point: The first Three he calls the three Points of the Chief; the second Three he calls the three Points of Honour; the third Three he calls the Heart Points; the fourth Three he calls the Nombriil or Navel Points (for Nombriil signifies a Navel in ordinary *French*); the fifth Three he calls simply the Points; and, the single and lowest Point he calls, the Base Point: And thus he designs the several Situations of any Bearing express'd in the Shield, by saying, It is placed in such a Point, or in the Canton Dexter, or Sinister of such a Point: If it possess all the Three, he terms them couch'd or laid along the Chief or Nombriil, &c. But I conceive this Term will not serve for a Beast, or the like, unless couchant, but only for Ordinaries, &c. so transpos'd.

The Use of these Points is to difference Coats exactly: For Arms having a Lyon in Chief, differ from those which have a Lyon in Nombriil Point; Position being ever held a Difference in Bearings, and therefore by the Doctors they are call'd *Alveoli, seu Cellule soli*. Mack. p. 21. cap. 5.

But when Bearings are describ'd without relating or expressing the Point where they are to be plac'd, they are then understood to possess the Center of the Shield, call'd by *Plutarch*, *Homer*, and others, τὸ ἀσπίδος & ἰμῶν ἕδος, the Seat of the Arms.

But sometimes you shall find Bearings whose Position seem to form one of the Ordinaries, in such Case, regardless of the Points, you shall blazon them by the Name of the Ordinary they represent, as in Pale, in Bend, in Saltire, &c.

C H A P. III.

THUS much shall suffice for the Shield with its Accidents; I will now proceed to the second Member of my late Distribution, viz. the general Accidents of Arms.

I call those Notes or Marks, Accidents of Arms, that have no inherent Quality or Participation of the Substance or Essence of them, but may be annexed unto them, or taken from them, their Substance still remaining; for so doth *Porphyrius* define the same, saying, *Accidens potest adesse & abesse sine subjecti interitu*. Accidents may be said to be *Cosin-germans* to Nothing: For so, after a Sort, doth *Aristotle* reckon of them, saying, *Accidens videtur esse propinquum non enti*, *Metaph. 6*. For they have no Being of themselves, but as they are in Things of Being, or annexed to them. As the same Author further noteth, *Metaph. 7*. *Accidentia non sunt entia, nisi quia sunt entis*.

Such Accidents as are here meant are these, viz. { Tincture, and Differences.

Differences are generally additional Figures added to the principal and original Coat which they alter not, though they distinguish: But this being an extensive Subject, I am constrain'd to remove it to the sixth and last Section as a Place more proper.

Tincture is a variable Hue of Arms, and is common, as well to Differences of Arms, as to the Arms themselves.

And the same is distributed { Colours, and Furrs.

Colour may be said to be an external Die, wherewith any Thing is coloured or stained, or

'or else it may be said to be the Glofs of a Body
'beautified with Light.

'And the Colour here men- } General,
tioned is both } and
Special.

'By general Colour, I understand the proper
'and natural Colour of each particular Thing,
'whether the same be Natural or Artificial, of
'what Kind soever, that are depicted and set forth
'in their external and proper Beauty. In this
'respect all Colours whatsoever (without excep-
'tion) may seem to pertain to this Art, for so
'much as there is nothing in this World subject-
'ed to the Sight of Man, but either is, or aptly
'may be born in Arms; so spacious and general
'is the Scope of Armory. In blazoning of Things
'born in their natural or proper Colour, you shall
'only term them to be born Proper, which is a
'Blazon sufficient for Things of that Kind, and
'well fitting their Property or Nature, for there
'are no Terms of Blazon allowed to Things born
'after that Sort.

'By special Colours, I mean such Colours as
'by a certain peculiar Propriety (as it were) do
'belong to this Art of Armory.

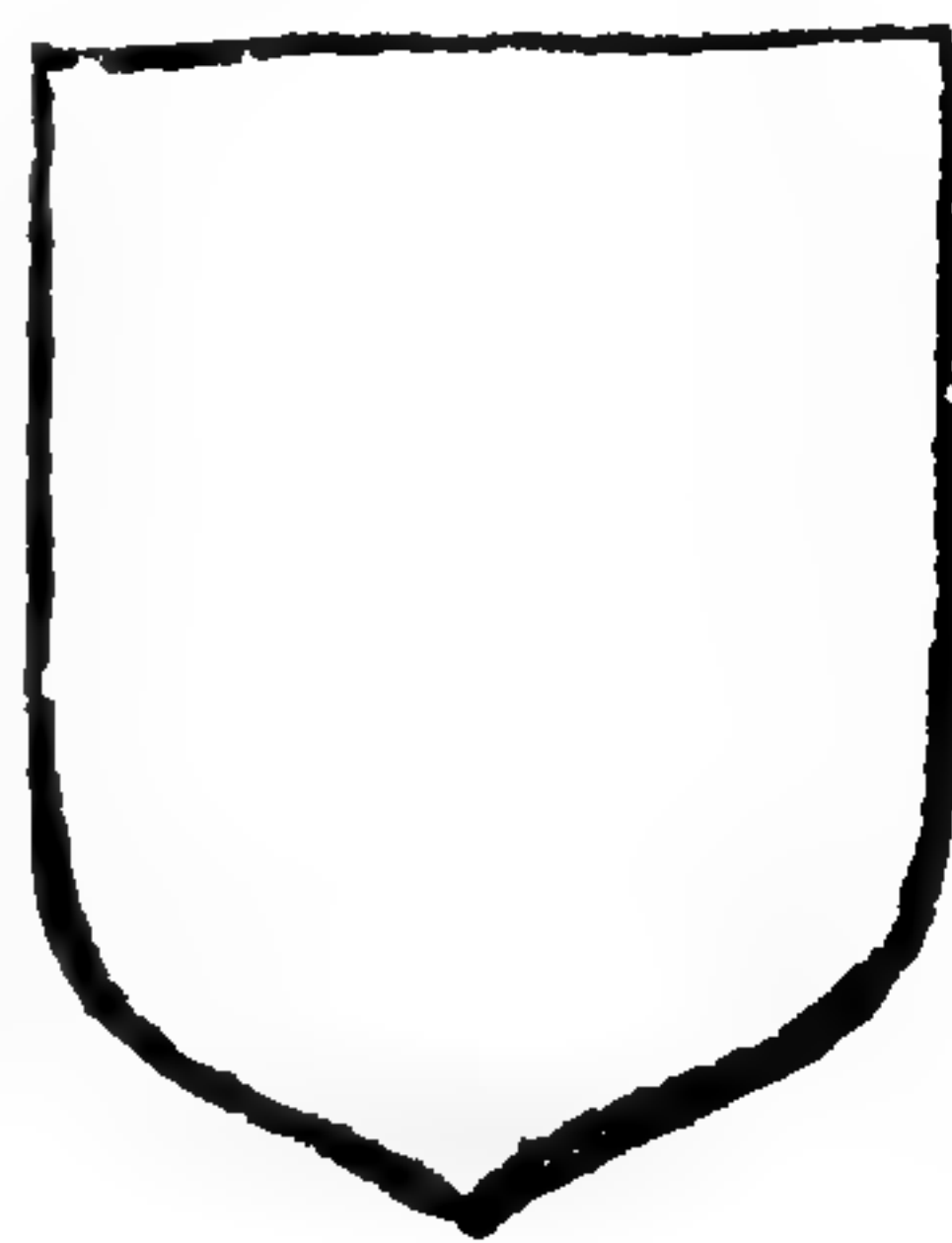
'These are both } Simple,
and
Mixt.

Simple Colours are those, whose Existence is
'of such absolute Perfection (in their Kind) as
'that they need not the Participation of any other
'Colour to make them absolute, but do com-
'municate their natural Qualities to all other
'Colours, to make them perfect, in which re-
'spect they are called *elementa coloris*, as shall be
'shewed hereafter.

'And those are } White,
and
Black.

'To these in right belongeth the first Place
'amongst Colours, because in the Order of Na-
'ture they were before all other Colours: *Priora*
'*enim sunt compositis incomposita*: and are of *Ari-*
'*stotle* called, *Elementa colorum*, saying, *Albus &*
'*niger sunt elementa colorum mediorum*. Only
'White and Black are accounted simple Colours,
'because all other Colours whatsoever are raised
'either of an equal or an unequal Mixture or
'Composition of these Two, which are (as I
'may term them) their common Parents. These
'are said to be the common Parents of all other
'Colours, in respect they have their original Be-
'ing from these, either in an equal or dispro-
'portionable Mixture. Therefore I will begin
'with them, and so proceed to the rest that we
'call *colores medii*, in respect of their Participa-
'tion of both. Now sofar as Practice is the
'Scope of Doctrines (to the End those Things
'that are, or shall be delivered, may be the bet-
'ter conceived or born in Memory) I have
'thought good to manifest them by particular
'Examples of ocular Demonstration, in the plain-
'est Manner that I can devise, *Quia qualis est*

rerum demonstratio, talis futura est hominum sci-
entia.



'White is a Colour that
'consisteth of very much
'Light, as it is of *Scr-*
'*bonius* defined, *Albedo est*
'*color simplex in corpore*
'*tenuiore multa luminosi-*
'*tate constans*: to which
'Black is contrary. Note,
'As Colours may be re-

'sembled to Things of
'greatest Nobility or Re-
'putation, so is their Worthiness accounted of
'accordingly.

'The Colour White is resembled to the Light,
'and the Dignity thereof reckoned more worthy
'than the Black, by how much the Light and
'the Day, is of more Esteem than Darkness and
'the Night, whereunto Black is likened. Fur-
'thermore, White is accounted more worthy
'than Black, in respect of the more worthy Use
'thereof. For Men, in ancient Time, were ac-
'customed to note Things well and laudably per-
'formed (and esteemed worthy to be kept in
'Memory) with White, and contrariwise, what-
'soever was holden reproachful or dishonou-
'rable, was noted with Black, as the Poet noteth,
'saying,

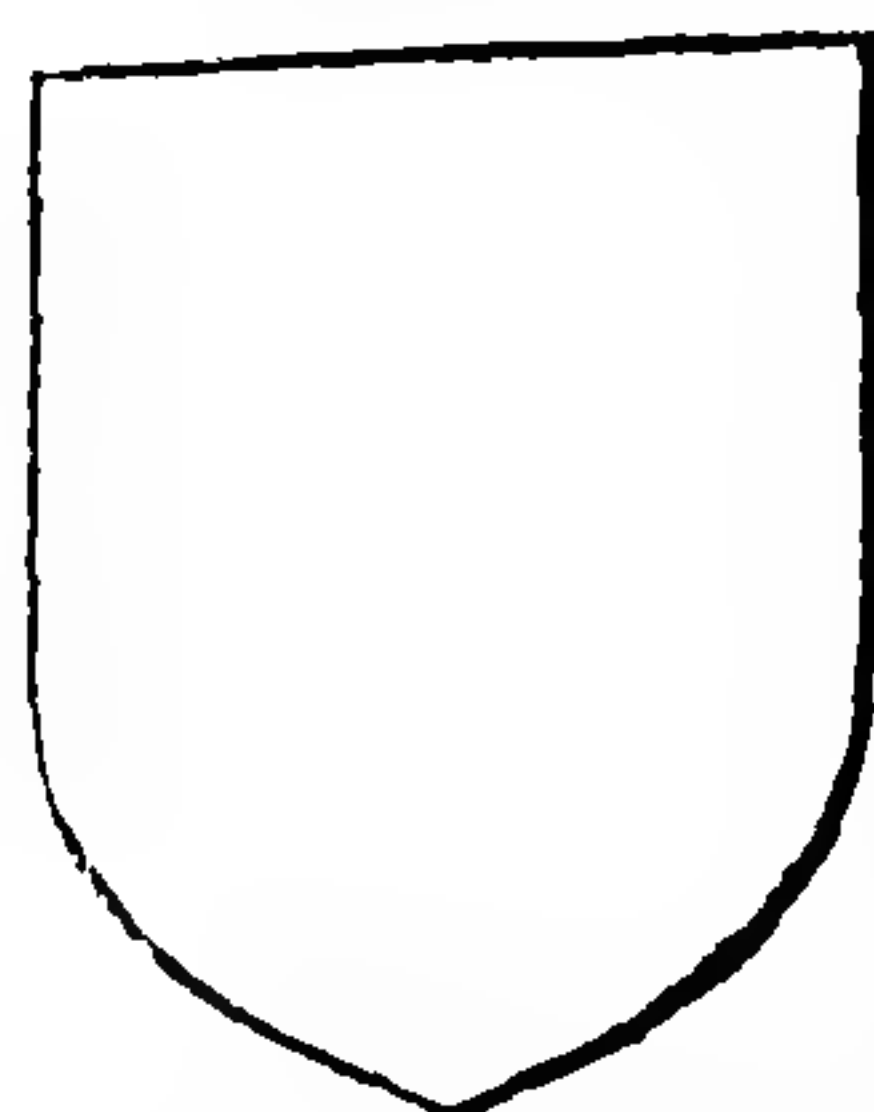
Quæ laudanda forent, & quæ culpanda vicissim,
Illæ prius cretâ, mox hæc carbone notasti.

'Moreover, White challengeth the Preceden-
'cy of Black (according to *Upton*) in respect of
'the Priority of Time, for that it was in Na-
'ture before Black, which is a Deprivation there-
'of: Like as Darkness, whereunto Black is re-
'sembled, is an Exemption of Light, *Omnis enim*
'*privatio præsupponit habitum*. Finally, *Upton* pre-
'ferreth White before Black, in regard that White
'is more easily discerned, and further seen in the
'Field.

'This Colour is most commonly taken in Bla-
'zon for the Metal Silver, and is termed Ar-
'gent, wheresoever the same is found, either in
'Field or Charge. It represents Water, which,
'next to the Air, is the noblest of all the Ele-
'ments.

'In Composition of Arms, it is accounted a
'Fault worthy of Blame, to blazon this other-
'wise than Argent; but in doubling of Mantles,
'it is not so taken: For therein it is not under-
'stood to be a Metal, but the Skin or Furr of a
'little Beast called a *Lituite*, so named (as I con-
'ceive) of *Lithuania*, now called *Luten*, a Part of
'*Sarmatia*, confining upon *Polonia*. This Furr
'hath been heretofore much used by the ancient
'Matrons of the honourable City of *London*,
'even by those that were of the chiefest Ac-
'count, who wear the same in a Kind of Bon-
'net, called, corruptly, a *Lettice Cap*. The *Spa-*
'*nards* call such Fields as are all Metal, *Campo*
de Plata.

Black



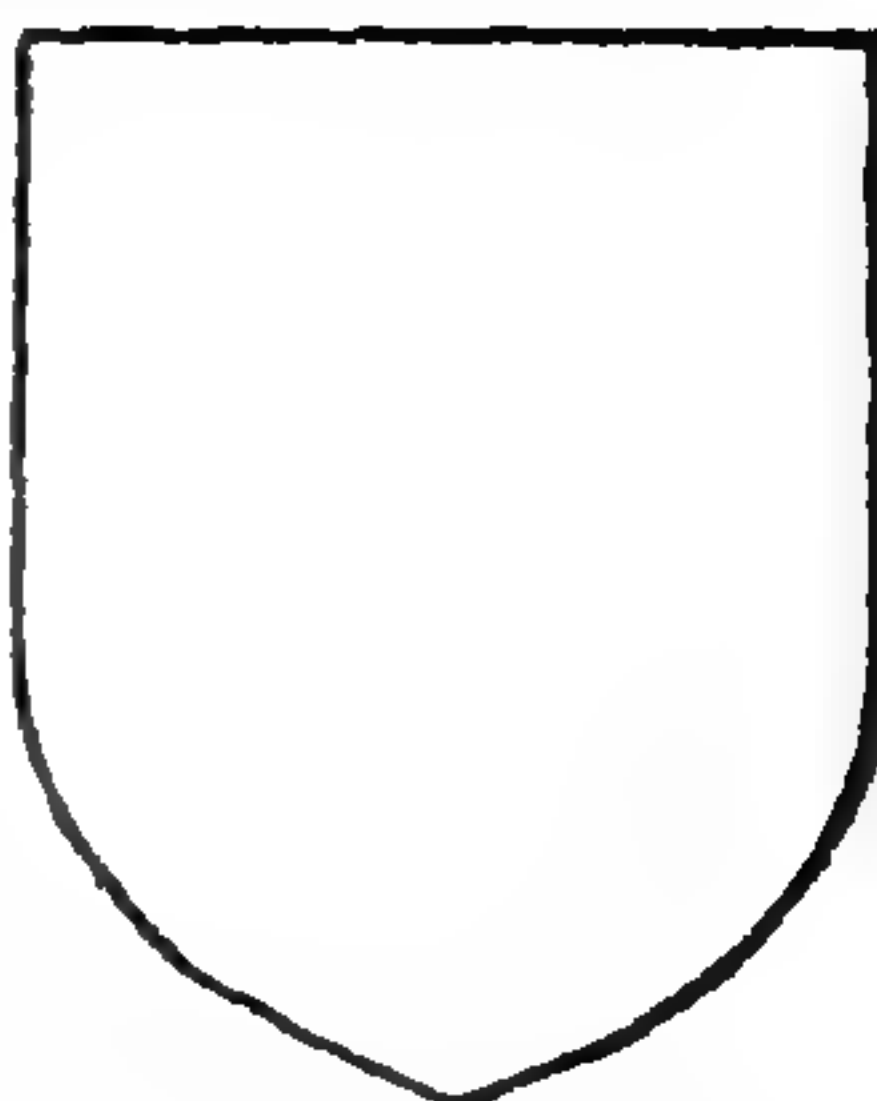
‘ Black is a Colour contrary to White, having little Participation of Light, and is of *Scribonius*, thus defined, *Nigredo est color in corpore crassiori exiguae luminositatis particeps*. Whereby it is apparent that Black is of less Perfection than White.

‘ For what Thing soever there is that hath in it either Light or Heat, or else a Life, either Animal or Vegetable, the same being once extinct, the Thing it self becometh forthwith Black, which is said to be the Colour of Horror and Destruction; for which respect mourning Garments are made of that Colour, that doth most significantly represent the Horror of Death and Corruption, *Farnes. 3. 104*. This Colour is called in Blazon Sable, of the *Latin* Word *Sabulum*, which signifieth gross Sand or Gravel, in respect of the heavy and earthy Substance, wherein it aboundeth above all others’. But *Mackenzie* supposes it so nam’d, because the best Sable Furrs are Black. ‘ And this Colour is reputed far inferior in Dignity to White, and is likened to Darknes, called in *Latin*, *Tenebrae*, *id quod teneant, id est, impenitent oculos, & visum prohibeant*. Note, That the Rest of those special Colours before mentioned, besides White and Black, are called *Colores medii*, for that they have their primary Essence from these, either by an equal or uneven Concorporation or Mixture of these two together: And in regard of these two Extremes, from which they have their Being, cannot properly be called, *Colores, nisi per participationem*. This Colour is expressed in Graving, by Lines hatched cross each other, in Pale and Barr.

‘ Now as touching *Colores medii*, or mixed Colours, it is to be understood that they are raised by the Contemperation or Mixture of the two Simples formerly handled, as may appear by the Definition of *Scribonius*, who saith, *Mixtus color est, qui ex Simplicium contemperatione producitur*.

‘ All mixt or middling Colours, that we call *Colores medii*, are reckoned more Noble or Ignoble, by participation; that is to say, as they do partake more or less of the Nobility of White, which is resembled to Light; or of Black, which hath a Resemblance to Darknes, or Deprivation of Light.

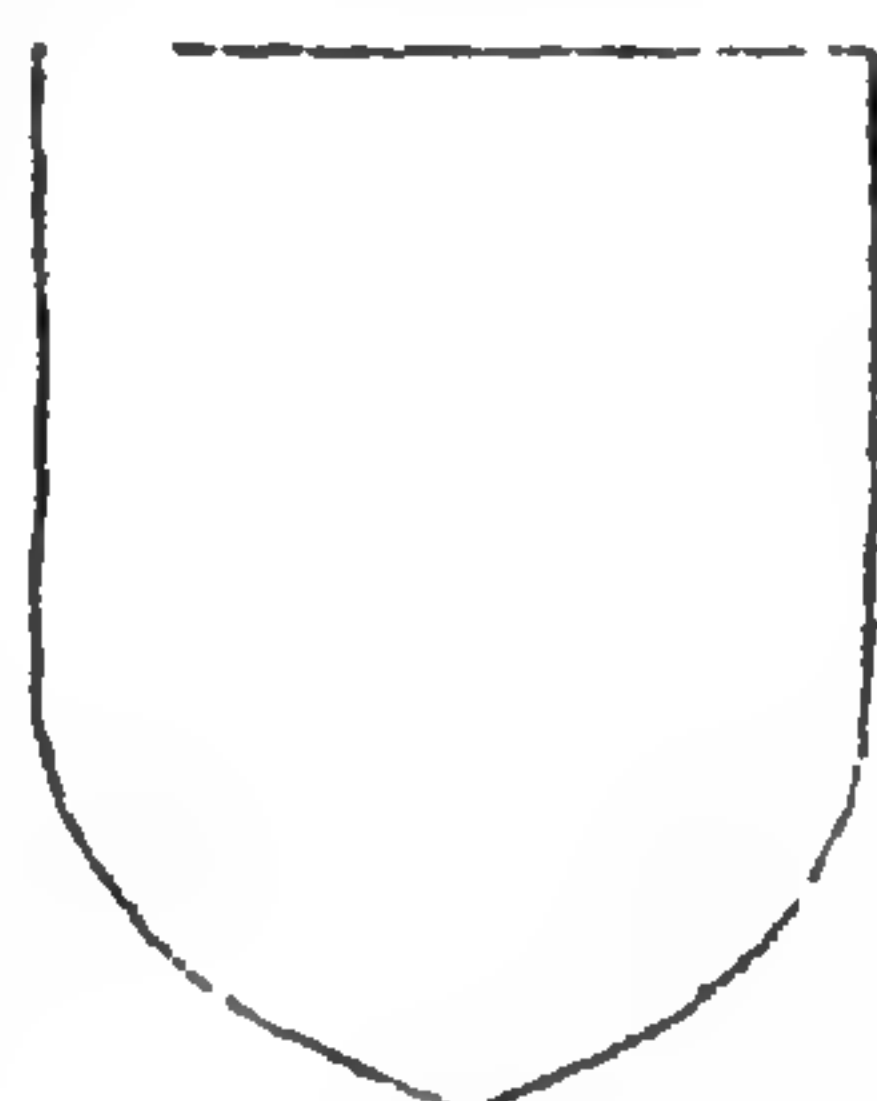
‘ Of these according to *Scribonius*, some are } Exactly compounded of both Simples
Declining more to the one than the other, in an unequal Proportion.



‘ That Colour which is said to be exactly compounded, doth participate of the two Simples indifferently in a just Proportion, as Red; which *Scribonius* thus defineth, *Rubedo est color aequali simul Albedinis & Nigredinis combinatione constans*’.

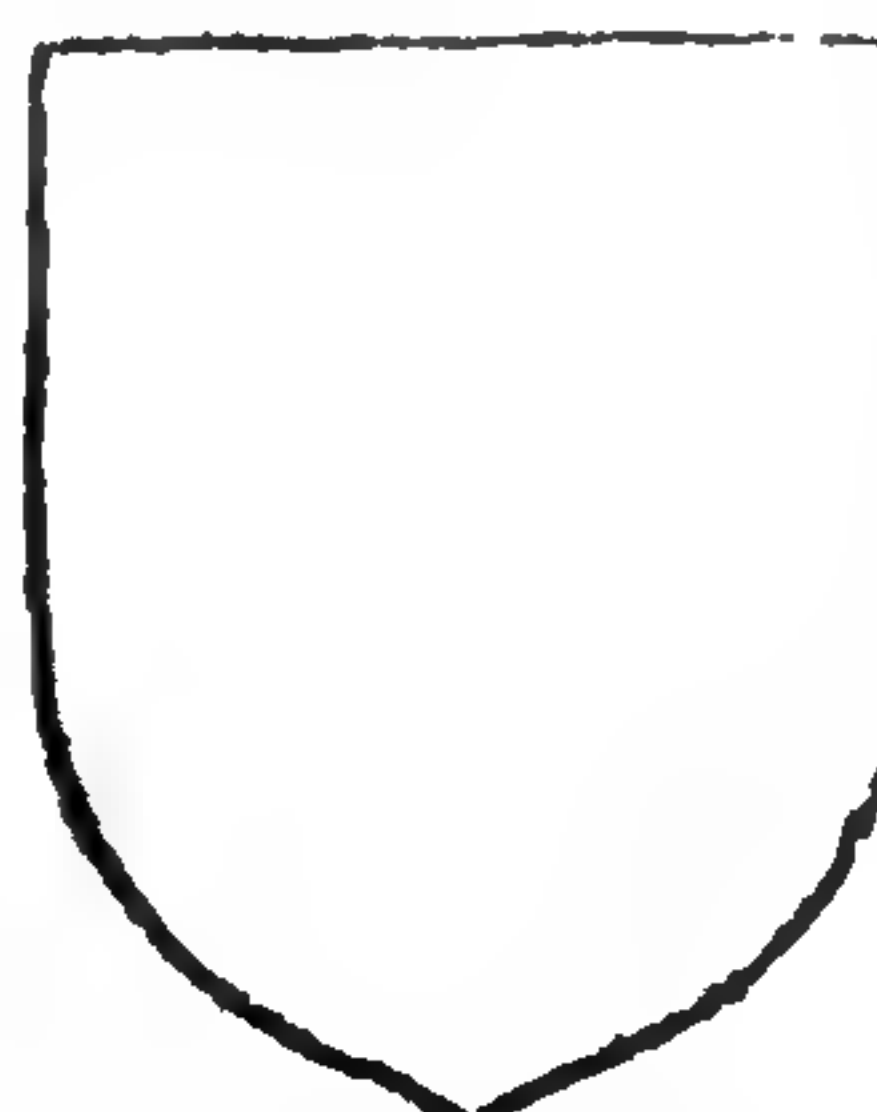
This Colour representeth Fire, which is the chiefest, lightfomest, and clearest of the Elements, and, in blazoning, is termed Gules.

Mackenzie supposeth it to be so nam’d from the *Hebrew* Word *Gulude*, a Piece of red Cloth; or from the *Arabick* Word *Gule*, which signifies a Rose, a Flower commonly red, as, saith he, *Meneſtrier* observes. It is expres’d by Lines drawn Perpendicular.



‘ This Colour is bright Yellow, which is compounded of much White, and a little Red, as if you should take two Parts of White, and but one of Red. This Colour in Arms is blazed by the Name of Or, which is as much as to say *Aurum*,

‘ which is Gold: And it is commonly called Gold Yellow, because it doth lively represent that most excellent Metal, the Possession whereof inchanteth the Hearts of Fools, and the Colour whereof blindeth the Eyes of the Wise. Of the Excellency of this Metal, *Hesiodus* hath this Saying: *Aurum est Corporibus sicut Sol inter Stellis*. And therefore such is the Worthiness of this Colour, which doth resemble it, that (as *Christine de Pise* holdeth) none ought to bear the same in Arms, but Emperors and Kings, and such as be of the Blood Royal, though indeed it be in Use more common. And as this Metal exceedeth all other in Value, Purity, and Fineness, so ought the Bearer (as much as in him lieth) endeavour to surpass all other in Prowess and Vertue. It is expressed in Graving by Pricks or Points.



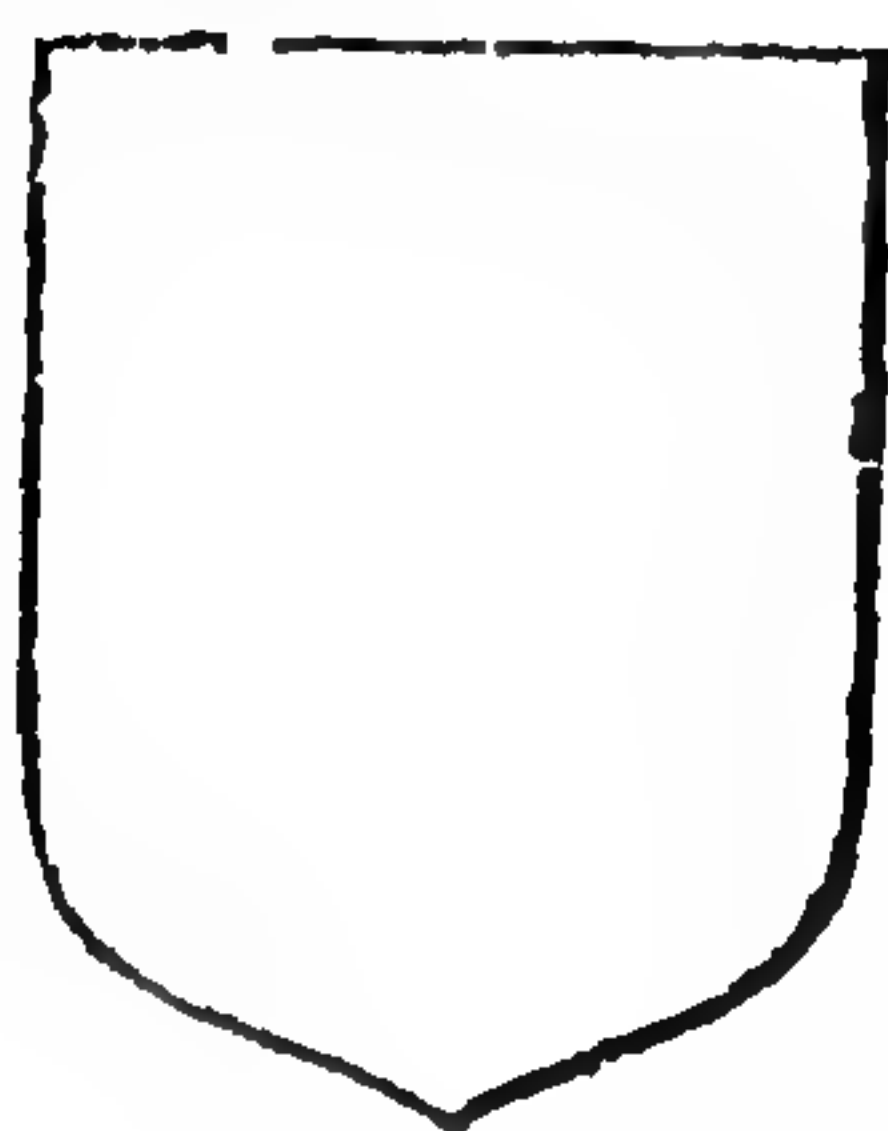
‘ This Colour is Green, which consisteth of more Black and of less Red, as appeareth by the Definition; *Viridis est color Nigredine copiosiore, & Rubedine minore, contemperatus*. This Colour is blazoned *Vert*, that being the *French* Word for Green,

and sometimes *Sinople*; for so the *French* term Green in Heraldry, never using the Word *Vert*: And the Reason why it is call’d *Sinople*, is from a Town in the *Levant* where the best Materials for dying Green are found, and not from the

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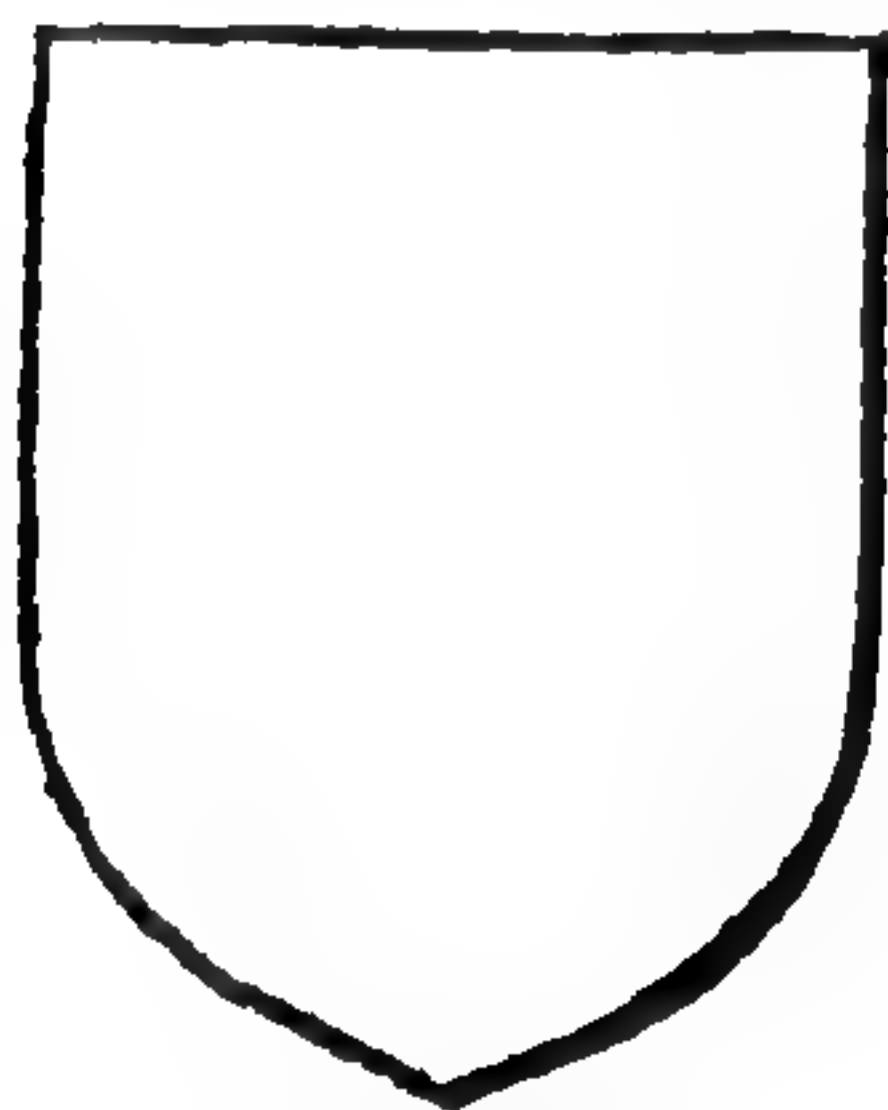
Greek

Greek Words *ὁπλῶν*, because it being contraverted at *Constantinople*, whether Green was a proper Colour to be us'd in Heraldry, it was determined, That it suited with Heraldry, *cum Armis*. *Menestrier* derives *Sinople* from *πράσινα ὅπλα*, green Arms, by suppressing the first Syllable, as the *Greeks* often do. 'The *Latins* call it *Viridis à vigore*, in regard of the Strength, Freshness, and Liveliness thereof; and therefore best resembleth Youth, in that most Vegetables, so long as they flourish, are beautified with Verdure: And is a Colour most wholesome and pleasant to the Eye, except it be in a young Gentlewoman's Face. This Colour is expressed in Graving by Lines drawn diagonal from the Dexter chief Corner to the Sinister Base.



'Blew is a Colour which consisteth of much Red, and of little White, and doth represent the Colour of the Sky in a clear Sun-shining Day. This in Blazon is termed *Azure*. *Cæruleus color, à Cælo dictus est, quod tanquam solers & diligens nescit otia-*

ri. Farnes. 2. 18. In Graving, this Colour is expressed by Lines drawn traverse the Shield.



'Purpure is a Colour that consisteth of much Red, and of a small Quantity of Black, and is thus defined; *Purpureus color est, qui à multa Rubedine, & pauciore Nigredine commiscetur. Chassaneus* having formerly handled those former six Colours,

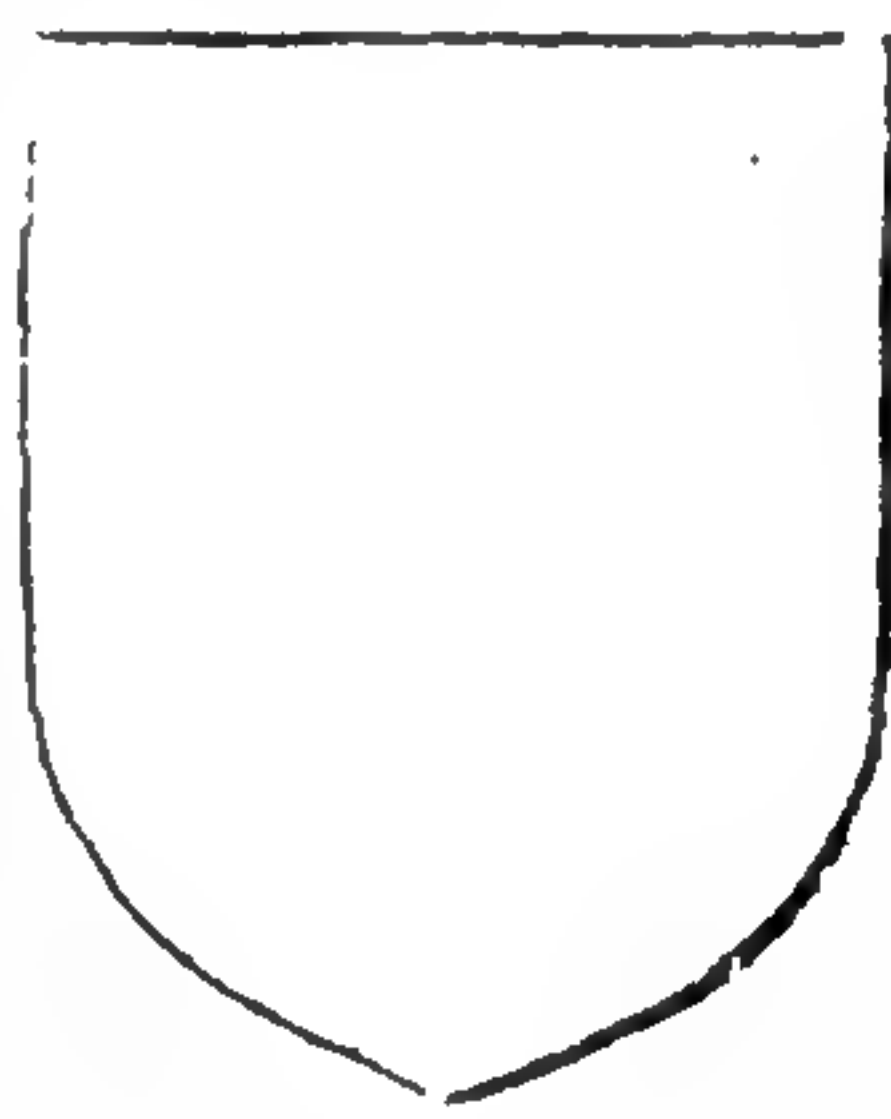
viz. White, Black, Red, Yellow, Green, and Blue, saith, that of them all (being compounded and mixed together according to Proportion) this Purpure Colour is raised. This Colour usually hath no other Name in Blazon.

'This Colour hath its Denomination of a certain Fish called in *Latin*, *Purpura*, a Kind of Shell-fish, whereof in Times past, great Store have been found near to that famous City of *Tyru*, situated next to the Sea-coast in the Country of *Phœnicia*: This Kind of Fish hath in the Mouth of it an excellent and precious Liquor, or Juice, of singular Use in Dyeing of Cloaths, the Invention and Use whereof was first found out by the *Tyrians*, for which Cause this Colour is called *Tyrius Color*. They must be taken alive, and that chiefly in the Spring Season, at which Time this Juice is most plentiful in them, at other Seasons it is more scarce: They are gathered alive, and cast together on a Heap, that so by their continual Motion they may vent out this rich Liquor together with their Spirit,

which done in some neat Place or other provided for the clean keeping thereof, it is taken up and spared for necessary Purposes. This Colour in ancient Time, was of that precious Esteem, as that none but Kings and Princes, and their Favourites, might wear the same, as we may see, *Dan. 5. 16.* Now if thou canst read the Writing, and shew me the Interpretation thereof, thou shalt be clothed with Purple, and shalt have a Chain of Gold about thy Neck. Hereof (perhaps) it cometh that this Colour is found of so rare Use in Armorial Signs.

The *French* admit this a Colour in Heraldry; tho' *Favin* and some Heralds of that Nation take it for tarnished Silver, which appears like Purple to the Eye. They likewise allow of Carnation or Pink-colour, which we do not.

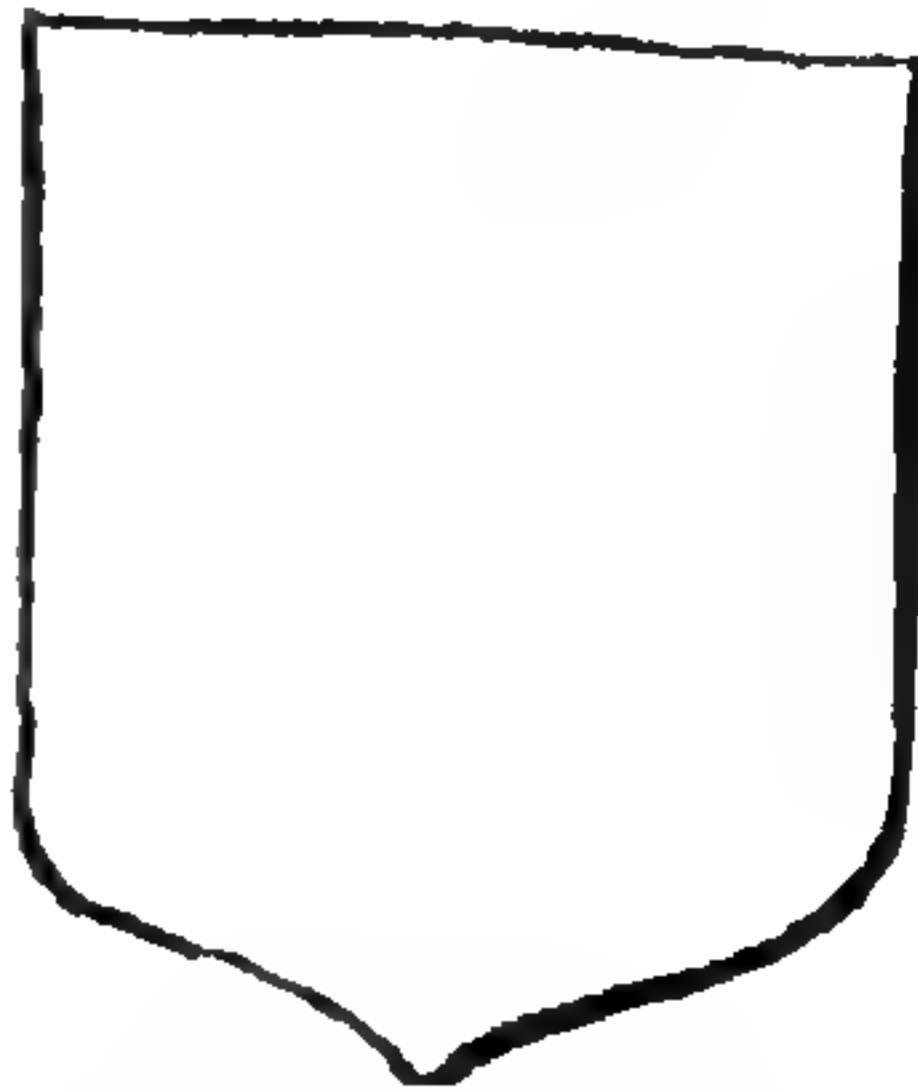
Sir George Mackenzie, p. 21. observes, That this Colour has been particularly priviledg'd, having seen it us'd both as Metal and Colour; which he conjectures, in one Place, is because 'tis a Royal Colour: But I rather believe, that in such Coats it may be Silver tarnish'd, and so in Time taken for Purpure, and this he himself, in another Place, seems rather inclin'd to believe. 'Tis express'd in Engraving by Lines diagonal from the sinister Chief to the dexter Base Point.



'Tawny (saith *Leigh*) is a Colour of Worship, and of some Heralds it is called *Brusk*, and is most commonly born of *French* Gentlemen, but very few do bear it in *England*. In Blazon it is known by the Name of *Tenne*. It is (saith he)

the surest Colour that is (of so bright a Hue, being compounded) for it is made of two bright Colours, which are Red and Yellow: Neither shall you have any Colour so made among all that may be devised; and not to be stain'd.

Mr. Guillim mentions this Colour to be us'd of the *French*, and the *French* observe that the *English* use it: But *Mackenzie*, p. 17. thinks *Mr. Guillim* in the Wrong and the *French* in the Right; for, says he, the *French* use it not, but the *English* do. It is express'd in Engraving by Lines diagonal from the sinister Chief and traverse.



'The last of the seven mixed Colours, we do commonly call *Murrey*, but in Blazon, *Sanguine*, and is (as most truly saith *Leigh*) a Princely Colour, being indeed one of the Colours appertaining of ancient Time to the

Prince of *Wales*.

It is a Colour of great Estimation,

• mation, and very stately, and is in use in certain Robes of the Knights of the Bath. Some Heralds, of approved Judgment, do hardly admit these two last mentioned for Colours of Fields, in regard they are reckoned stain and Colours. Yet some Coats of Arms there are, and those of reverend Antiquity, whose Fields are of those Colours, for which respect they have been allowed for Colours of Fields, as Sir John Ferne, in his *Glory of Generosity*, noteth. This Kind of Bearing Leigh doth instance, in two *English* Gentlemen of ancient Houses, that have of long Time borne Tawny in their Arms; the one of them he nameth *Hounzaker*, and the other *Finers*.

This Paragraph favours *Columbier*, who observes, That the *English* use this Colour, and not *Mackenzie* nor *Carter*, who contradicting him says, they do not; though the *Germans* do sometimes. It is expressed in Engraving by Lines hatch'd cross one another diagonal, both Dexter and Sinister, *Analysis of Honour*, p. 190.

These are the sundry Metals and Colours us'd in Arms; but the two last, as being accounted stain and Colours, my Author tells you, have hardly been admitted by some Heralds of approv'd Judgment; and I may say, tho' they sometimes may have been us'd, as *Gullim* tells you by Instances, yet is their Use very rare and seldom, the common and most usual in all Nations being *Or*, *Argent*, *Gules*, *Sable*, *Azure*, *Vert*, and *Purple*: Though why Heralds made choice of them only, *Mackenzie* thinks is, because they thereby resolv'd to fix the Uncertainty of vagrant and capricious Artists, even as, faith he, Lawyers have fix'd Prescription to forty

Science of Heraldry, p. 18.

Years and Minority to Twenty-one. But yet there are, faith he,

some original Colours: *Aristotle* reduces them to four, White, Black, Yellow and Red. *Cardan* makes them seven, *Albus*, *Crocus*, *Purpureus*, *Punicus*, *Iris*, *Caruleus*, *Niger*. *Scaliger* chooseth *Album*, *Flavum*, *Rubrum*, *Purpureum*, *Viridem*, *Caruleum*, & *Nigrum*, *Exercit.* 325. But the Chymists observe, That White, Blue, Red, Green and Yellow are the original Colours, and from them he supposes Heralds have chosen theirs. But Mr. *Nisbet*, an ingenious

Nisbet on Cadency, p. 8.

Scots Author, has another Conceit, for, faith he, Colours and Tinctures in Heraldry were at first arbitrary,

but afterwards restrain'd to a certain Number, which were taken (as 'tis ordinarily thought) from the Liveries of the Companies who acted upon the *Roman* Theatres, which were Red, White, Blue and Green. *Domitian* added two other Companies, the one cloath'd in Yellow and the other in Purple Livery; so that there wanted nothing but Black to make up the Number of Tinctures now made use of.

After which, Jests and Tournaments being introduc'd by the Subverters of the *Roman* Empire in Place of their publick Shews and Plays, the Knights who appear'd at those martial Exercises were wont to cloath themselves some-

times with Black, either to shew their Grief for the Loss of a Mistress, or to signify their Displeasure for some other Disappointments. So the Duke of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*, after the Loss of that Kingdom, appear'd at a Tournament in *Germany* all in Black, with his Shield of that Colour, *semé de Larmes*, i. e. besprinkled with Drops of Water, to represent Tears; and thus he thinks Black became introduc'd among the other Tinctures.

These Colours, some will tell you, have their own mystical Representations in Heraldry: For *Or* is us'd to express the Bearer's Faith, Justice, Temperance, Riches, Generosity, or Prosperity: *Argent*, his Humility, Innocency, Beauty: And a white Shield was given to Novices when they went to the War, and before they had done any glorious Action, *Parmâ inglorius Albâ*, Virg. *Azure*, his Charity and Victory: *Gules*, his Magnanimity, Courage, Love and Charity: *Sable*, his Grief, Prudence, Honesty: *Sinople* or *Vert*, his Courtesy, Civility, Youth, and Abundance. But let this suffice; those who would read more on the Elements, Vertues, &c. of these Metals and Colours, may satisfy themselves out of *Ferne* in his *Blazon of Gentry*, or out of *Leigh's* *Accidence of Armory*, who have taken the Pains to inform you what they represent, when two or more are join'd together, if you credit Notions which I believe were propagated only to represent Mysteries in a Science, wherein all Things should be accounted for.

Sometimes (faith *Mackenzie*) these Colours have been us'd to disguise and conceal the Bearer's Origine. Thus some were originally *Murrays*, but being forced to change their Name and leave their Country, they retain'd their Arms, but chang'd their Colours: For whereas the *Murrays* bore *Azure*, three Stars *Argent*, they bear now *Argent*, three Stars *Azure*. Colours, adds he, have been chang'd upon very honourable Occasions: And thus *Ker* of *Cesford* did bear *Gules* till their Chief was kill'd at *Gambispath*, upon the Border, fighting valiantly for his Country; whereupon King *James IV.* appointed, that for the future the House of *Cesford* shou'd carry *Vert*, in remembrance of that green Field whereupon he was kill'd. Sometimes also, faith he, Colours were chosen by Knights to their Arms, because at Tiltings they us'd to appear in that Colour, and for that Reason the first *Chrichtoun* chose his Lyon that he bears to be *Azure*.

Sometimes the Things borne, are allow'd in their natural Colours; and then, as Mr. *Gullim* observes, they are said to be borne proper. But though this is allow'd in the Charge, yet, faith he, in the Field it is not; for that must be of either the ordinary Metals or Colours. Yet this suffers some Exceptions, as in the Arms of Count *de Prado* in *Spain*, who bears a Meadow proper, i. e. a green Field charg'd with Flowers of several Colours.

Some Heralds debate what Colours are noblest in Heraldry, and *Bart. de Insign. num.* 29.

gives it for a Rule, *Aureum esse nobiliorem, post eumq; Purpureum, & tunc Rubrum, sequi hunc Azorem, hunc Album. Ceteros vero esse nobiliores, aut ignobiliores, quo de Albedine, vel Nigredine plus participant.*

But this Notion of their being more Worth in one Colour than in another, Carter in his *Analysis of Honour*, p. 188. thinks unworthy our notice, and that not without Reason; for of all that have written, there are scarce two of Opinion which are most worthy, some arguing one Thing, and some another: Therefore I humbly

conceive with him, That the Debate is impertinent in many Cases; for Colours are or were chosen to

suit best the Nature of the Bearing, or for distinguishing the common Charges, and therefore there can be no Precedency, for that Colour is best which is fittest for the Intent; and this I am sure is a more suitable Argument for the Art, which ought not to admit Fancies or Whims: Though otherwise it seems, that those Colours which have most Resemblance to Light are the best, and therefore is White preferable to all, to which Opinion my Author, *Gaillim*, seems to lean: But others say Gold is the best, and Silver next unto it, as they are the worthiest Metals, and this, if any, seems most reasonable. But I think it better to omit such Fancies, seeing they tend to alter the Design and Species of *Or* and *Argent*, making them Colours, viz. Yellow and White, and then that great Rule in Heraldry against placing Colour upon Colour (which alone shews these to be Metals) wou'd be needless: *Mackenzie* is also of my Mind, saying, Colours are preferable only as they suit best with what is represented: As for Instance: Three Pales *Gules* being to represent as many bloody Draughts by the King, and a Hand *Gules* in the *Macfersons* Arms, could not so honourably have been represented by any other Colour; yet he seems to allow, that if the Bearing require no special Colour, it is given as a Rule, that the Shield should be of a nobler Tincture than the Bearing; whence perhaps it is we have so many Fields of Metal. The old *Scots*, saith he, I may say the old *English* too, us'd to express Colour by the Word Tincture.

It is an indisputable Rule in Heraldry, as *Mackenzie*, p. 20. observes, That Colour and Metal must be us'd, or else Furr to supply the Want of one, and that Colour cannot be put immediately upon Colour, nor Metal upon Metal, that is to say, If the Field is *Argent*, the immediate Charge must not be either *Or*, or *Argent*, but of some Colour, as *Azure*, *Gules*, &c. and if the Field be of any Colour, then the immediate Charge must be *Or* or *Argent*. The Reason why I add the Word Immediate here, is, because though the Field be *Or*, yet the im-

mediate Charge may be a Lyon or any Thing else: If that Lyon be charg'd with another Charge (which Herald's call Super charge) then that Super-charge may be *Or*: This Rule was not taken notice of by the *Romans*, as *Pier.* observes cap. 19. *Nam Herculeant Seniores gerebant ceruleam aquilam alis utrimq; expansis in pinnis rabra.* But this Law was first authoris'd by *Charles the Great*, and afterwards improv'd by *Henry*, furnam'd *Aucuper*; *Velfer*, lib. 4. and as *Mackenzie* observes, it is now stated in this Form by Herald's, *In legibus Heraldicis non convenit Metallum supra Metallum ponere, ita quoque non decet colorem supra colorem pingere*, *Hoppin.* cap. reg. 2. vid. *Anton.* thesaur. decis. 270.

The Reason why this their Use became a Law, he tells us, p. 17. was, from the several Colours us'd by Soldiers, and others in their Habits, whilst they were in Armies, as, saith he, *Pet. Sanct.* proves by many Citations. For it being a Custom to embroider Gold or Silver upon Silk, or Silk upon Cloth of Gold or Silver, therefore it was afterwards appointed, That in Imitation of the Cloaths so embroider'd, Colour should not be us'd upon Colour, nor Metal upon Metal; and not from the Differences which fell out in the *Trojan War*, betwixt the Followers of *Achilles* and *Ulysses*, whereupon *Achilles's* Friends blazon'd only Metals, and *Ulysses's* Friends Colours; that so by uniting them there might be an Union in Heraldry, and Arms might not be the Badges of Discord any longer, as was the Opinion of a fanciful *Italian*.

Notwithstanding this Rule is universal in Heraldry, yet, as *Mackenzie* observes p. 20. it suffers its own Exceptions, as, 1. Herald's allow'd to *Godfrey of Bolloigne*, King of *Jerusalem*, *Crucem auream majorem, cum quatuor cruciculis aureis, in scuto argenteo*, *Chass. de glor. mund. confil. conclus. 70.* To the End, that Men seeing his Arms, shou'd enquire after them, and so learn the Fame of the Bearer: And the *French* to this Day, call such irregular Bearings, *des Armes à enquerir*, Arms to be inquired into. The 2d Exception is of the Extremities of Beasts, such as their Horns, Tongues, Nails, and their Crowns upon their Heads, which may be Metal or Colour be the Field either, they as pertaining to the Charge being in the Nature of a Super-charge, are reckon'd to be on the Beast, not the Field. The 3d Exception is Marks of Cadency in Royal Families: Thus the House of *Bourbon* carry Battoons and Bordures *Gules*, on a Field *Azure*: The like, saith *Mackenzie*, is in our private Marks to younger Brothers, such as our *Mollers*, *Crescents*, &c. The 4th Exception is of the Colour *Purple*; for Purple, as already said, is accounted Metal when it is upon Colour, and Colour when it is upon Metal, but I believe only through the aforesaid Mistake.

CHAP. IV.

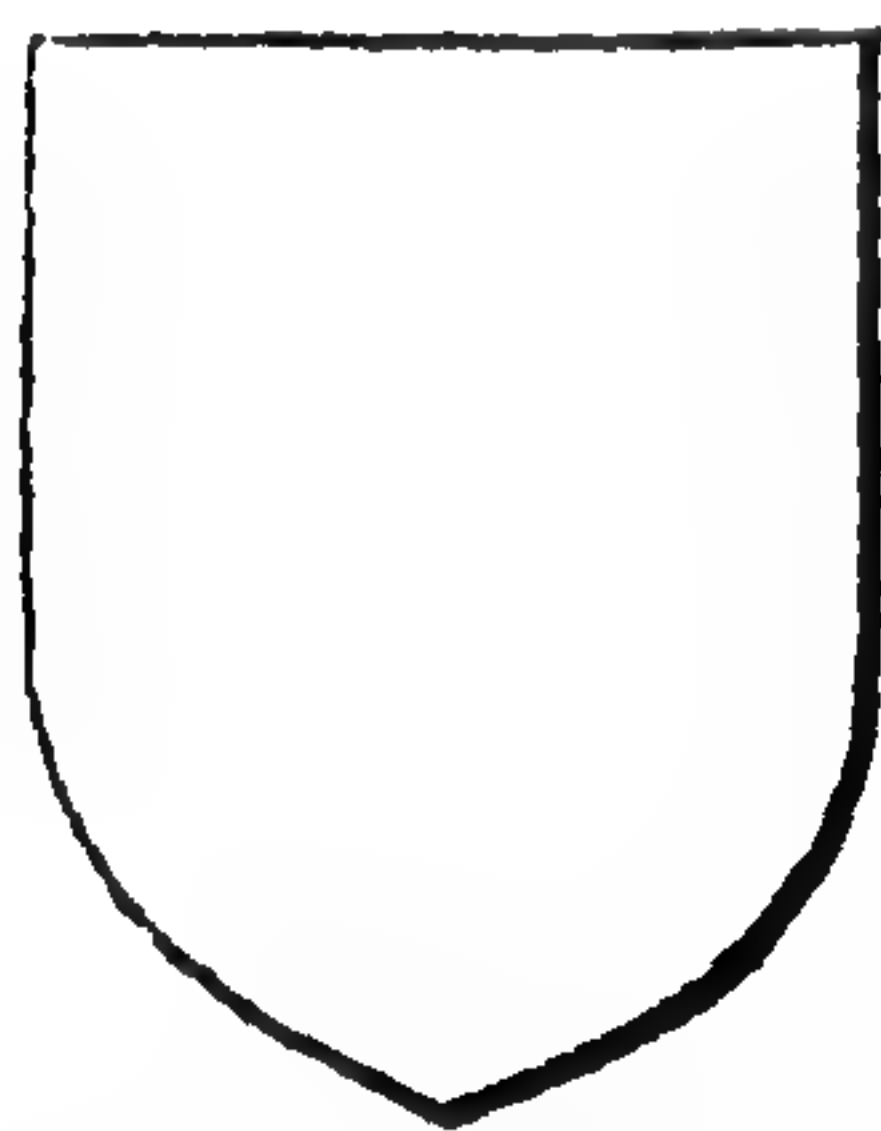
Hitherto of Colours and Metals : Now of Furrs, according to the Series and Course of our Distribution before delivered.

Furrs (used in Arms) are taken for the Skins of certain Beasts, stripped from the Bodies, and artificially trimmed, for the furring, doubling, or lining of Robes and Garments, serving as well for State and Magnificence, as for wholesome and necessary Use. And these thus trimmed and imployed, are called in Latin, *pellicei*, à *pellendo*, of driving away, (quite contrary in Sense, though like in Sound, to *pellices*, à *pellicendo*, for drawing all to them) because they do repel and resist the Extremities of Cold, and preserve the Bodies that are covered with them in good Temperature.

These are used as well in Doublings of the Mantles pertaining to Coat-Armours, as in the Coat-Armours themselves.

Mackenzey finds fault with this his Reason for the Bearing of Furrs in Coat-Armour, and not without Cause; for, as he observes *p. 22.* Shields were covered with Skins as those of the Highlanders now are; which Coverings gave Occasion to the Furrs or Skins now in mention; and this is certainly a better Reason for their being in Shields, than to say, because they were us'd in Mantles and Garments. This indeed may be a better Argument why they are us'd in the Mantlings of Princes and Noblemen, but not in Shields. *Pet. Sanct.* calls these Furrs, *Vellera*.

Furrs do consist } One Colour alone,
either of } or,
More Colours than one.



That Furr that consisteth of one Colour alone, is White, which in doubling is taken for the *Littles*' Skin, before spoken of; an Example whereof we have in this Escutcheon. Some perhaps will expect, that in the Handling of these

Furrs, I should pursue the Order of *Gerard Leigh*, who giveth the Preheminence of Place unto *Ermyne*, for the Dignity and Riches thereof: But that Form suiteth neither with the Method that I have prefixed to my self; Nor yet with the Order of Nature, which ever preferreth Simples before Compounds, because of their Priority in Time: For as *Aristotle* saith, *Priora sunt compositis incomposita*: Which Order, as it is of all other the most reasonable, certain, and infallible, so do I endeavour by all Means to conform my self, in these my poor Labours, thereunto: *Natura enim regitur ab intelligentia non errante.* Note, That this, and all other the Examples following throughout

this Chapter (as they are here placed) must be understood to be Doublings or Linings of Robes, or Mantles of State, or other Garments, wherein (according to *Leigh*) they all have one general Name, and are called Doublings; but in Escutcheons they are called by nine proper and several Names. What those Mantles are, shall be shewed hereafter, when I come to the Handling of the second Member of Division before made. In the Blazoning of Arms, this Colour is evermore termed *Argent*, unless it be in the Description of the Arms of one that is *Reus Lese Majestatis*: But being a Doubling, it is no Offence (saith *Christine de Pise*) to call it White, because therein it is to be understood only as a Furr or Skin.

My Author is certainly out, when he saith, this Colour must be ever term'd *Argent*: It must when intended for Metal, which I think it generally is; but should it be design'd for a Furr, it must be call'd White, not *Argent*.

Furrs consisting of more than } Two Colours,
one Colour, are either of } or,
More than two.

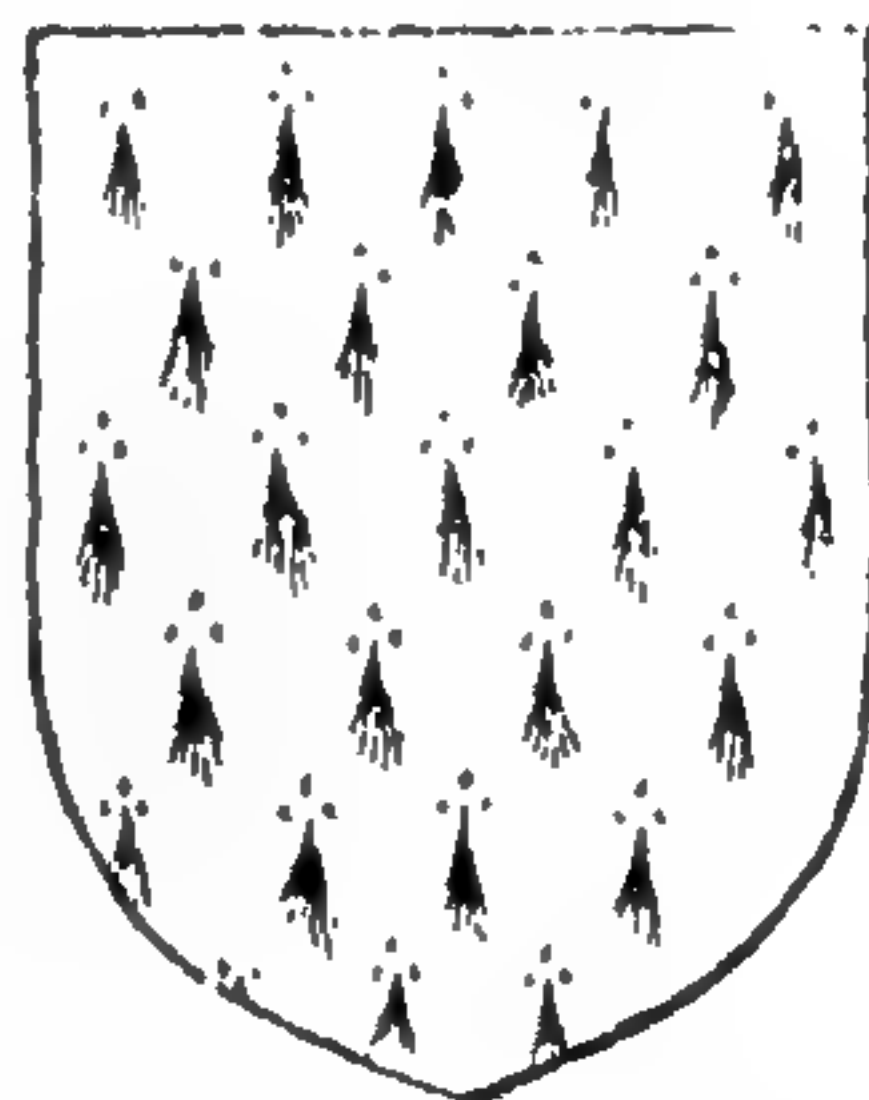
with, Black and are either } Black mixed with White, as } *Ermyne*,
or, } or, } and
Black, mixed } *Ermyns*.
with Yellow, } *Ermynois*
as, } and
Peane.

Such Furrs as are compounded of two Colours only, are sorted either

or,

without Black; such are, according to *Leigh*, } *Terrey*, *secz.* A. and B.
and
} *Terrey*, Or, and *Vert*.

Knowledge is no Way better, or more readily attained, than by Demonstration: *Scire enim est per demonstrationem intelligere*, saith *Aristotle*. I will therefore give you particular Examples of their several Bearings.



Ermyne is a Furr consisting of White, distinguished with black Spots. *Albane Earl of Brittain*, unto whom *William the Conqueror* gave the Earldom of *Richmond*, and Honour of *Middlesex*, bore this Coat. You must blazon this by

the Name of *Ermyne*, and not *Argent* powdered with Sable. This is the Skin of a little Beast, less than a Squirrel (saith *Leigh*) that hath his Being in the Woods of the Land of *Armenia*, whereof he taketh his Name. The Tail

' Tail thereof is of a Thumbs length, which is
' of Colour brown'. *Mackenzie* saith Black,
and the Beast White: But *Gesnor*, in his Book
of Animals says, 'tis the *Armentan* Weezel, and
changes its Colour according to the Season and
Place in which it lives. And therefore our He-
ralds make Ermyn to be a Furr, whereof the
Ground is White, distinguished with black
Spots. It is hotly debated by *Menestrier* and his
nameless Adversary, whether these be the whole
Skins of Ermyns or only their Tails that are re-
presented in blazoning; but *Mackenzie*, p. 22.
thinks them both to err; for, says he, It can-
not be the intire Skin with its own natural
Spots only, for some are very frequently spot-
ted; nor can it be their Tails only, as *Menestrier*
asserts, for their Tails are so little that they
would make ill furring. Therefore he thinks,
that these Spots are added by Heralds, not on-
ly in imitation of the spotted Furrs us'd by La-
dies, for these are regularly spotted, and in He-
raldry they are not, but to diversify the many
Coats of Arms: And thus some bear one Spot
in the Middle, some two, some three, some one
in Chief, some in a Quarter, and some dispose
them as a Cross, &c. they are called by the
Italians, *Armellini*, and the *Latins* express them,
per maculas nigras muris pontici.

' The *Agyptians* d'd propose this little Beast
' for an Hieroglyphick of Chastity, *Farnes. lib. 2*
' *fol. 15*. So greatly is this little Beast affected
' unto Cleanness, as that she had rather expose
' her self to the Hazard of being killed, or ta-
' ken by the Hunters, than she would pollute
' her Coat with the Filth of the Birdlime laid
' before the Entrance of the Cave to take her
' at her going in. *Leigh* in his former Part of
' his *Accidence*, *fol. 132*. seemeth therein to con-
' tradict himself, in that he affirmeth Ermyn to be
' no Colour, but a Compound with a Metal, and
' serveth as Metal only. For my own Part, I do
' not see how in Doubling of Mantles it should
' be reckoned a Metal, for that all Doublings or
' Linings of Robes and Garments, though per-
' haps not altogether, yet chiefly are ordained
' for the Repelling of Cold and weather's Dust:
' To which Use Metals are most unfit, as King
' *Dionysius* declared, when coming into a Church
' where the Images were attired in most rich
' golden Robes, he took them away, saying,
' *Such Garments were too cold for Winter, and too*
' *heavy for Summer*. A fair Pretence to cloak
' his sacrilegious Avarice. The same Author
' in his said *Accidence*, *fol. 75*. making mention
' of this Furr, taketh occasion to commend a late
' prescribed Order for the Distribution of this
' rich and rare Furr, according to the Digni-
' ty of the Persons to whom the Wearing there-
' of is allowed, which is this; That an Empe-
' ror, a King, or a Prince, may have the pou-
' dering in their Apparel as thick set together
' as they please: A Duke may have in his Man-
' tle's Cape, only four Raungs or Ranks of them:
' A Marquis three Raungs and a halt: An Earl
' a Cape of three Raungs only. In some Coats

' these are numbred, but then they extend not
' to the Number of Ten. These Rows or
' Ranks before named are, of some Authors,
' called Timbers of Ermyn: For no Man under
' the Degree of a Baron, or a Knight of the
' most honourable Order of the Garter, may
' have his Mintle doubled with Ermyn.

Mackenzie, p. 24. says, That *Guillim* in this
Place not only taxes *Leigh* of his Contradiction,
but asserts Ermine to be a Colour, in which I
think he is mistaken; for though he thinks it
cannot be Metal, yet he doth not say positively
it is Colour, or to be us'd only as such.

Mackenzys Opinion is, That it is neither Me-
tal nor Colour, and so may be put indifferently
upon Metal or Colour, which certainly is good
and allowable; but then his Reason I do not
like, which (in his own Words) is, Seeing it is
a Compound of Metal and Colour; or, (as a
Line or two below that) Seeing it is Metal and
Colour.

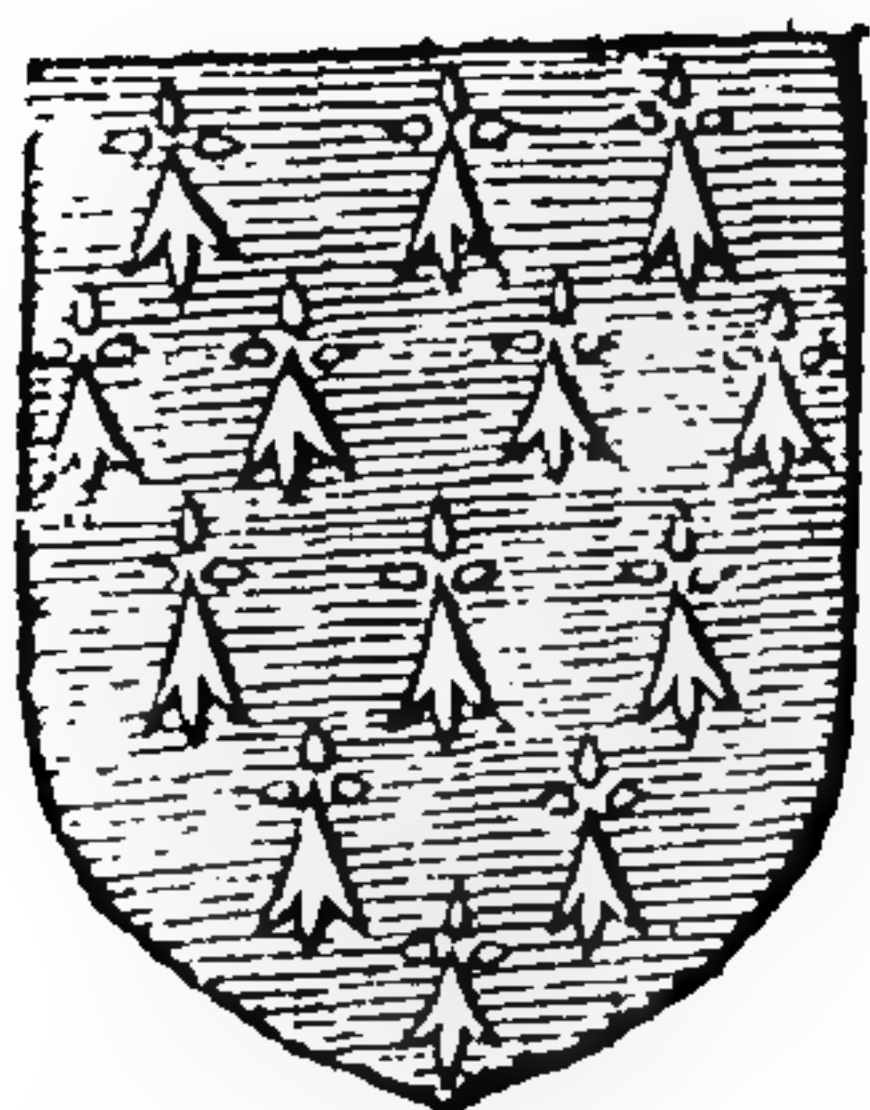
For certainly to compose Furr out of Metal,
&c. is against Nature: And as *Guillim* tells us
from *Christine de Pice*, That it is no Crime to
call a Furr, White, I humbly conceive it ridi-
culous to call it otherwise, as a Furr, Silver,
(which *Argent* implies) and that for the same
Reason deliver'd by him, *viz.* because therein
is to be understood only as a Furr or Skin.

Therefore I believe the Priviledge that Er-
mine has, in being plac'd either as Metal or
Colour, is from no other Reason than that for
all Animals or their Parts when borne Proper,
viz. because they are neither Metal nor Colour;
and that both have that Priviledge, may be
seen by the *Tresor armorique de France*, by the
Maccullochs in Scotland, and also by the Arms of
Sir *Griffith Williams*, Bart. which are ancient,
and furnish us with an Instance of both toge-
ther, being *Gules*, a Chevron Ermine, betwixt
three Hume Heads sidelaced, coup'd at the Necks
Proper, and crined Gold: I have also seen this
Coat where their Hair has been Proper also.

The first User (saith *Mackenzie*, p. 22.) of this
Furr in Arms, was *Brutus* the Son of *Sylvius*,
who having by Accident kill'd his Father, left
that unfortunate Place, and travelling in *Bre-
taine* in *France*, fell asleep, where when he
awoke he found this little Beast upon his Shield,
for which Reason he took for Arms a Shield Er-
mine, which are the Arms of *Bretaigne* to this
Day. The *Musbets*, adds my Author, carry
Ermine in token of their Descent from *Bretaigne*,
and he observes, that many Surnames, who al-
ledge their Extraction from *France*, do the same;
by which he conjectures they came from *Bre-
taine*, whose Inhabitants residing on the Sea-
Coast were more inclin'd to travel than the
other *French*. But some Families, as the *Con-
pers* of Scotland, do, for more Security, carry
both *Fleurs de Lis* and Ermine, to shew their
Descent from the said Province in *France*.

How great the Estimation of Furrs were,
and of what Account, we may perceive by the
Injunction of Pope *Innocent* the III^d, who,
when

when he gave Absolution to *Henry of Falkenburgh*, who was accessary to the Slaughter of *Conrad* the first Bishop of *Wirtsburgh*, injoin'd him for Penance, to fight against the *Saracens*, but never to appear in *Ermine*, *Vaire*, or any other Colour made use of in Tournaments.



' This is that other Furr
' beforementioned, to con-
' sist of a Mixture of White
' and Black, and hath
' some Resemblance of the
' Former: but differeth in
' this; that where that is
' composed of White pou-
' dered with Black; con-
' trariwise this is Black

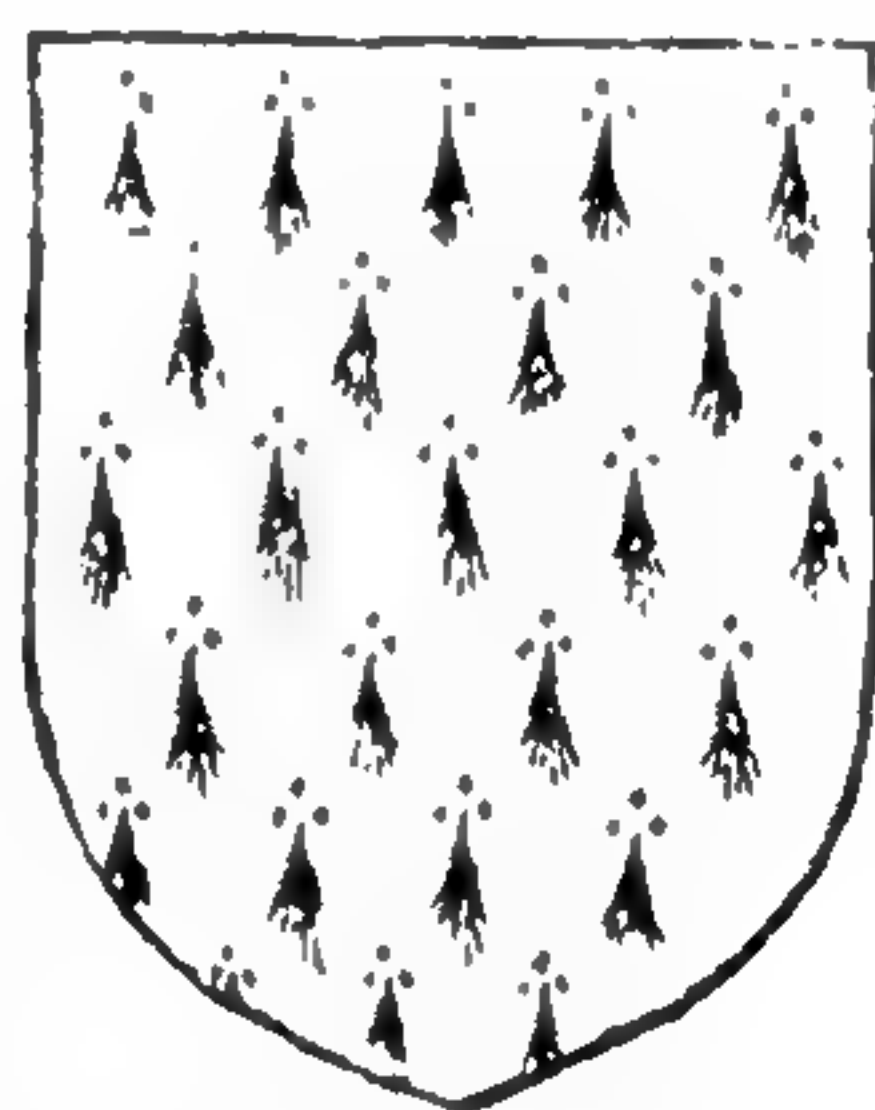
' powdered with White. But neither in that,
' nor in this, shall you make any mention in Bla-
' zon of any such Mixtures, but only use the
' Name appropriated to either of them, which
' doth sufficiently express the Manner of their
' Composition to the Understanding of those
' that are but meanly skilled in Blazon; the
' Name peculiarly allotted to this Furr, is Er-
' mines.'

But this *Mackenzie* rejects as a Conceit or Fancy only of the *English*, and that because the *French*, whose Heraldry we imitate, are ignorant of it. They, says he, p. 23. call it not *Ermines*, but *Contre-Ermine*, for which he quotes *Columb.* p. 52. and this certainly is most proper, because it denotes to every one that knows the Colour of *Ermine* the Colour of this Bearing, which *Ermines* doth not.

He objects also against the Names of these Furrs following, *viz.* *Ermynois* and *Pean*, for the same Reason; adding also, that he suppos'd the Use of one of them to arise thus. The *French*, says he, call Furrs or Doublings *des panes* or *pennes*, which possibly gave occasion to this Mistake *Pean* in such as understand not the *French* Tongue, for they say only *Hermine*, if it be proper, *viz.* White powdered with Black; and when the Colours alter, they express them as *Or*, powdered with *Ermines Sable*, or *Sable* with *Ermines*, *Or*; *Semé D.* or *Hermine de Sable*, *Bara.* p. 14. and *Columbier*, p. 53. But *Mackenzie* misapprehends *Guillim's* quotation of *Bara*, when he says, 'tis to prove the Name of *Ermynois* a proper One; 'twas to shew that such a colour'd Furr was in use, saying, there (*viz.* p. 14.) may the Use thereof be found, as you may see in the next Example. When this Error stole into our *English* Blazonry I know not, for all our Writers do use it, *Carter* from *Guillim* and *Guillim* from *Leigh*, though who was the Author I know not; but this I am certain of, that whensoever, or by whomsoever it was invented, it was like the Distinctions of *Vaire*, *Verrey*, and *Varry*; which (tho' *Sir John Ferne* p. 86. assigns to each its particular Difference) is

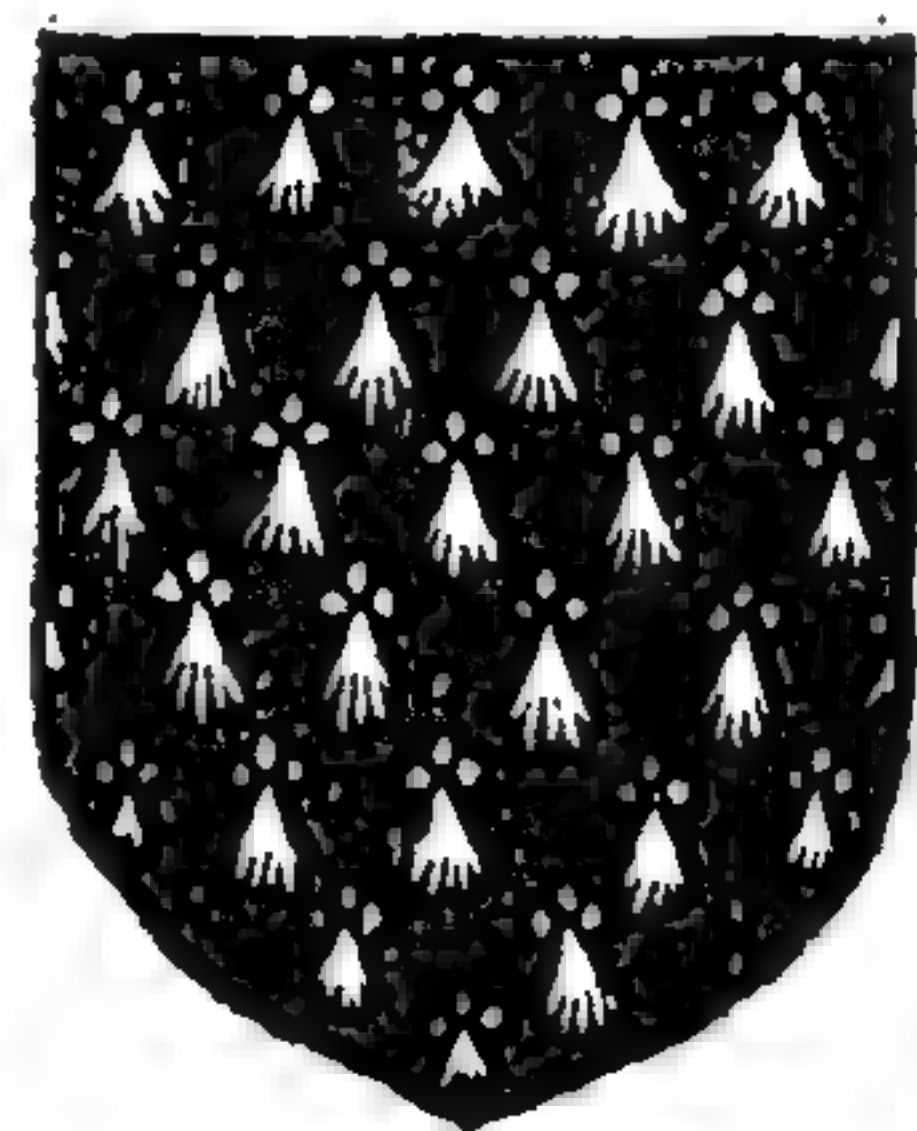
even by *Guillim* as well as *Mackenzie* own'd to be ridiculous; for no Nation can understand that Part of our Heraldry, if granted to either, nor will either bear an intelligible Translation into any Language whatsoever.

' Mr. *Boswell* is of this Opinion, That *Ermine*
' and *Ermines* ought never to be sorted in Arms
' with the Metal of their Colour, because (saith
' he) they are but Furrs, and have no proper
' Blazon with any Metal. Yet doth he parti-
' cularly blazon the Coat of *Walcot*, fol. 106. in
' the Archievement of the Right Honourable
' Lord, *Sir William Cecil*, Knight, late Lord
' Treasurer of *England*, where he might fully
' have taken Exception against such Bearing, if
' he could have produced any good Ground for
' warranting such his Opinion; in default where-
' of he there passeth the same over with si-
' lence, knowing that Antiquity and Custom
' (which hath the Vigour of a Law, where there
' is no Law written) are powerful in Things of
' this Nature: He secretly relinquisheth his Opi-
' nion, inasmuch as it is manifest, that not only
' *Walcot*, but *Kingsmill*, and many others, both
' ancient and modern, have used such Bearing
' without contradiction.



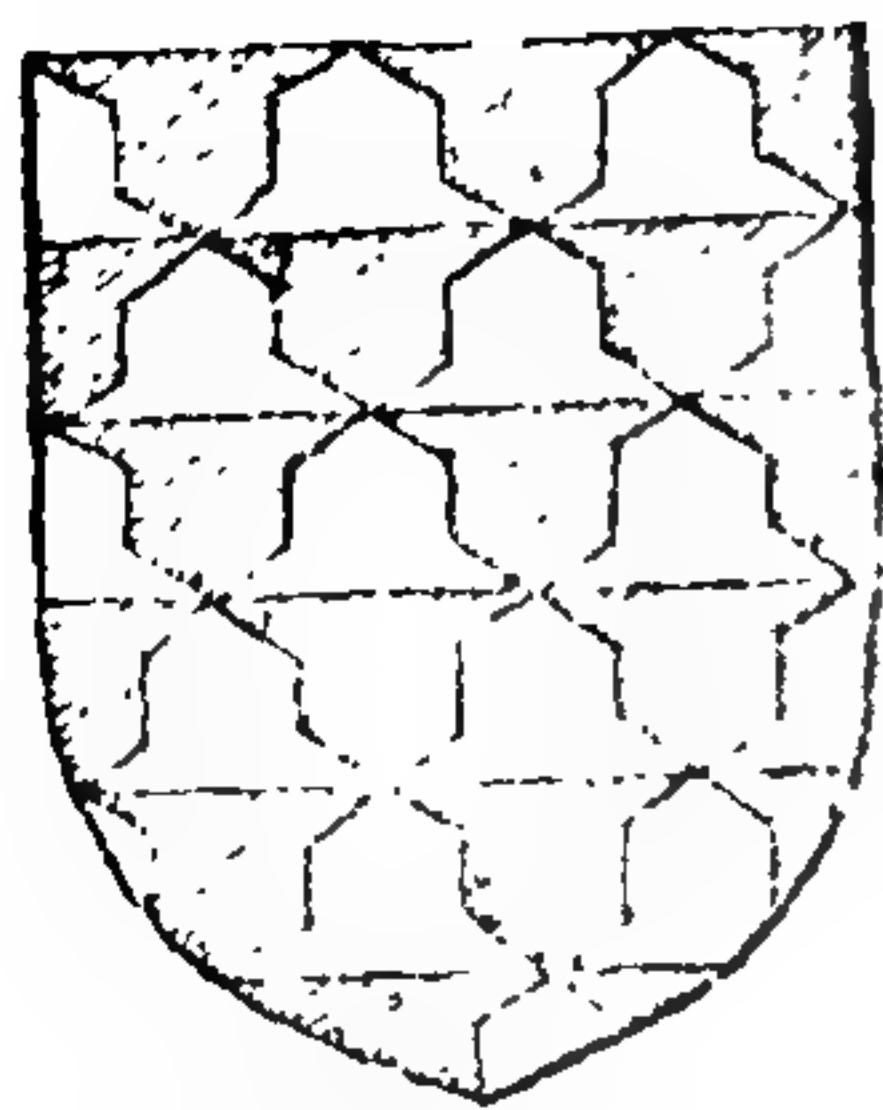
' Of those Furrs before-
' mentioned, that are
' composed of Yellow
' and Black, this is the
' first, and is termed in
' Blazon, *Ermynois*, whose
' Ground or Field is Yel-
' low, and the Powder-
' ings Black. Though this
' be rich in Arms (saith

' *Leigh*) yet in Doubling it is not so rich. Of
' the Use of this Furr, *Bara* maketh mention in
' his Book, entituled, *Le Blazon des Armoires*,
' p. 14. and *Edel. Hiryssen*, in his Book, entitu-
' led, *Le Jardyn d' Armoires*, in the Arms of
' *Leefvelt*.



' This is that other
' Furr composed of the
' same Colours, but dispo-
' sed in a contrary Manner
' to the Former; for where-
' as that consisteth of Yel-
' low powdered with
' Black, this is Black pow-
' dered with Yellow; and
' in Blazon is termed
' *Pean*.

' There are other Sorts of Furrs or Doub-
' lings, consisting also of two only Colours,
' which as they are much different in Form, so
' do they also receive a diverse Blazon from
' these before specified, which are these that fol-
' low, and their like.



‘ He beareth *Vaire*, Or,
 ‘ and *Gules*, by the Name
 ‘ of *Ferrers*, and is the
 ‘ Coat of *Jos. Ferrers* of
 ‘ *Walton upon Trent* in
 ‘ *Dorsetshire*, Esquire. In
 ‘ Coats of this Sort of
 ‘ Bearing, in Case where
 ‘ it may be holden doubt-
 ‘ ful whether should have
 ‘ the Precedence, the Colour or the Metal; the
 ‘ Metal must have the Preheminence as the
 ‘ most worthy. The *French* Men, from whom
 ‘ we do borrow our Terms of Blazon, do call
 ‘ all Sorts of Doublings or Furrs of this Form,
 ‘ by the Name of *Vaire*; perhaps, *Quia ex di-*
 ‘ *versis coloribus alternatim variantur*. To this
 ‘ Sort of Bearing, there are no other Terms of
 ‘ Blazon allowed. If your *Vaire* doth consist of
 ‘ *Argent* and *Azure*, you must in Blazon thereof,
 ‘ say only, He beareth *Vaire*; and it sufficeth:
 ‘ But if it be composed of any other Colours,
 ‘ then you must say, He beareth *Vaire* of these
 ‘ or those Colours. The *Latin* Blazoners, mak-
 ‘ ing mention of this Sort of Bearing, do thus
 ‘ describe them, *Portat arma variata ex pellibus*
 ‘ *albis & ceruleis*, accounting them for Skins of
 ‘ little Beasts. For that in ancient Times they
 ‘ were used for Linings of Robes, and Mantles
 ‘ of Senators, Consuls, Emperors and Kings,
 ‘ and thereupon are skillfully termed Doublings.
 ‘ Of this Use of them, *Alex. ab Alex. Gental.*
 ‘ *deorum*, lib. 5. fol. 285. saith, *Legimus Caligula-*
 ‘ *m depictas poulas induisse*.

‘ If you observe the Proportion of this *Vaire*,
 ‘ you shall easily discern the very Shape of the
 ‘ Case or Skin of little Beasts in them; for so
 ‘ did ancient Governours and Princes of the
 ‘ World (saith Sir *John Ferne* in *Lac. Nob.* p. 68.)
 ‘ line their pompous Robes with Furr of divers
 ‘ Colours, sewing one Skin to another, after the
 ‘ plainest Fashion.

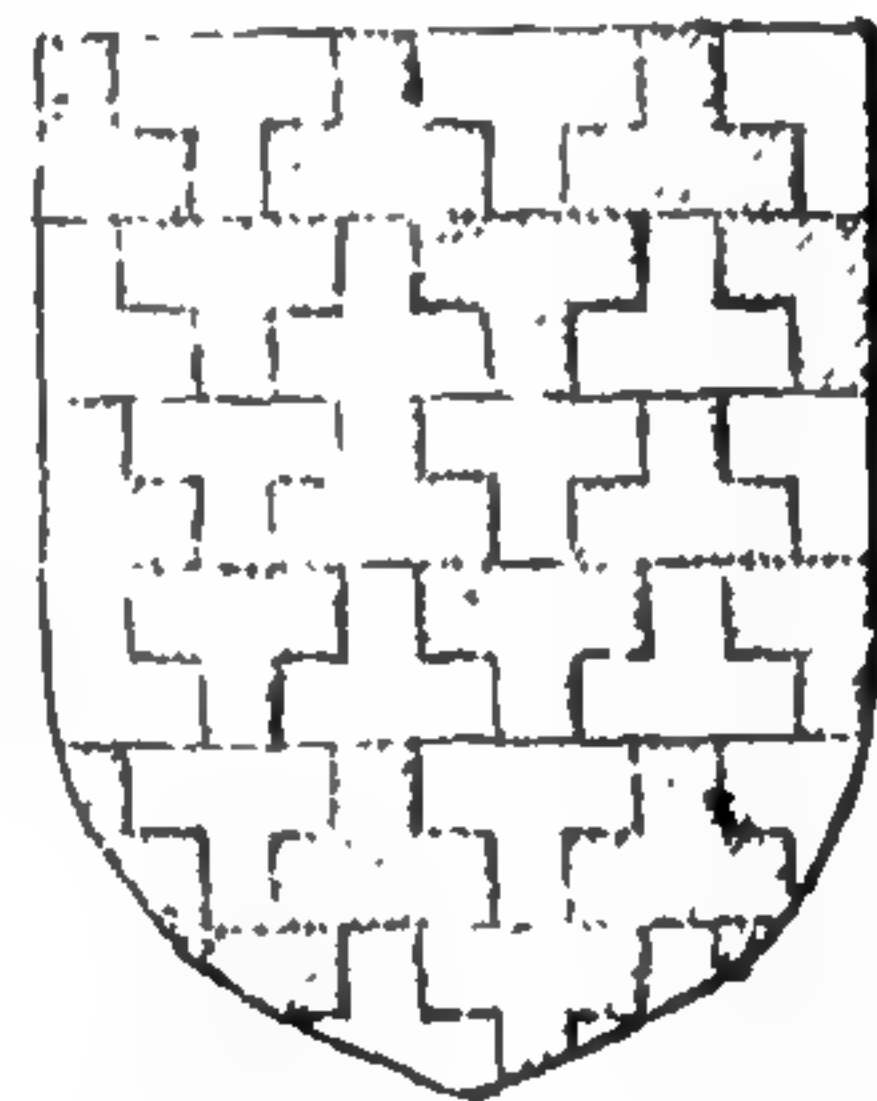
‘ This Furr *Mackenzie*, p. 23. calls *Vaire*, *vellus*
 ‘ *pitifite*, where (as he says some suppose) all the
 ‘ Pieces are made in the Form of little Glasses,
 ‘ and call’d *Vaire* from the *French*, *Verre*, a Glass;
 ‘ but others, he says, call it so from the Varia-
 ‘ tion of its Colours, as *Guillim* mention’d. He
 ‘ agrees to the same Rules Mr. *Guillim* has laid
 ‘ down concerning it, both as to its Blazon and
 ‘ Composition, saying, It must always be of
 ‘ White or Yellow, and some other Colour, and
 ‘ that in Blazon you must begin with the Colour
 ‘ like Metal, that is, with the Yellow or White.
 ‘ But I think this to be a Rule so erroneous, un-
 ‘ less you could confine all *Vaires* to give the first
 ‘ Place to Yellow or White; which Practice has
 ‘ decri’d, that we, by Blazon, shall never know
 ‘ when the Colour of Metal, or the other Co-
 ‘ lours, should be in the first Place. He condemns
 ‘ some *Scots* Herald’s for blazoning the Arms of
 ‘ *Straiton* of *Lauriston*, *Vaire*, *Argent* and *Azure*;
 ‘ because, as *Guillim* hath told you, naming the
 ‘ Colours, when it is of those Colours it is need-
 ‘ less.

Vaire (saith *Mackenzie*) is ordinarily of six
 Ranks; if they be more or fewer, they must be
 express’d: Which Rule the *French* still observe.
 The *French* likewise observe, That if the Pieces be
 of Metal, (that is of the Colour of either Metal)
 and made not in Form of a Glass but of a Bell,
 then they are to be call’d *Bessroy*, *Colomb.* p. 58.
 & on dit à la band de *Bessroy* de *Vaire*: à une seul
 tire, That is, of one Rank.

The Origine of *Vaire* (saith *Mackenzie*, p. 23.) is
 from the Furr of a Beast call’d *Varns*, whose
 Back is a Blue-gray, its Belly being White, and
 therefore Herald’s have express’d it White and
 Blue in Colours; and when the Head and Feet
 of that Beast is taken from its Skin, it resem-
 bles (as *Guillim* mentions) much the Figure of
Vaire us’d by the Herald’s, *vid. Aldrovand. de*
quadruped. lib. 2. cap. 24. And why they are not
 us’d Blue-gray in Heraldry is, because that Art
 admits no mix’d Colours (unless in whole
 Beasts, &c. proper) but accepts Blue as the
 nearest to Blue-gray, and the Reason it is us’d
 neither all Blue nor all White, is, because the
 Skin is parted into those different Colours.

The first Use of them in Heraldry (adds
Mackenzie) is said to be from *le Seigneur de Cou-*
ctes, fighting in *Hungary*, and seeing his Army
 fly, pull’d out the Doubling or Lining of his
 Cloak, which was of those Colours, and hung
 it up as an Ensign: whereupon the Soldiers
 knowing his Courage, and confiding in it, re-
 turn’d to the Battle and overcame their Enemy,
Colomb. p. 58.

‘ There is yet another Kind of Furrs much
 ‘ differing from all other the Furrs before ex-
 ‘ pressed, not only in Shape, but in Name also:
 ‘ As in Example.



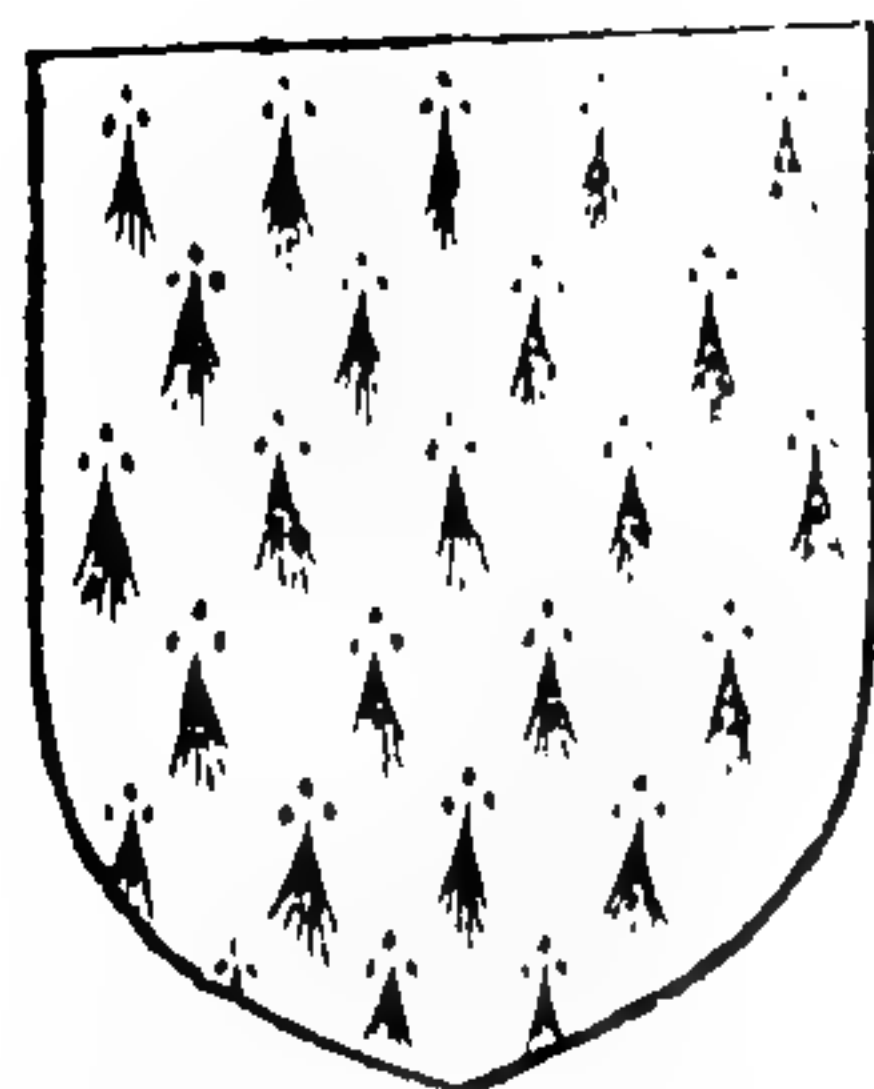
‘ This Sort of Furr or
 ‘ Doubling was (as *Leigh*
 ‘ noteth) of some old He-
 ‘ ralds called, *Varry Cup-*
 ‘ *py*, and *Varry Tassa*, which
 ‘ (saith he) is as much as
 ‘ to say, as a Furr of Cups;
 ‘ but himself calleth it
 ‘ *Meire*, for so he reckon-
 ‘ eth it well Blazoned, ve-
 ‘ ry ancient, and a *Spanish* Coat. But I hold it
 ‘ better blazoned, Potent Counter-potent, for
 ‘ the Resemblance it hath of the Heads of
 ‘ *Crowches*, which *Chaucer* calleth Potents, *Quia*
 ‘ *potentiam tribuunt infirmis*, as appeareth in his
 ‘ Description of old Age, in the *Romance of the*
 ‘ *Rose*.

‘ So old she was that she ne went
 ‘ A foot, but it were by potent.

This is a Furr, of which I find no mention in
Mackenzie or *Carter*, but as from *Guillim*, they
 follow him in the Blazon thereof, as you may
 see in the *Analysis*, p. 191. and *Mackenzie*’s Plate
 of Furrs at the End of his Book.

‘ So much of Furrs consisting of two Colours
‘ only : Now of such as are composed of more
‘ than two Colours, according to the Division
‘ before delivered.

‘ Such are these, and } *Ermynites.*
‘ their like, *viz.* } *Vaire* of many Colours.

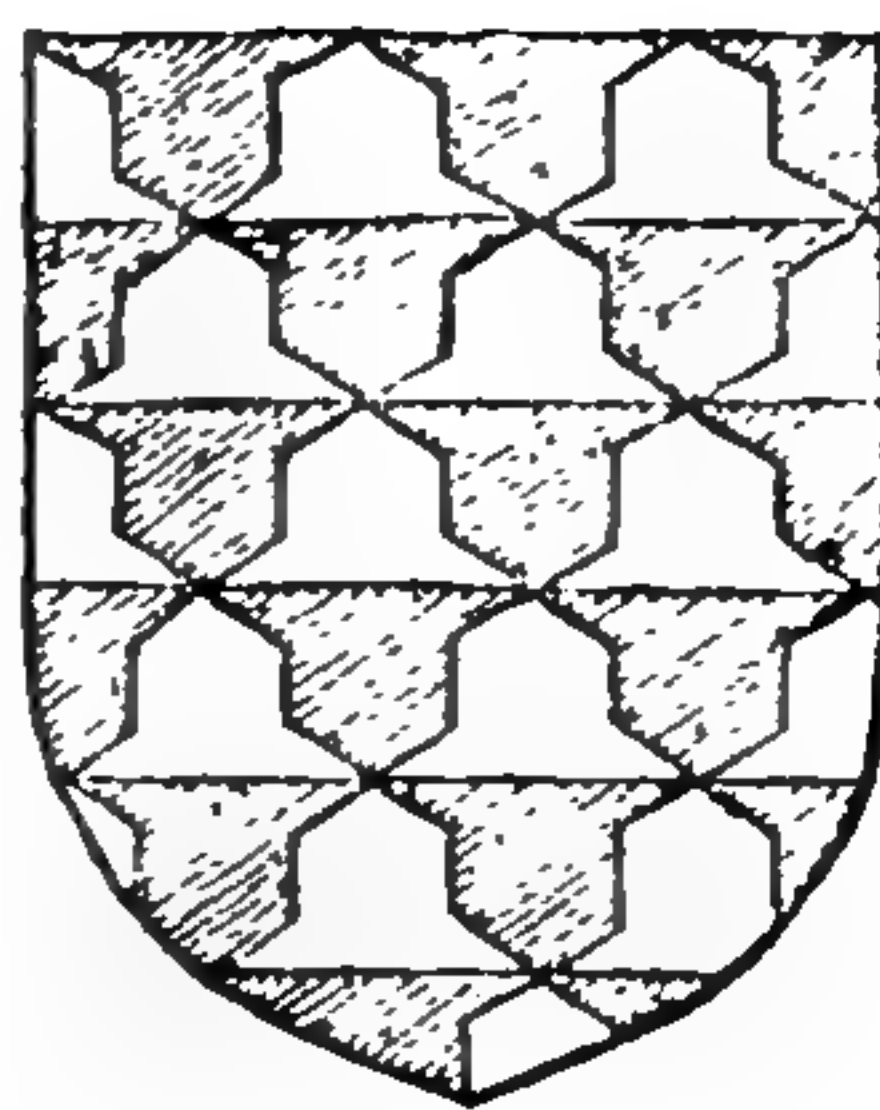


‘ This, at the first Sight,
‘ may seem to be all one
‘ with the second Furr,
‘ before in this Chapter
‘ expressed, but differeth
‘ in this, that herein is
‘ added one Hair of Red
‘ on each Side of every
‘ of these Powderings.
‘ And as this differeth lit-

‘ tle in Shape and Shew from the second Furr,
‘ named Ermine; so doth it not much differ
‘ from the same in Name, that being called Er-
‘ myne, and this Ermynites.

This is another Whim or Fancy (I suppose of
Gerard Leigh's) receiv'd among the *English*; for
Erminites in our own Language, as a Diminu-
tive, can signify but little Ermines: So that if
there is any such Bearing, it ought to be ex-
press'd according to the End of the Terms in a
Science, or Language in general, for now it is
not.

‘ The other Furr that is composed of more
‘ than two Colours, is formed of four several
‘ Colours at the least: As in Example.



‘ This differeth much
‘ from all the other Furrs,
‘ and (according to *Leigh*)
‘ must be blazoned *Vaire*;
‘ this is composed of four
‘ distinct Colours, *viz.*
‘ *Argent*, *Gules*, *Or*, and
‘ *Sable*. Here I will note
‘ unto you a general Rule
‘ that you must carefully

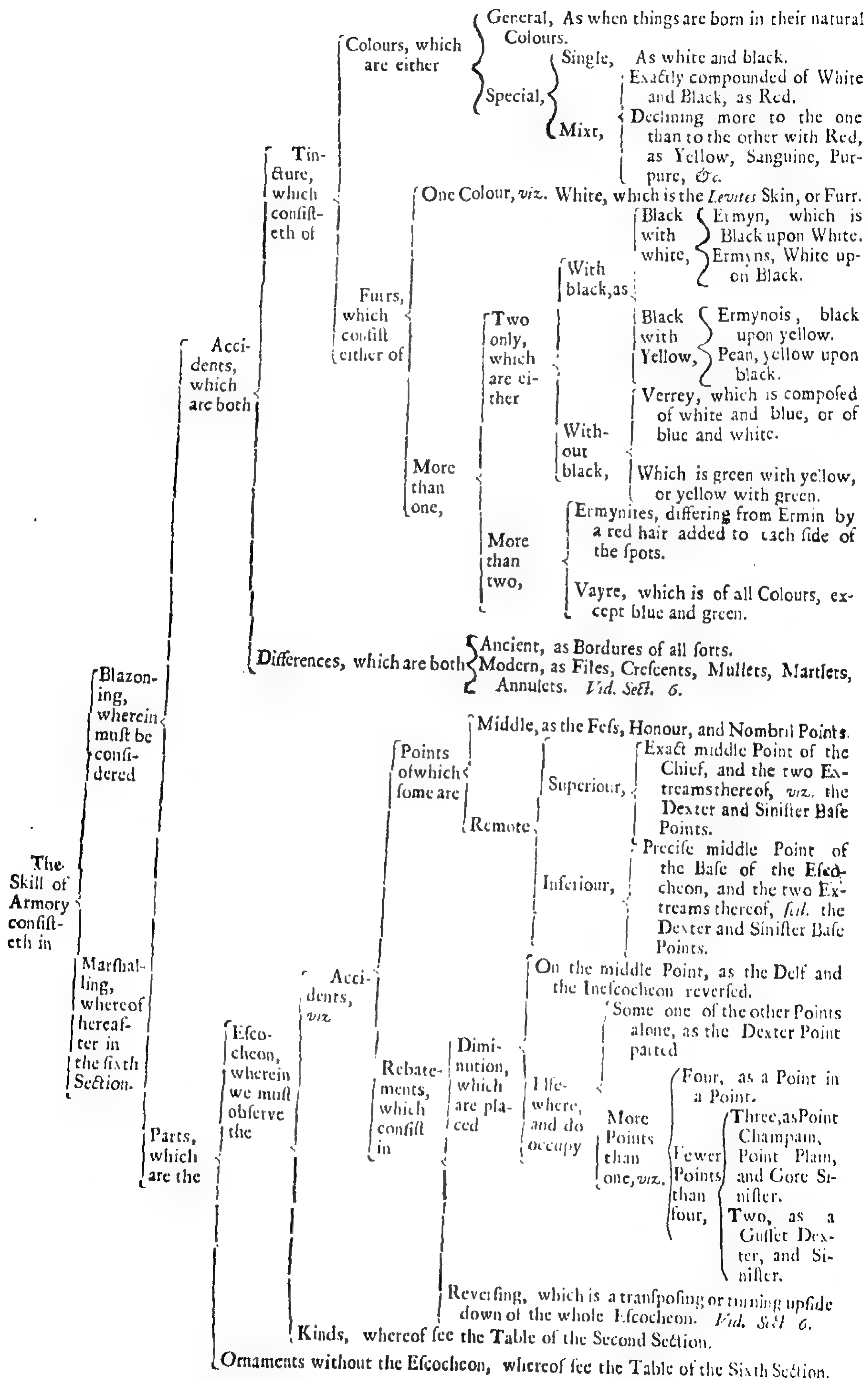
‘ observe, not only in the Blazoning of these
‘ Furrs, but generally of all Coat-Armours, *viz.*
‘ that you describe them so particularly and
‘ plainly, as who so heareth your Blazon, may
‘ be able to trick or express the Form and
‘ true Portraiture thereof, together with the
‘ Manner of Bearing, no less perfectly, than if
‘ he had done it by some Pattern thereof laid be-
‘ fore him.

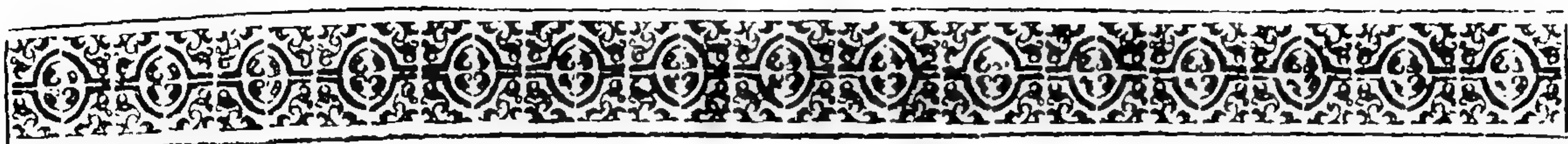
Of this Sort of Furr, I find no Mention in
Mackenzie or any other Author; Sir *John Ferne*
indeed tells us, that their nominal Distinctions
proceeded from *Leigh's* Fancies: His Words are,
That these Differences of Terms, Verrey, Varrey
and Vaire are meer Phantasies of Leigh's Blazon,
and newly by him devis'd, without any Authority
of Writers to infer the same; and that before
Leigh's Time all Authors had called this Furr or
Doubling, Vaire: And if it be varied or compos'd
of Argent and Azure, then it is so call'd, and no
Colours nam'd: But if it consists of any other Co-
lour, then it is blazoned of such and such Co-
lours.

Nihil est inventum & perfectum simul.

THIS first Section sheweth the Original Beginning and Universality, diverse Denominations, Composition and voluntary Assumption of *Arms* and *Ensigns*; the original Discipline of them, the *Equivocation* of the Latin Word *Arma*, and in what Sense the same is to be understood and taken, the Necessity and Use of *Arms* and *Ensigns*; when, and by whom they were first given for Remunerations; their *Sympathy* with their Bearers, and their *Conformities* with Names; their *Definition*, *Distribution*, *Blazon*, *Accidents*, and *Parts*, their *Diminutions* or *Abatements*, together with many *Precepts*, *Rules* and *Observations*, as well general as particular, pertaining to Blazon.

The Table of the First Section.





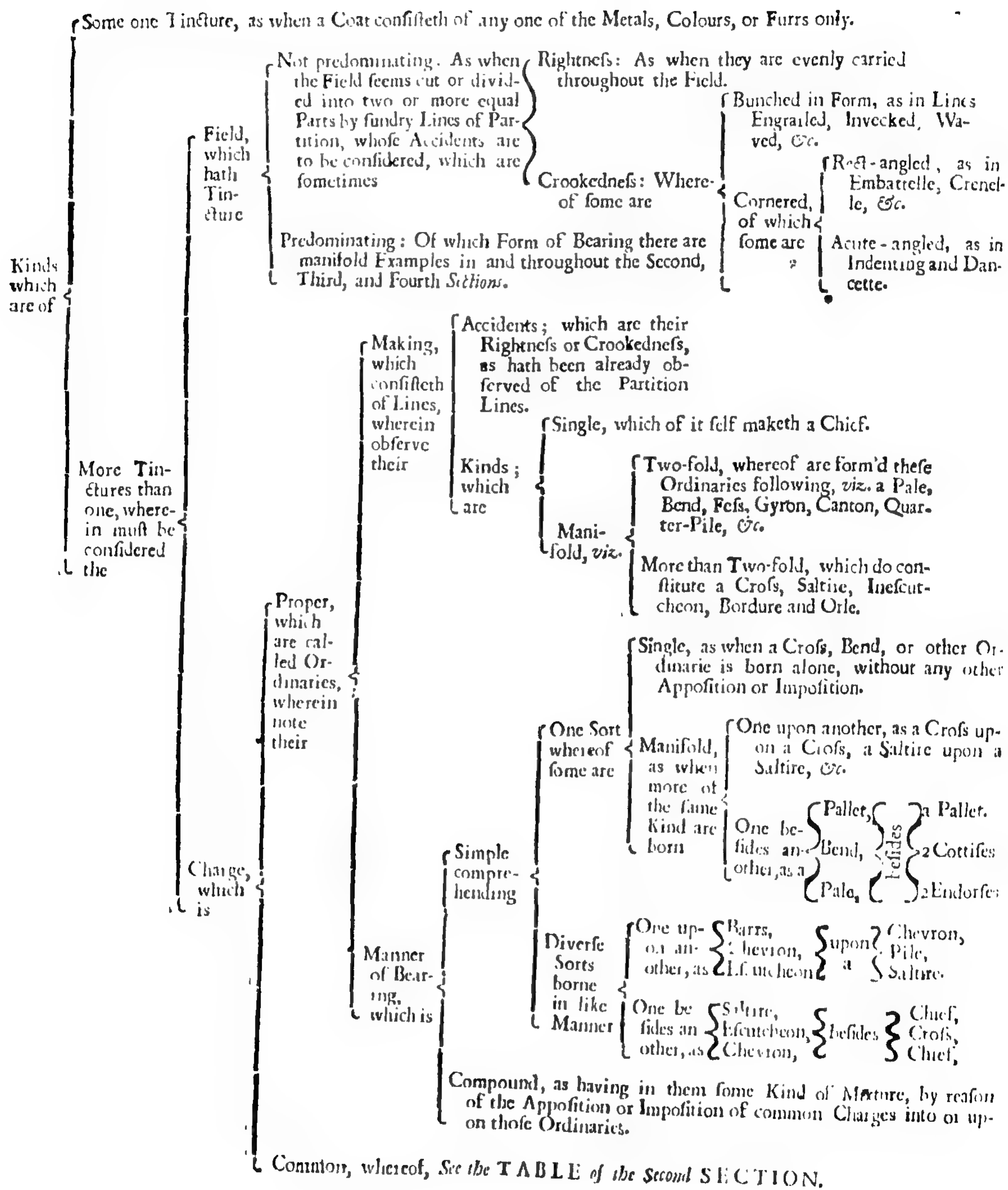
*Tum dignum Operæ Pretium venit, cum inter se
congruunt Præcepta & Experimenta.*

THE Second SECTION maketh mention of the several Kinds of Escutcheons: Also, what Field and Charge are: The several Kinds of Charges, and their Common Accidents: Of Lines, with their diverse Forms and Properties: The Making, and diverse Manner of Bearing of Ordinaries; and their Sub-divisions: Together with diverse Notes, Rules, and Observations to them particularly belonging.



T H E T A B L E O F

The Second *S E C T I O N*.



S E C T -

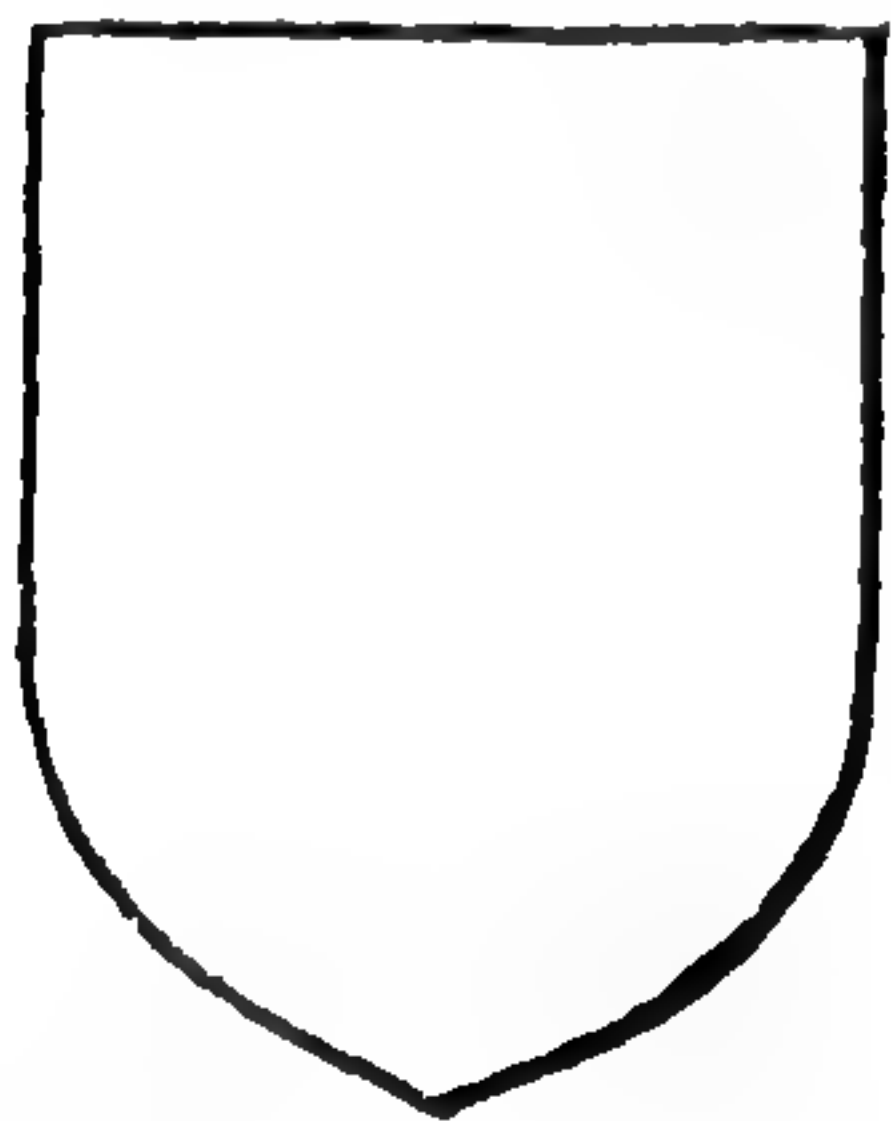
SECTION II.

CHAP. I.

‘ **H**AVING formerly handled, in the first
 ‘ *Section*, the Common Accidents of
 ‘ an Escutcheon: Now I will pro-
 ‘ ceed to shew their several Kinds.

‘ Escutcheons are either of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{One Tincture.} \\ \text{More than One.} \end{array} \right.$

‘ Those Escutcheons are said to be of one Tin-
 ‘ cture, that have only some one Metal, Co-
 ‘ lour, or Furr, appearing in the Shield of any
 ‘ Nobleman or Gentleman. Concerning this
 ‘ Form of Bearing, it hath been holden of some
 ‘ Writers, a Matter doubtful, whether one
 ‘ Metal, Colour, or Furr born alone in a Shield,
 ‘ be ancient and honourable: Sir *John Ferne* af-
 ‘ firmeth such Bearing to be false Arms, and
 ‘ not worth the receiving, except in some spe-
 ‘ cial Cases; being perhaps thereunto induced,
 ‘ because it was reckoned among the *Romans* a
 ‘ Thing reproachful to bear a naked Shield
 ‘ without any Portraiture, in regard it was an
 ‘ usual Thing with Men of Valour and Cou-
 ‘ rage to have their Shields painted.



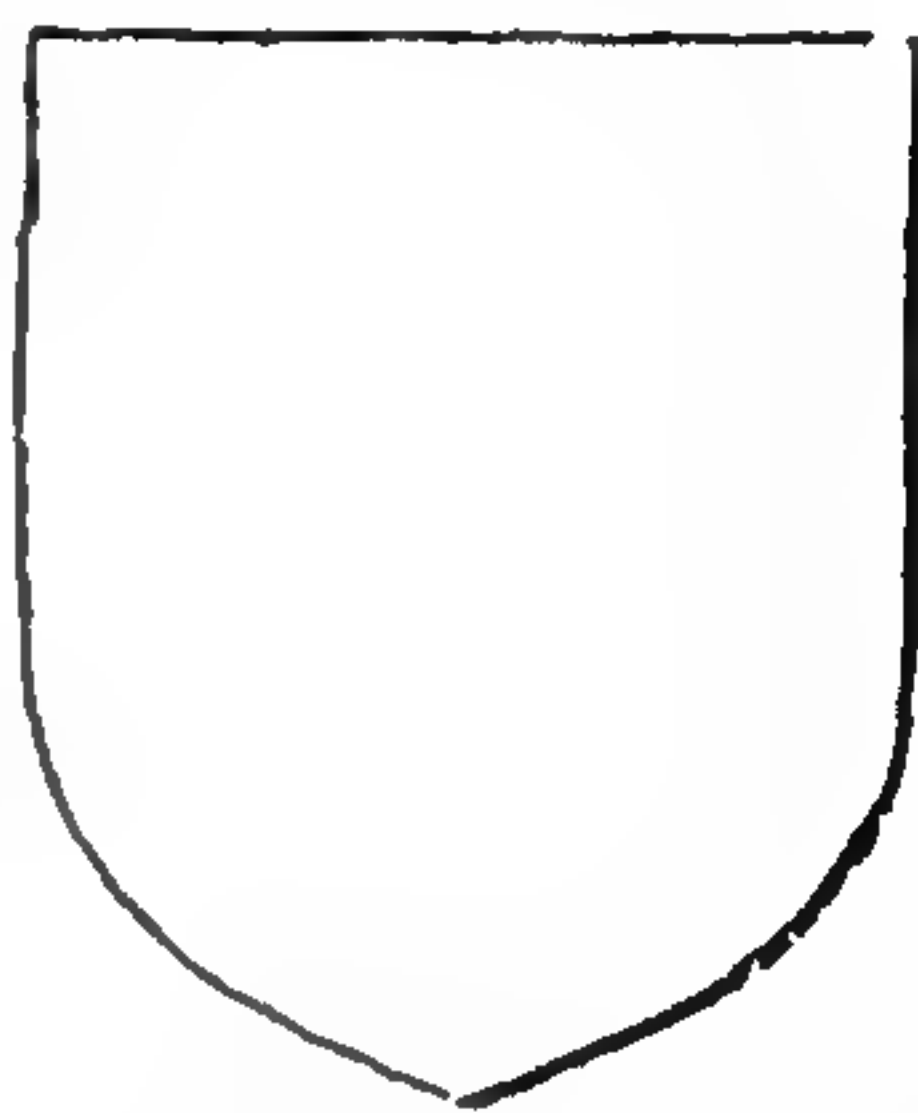
‘ White Shields were
 ‘ accustomed to be be-
 ‘ stowed upon such as
 ‘ were Novices in mar-
 ‘ tial Affairs, or (as we
 ‘ commonly call them)
 ‘ Fresh-water Souldiers,
 ‘ to the End they might
 ‘ in future Time, merit
 ‘ to have them garnished
 ‘ with the Titles and Testimonies of their va-
 ‘ lorous Deserts, until which Time such Shields
 ‘ were reckoned inglorious; as *Virgil* noteth in
 ‘ his *Aeneid. lib. 11.*

‘ *Ense levis nudo, parmaque inglorius alba:*

‘ *Quick he was with naked Sword,*
 ‘ *But white Shield did no Praise afford.*

‘ Contrariwise, *Leigh* reckoneth such unpor-
 ‘ traited Bearing to be good, and withal very
 ‘ ancient, grounding his Assertion (if I be not
 ‘ deceived) upon *1 Kings x. 16.* where it is
 ‘ said, that King *Solomon* made two hundred
 ‘ Targets of beaten Gold, and that six hundred
 ‘ Shiekles of Gold went to a Target; as also
 ‘ that he made three hundred Shields of beaten

‘ Gold, and that three Pound of Gold went to
 ‘ one Shield.



‘ That these Shields
 ‘ were void of Portrai-
 ‘ tures, it may be proba-
 ‘ ly conjectured, in that
 ‘ there is no mention of
 ‘ any; for otherwise, such
 ‘ might have been the
 ‘ Curiousness and Excel-
 ‘ lency of their Work-
 ‘ manship, as that it might
 ‘ have been prized above the Worth of the Gold
 ‘ it self: An Example whereof *Ovid, in Metam.*
 ‘ *lib. 2.* giveth, where, describing the glorious
 ‘ Beauty of the Palace of the Sun, he saith,

‘ *Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvae,*
 ‘ *Materiam superabat opus; nam Mulciber illic, &c.*

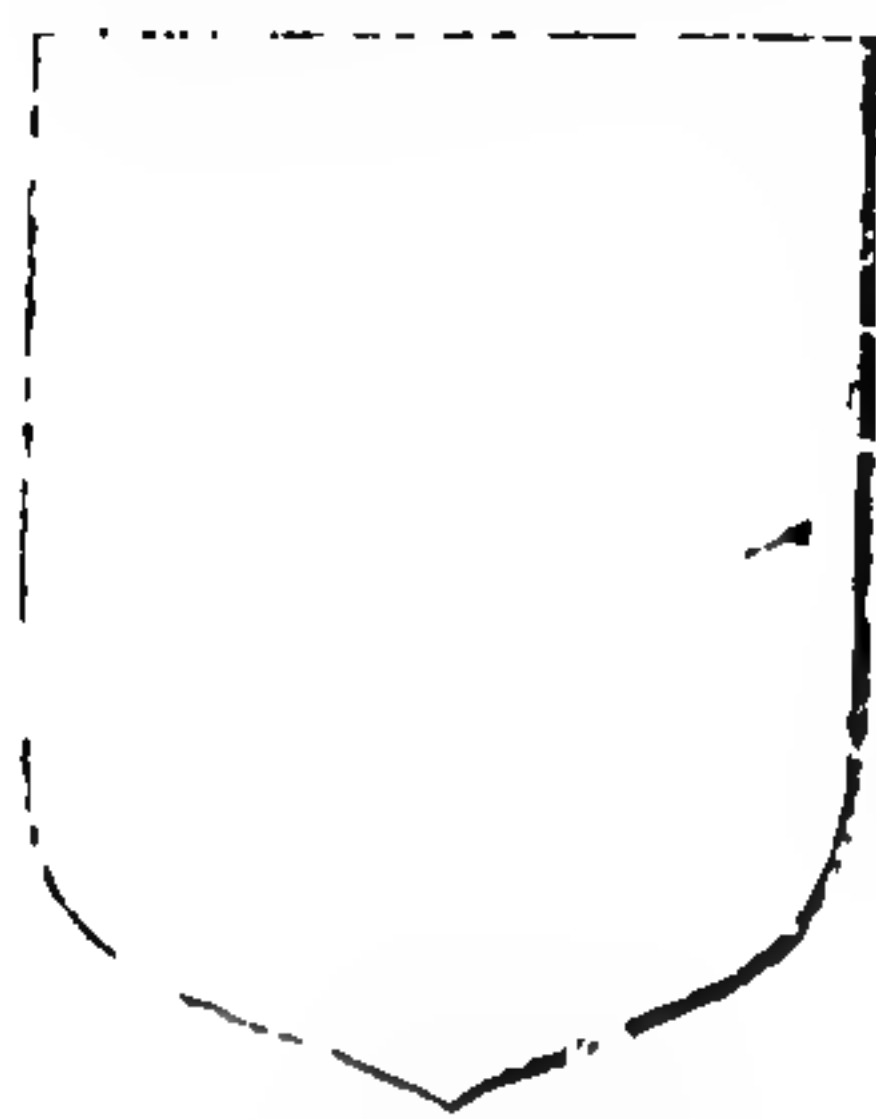
‘ *The Two-leav'd silver Gates bright Rays did cast,*
 ‘ *Rich Stuff, but Vulcan's Art therein surpast.*

‘ Furthermore, we read that *Alexander Seve-
 ‘ rius* the Emperor, had certain golden Shields,
 ‘ whose Bearers were named *Chrysoaspides*, the
 ‘ Golden Shield-bearers. And as touching the
 ‘ Bearers of Shields made of clean Silver, we
 ‘ read that *Alexander Macedo* had such, whose
 ‘ Bearers were named *Argyraspides*, Silver Shield-
 ‘ bearers, which Manner of Bearing (saith
 ‘ *Alex. ab Alex.*) they borrowed of the *Samnites*.
 ‘ Neither is there any Mention that these were
 ‘ garnished with any Embossments, Graving,
 ‘ or Portraitures.

‘ Now to prove, that not only Metals, but
 ‘ Colours also, have been anciently born alone
 ‘ in Shields, I will note unto you the Words of
 ‘ the Prophet *Nahum, Chap. ii.* where it is said,
 ‘ *Clypeus potentum ejus rubricatus, bellatores cocci-*
 ‘ *nati, &c.* The Shields of the mighty One's were
 ‘ red, &c. alluding to their bloody Fights.

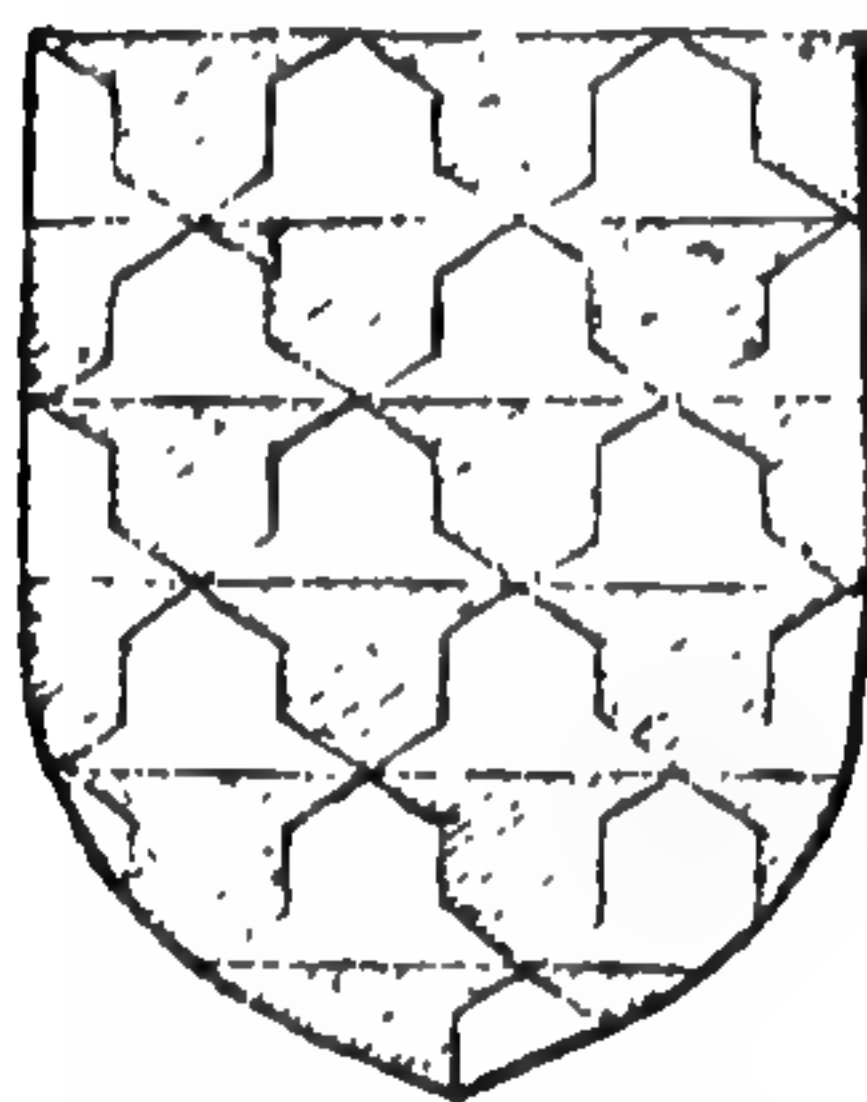
‘ We also find that the *Greeks* used russet
 ‘ Shields. The People of *Lucania* in *Italy*, situ-
 ‘ ated between *Calabria* and *Apulia*, had their
 ‘ Shields wrought of *Ofers*, or *Twigs*, covered
 ‘ over with Leather. It was the Manner of the
 ‘ *Scythians*, *Medes*, and *Persians*, to have their
 ‘ Shields of red Colour, to the End that the
 ‘ Effusion of their Blood should not easily be
 ‘ discovered (when they received any Wound)
 ‘ either to the Discouragement of themselves,
 ‘ or Animating of their Enemies. Moreover,
 ‘ these

‘ these Nations used scarlet and red Colours in
 ‘ their military Garments and Shields, to the
 ‘ End they might thereby strike the greater
 ‘ Terror and Astonishment into the Hearts of
 ‘ their Enemies.



‘ Of this Sort of Bear-
 ‘ ing I find in a Note,
 ‘ worthy of Credit, a-
 ‘ mongst the Coat-Ar-
 ‘ mors of many noble Per-
 ‘ sonages, and valorous
 ‘ Gentlemen, that did at-
 ‘ tend the Person of King
 ‘ Edward the First (in his
 ‘ Expedition that he made

‘ into the Parts of Scotland to the Siege of *Kar-*
 ‘ *lawrock*) that one *Eumentus de la Breil*, did bear
 ‘ in his Shield only *Gules*. Finally, that Furrs
 ‘ also have been alone in Shields (without any
 ‘ Charge) as well as Metals and Colours (be-
 ‘ sides the Coat-Armour of the Duke of *Brit-*
 ‘ *tain*) I could produce many Examples even
 ‘ to this Day, were not the Use hereof so vulgar,
 ‘ as that it is altogether impertinent to give In-
 ‘ stance therein.



‘ You have received a
 ‘ Rule before, how you
 ‘ ought to blazon a Furr
 ‘ of this Sort. This Kind
 ‘ of Bearing of a Furr
 ‘ without any other
 ‘ Charge in the Field, is
 ‘ both ancient and good,
 ‘ faith *Leigh*. And this
 ‘ Kind of Furr is much in

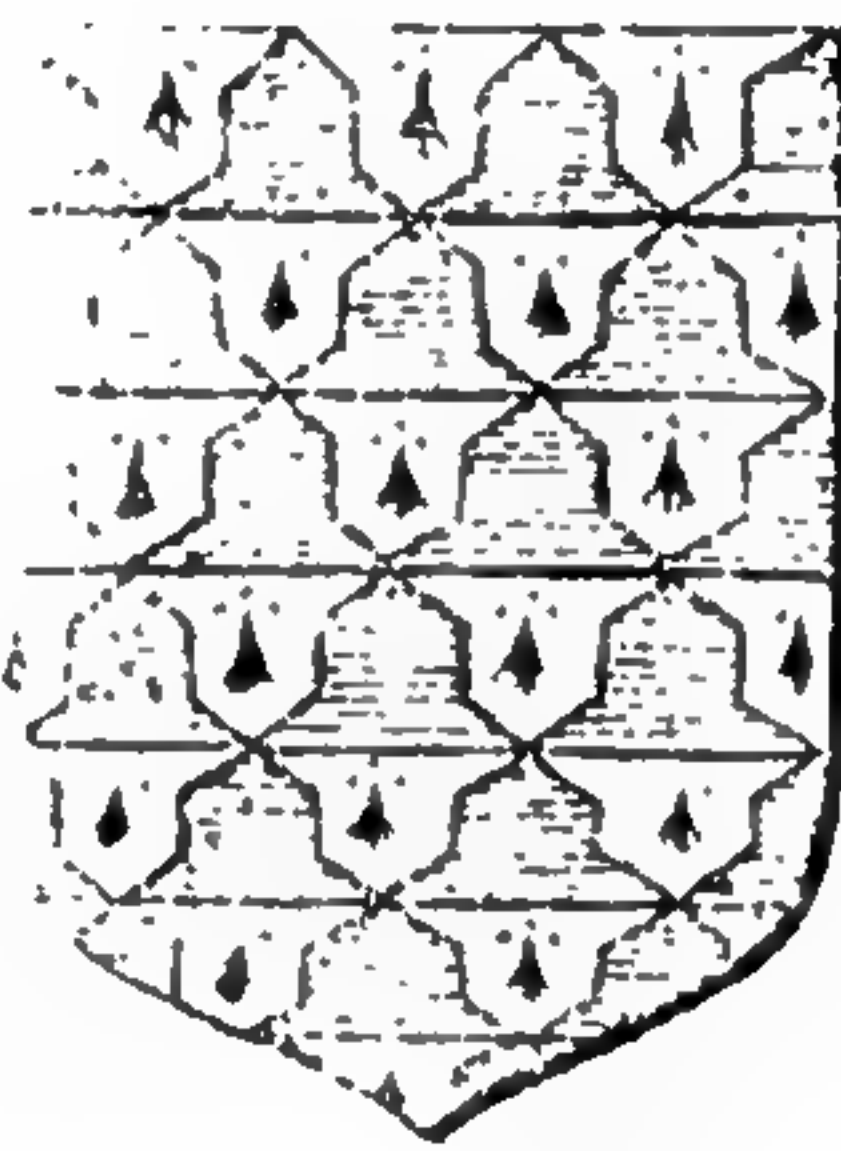
‘ Use with Persons nobly descended, and Gentle-
 ‘ men of good Reputation have long born the
 ‘ same; as *Ferrars* of *Chartley*, *Beauchamp*, *So-*
 ‘ *merjet*, *Marmton*, *Staunton*, and others.

Vairé, *Argent* and *Gules*, was the
 Coat of Sir *William Grefeley*, Kt.
 Lord of *Castle Grefeley* and *Colton*,
Anno Dom. 1566. who by his Wife
Katherine, Daughter of Sir *Edward Aston*, Kt.
 had Issue *Thomas* Son and Heir, *Simon* second
 Son, and *Hastings* third Son; also *Jane* first
 Daughter, *Mary* second, *Elizabeth* third, and
Grace fourth Daughter.

M. S. in Ash.
 N. 4. Ped.
 per Glover.

Note, That the said Sir *William* was Son of
 Sir *George Grefeley*, by his first Wife *Margaret*,
 Daughter of *John Milsay* of *Northamptonshire*;
 which Sir *George*, was Heir to his elder Brother
 Sir *William Grefeley* who died without Issue
 (though married) but second Son of Sir *Thomas*,
 who was Son of Sir *John*, the Son of Sir *John*,
 who was Son of Sir *Thomas*, Son and Heir of Sir
Nicholas, who was Son and Heir of Sir *John*, the
 Son and Heir of Sir *Geffray*, who was Son and
 Heir of Sir *Peter*, the Son and Heir of Sir *Gef-*
froye Grefeley, Lord of *Castel Grefeley* in the Coun-
 ty of *Derby*.

‘ Yet will I note unto you one Coat-Armour
 ‘ consisting of Furrs, for the Beauty and Rarity
 ‘ thereof, and the same of no vulgar Bearing, as
 ‘ you may see in this next Escutcheon.



‘ He beareth *Verrey*, Er-
 ‘ mine and *Gules*, by the
 ‘ Name of *Grefley*; and is
 ‘ the Coat-Armour of
 ‘ Sir *Thomas Grefley* of
 ‘ *Drakelow* in the County
 ‘ of *Derby*. Sometimes you
 ‘ may observe in this Kind
 ‘ of Bearing, the Metal
 ‘ Part charged with some

‘ other Thing than Ermine, viz. with Drops, or
 ‘ such like.

CHAPTER II.

‘ FROM Shields or Escutcheons consisting of
 ‘ one Tincture only, we come to such as
 ‘ have more Tinctures than one. Such Escut-
 ‘ cheon is that, wherein divers Colours are re-
 ‘ presented to our Sight.

‘ Of this some have { Not Predominating.
 ‘ Tincture { Predominating.

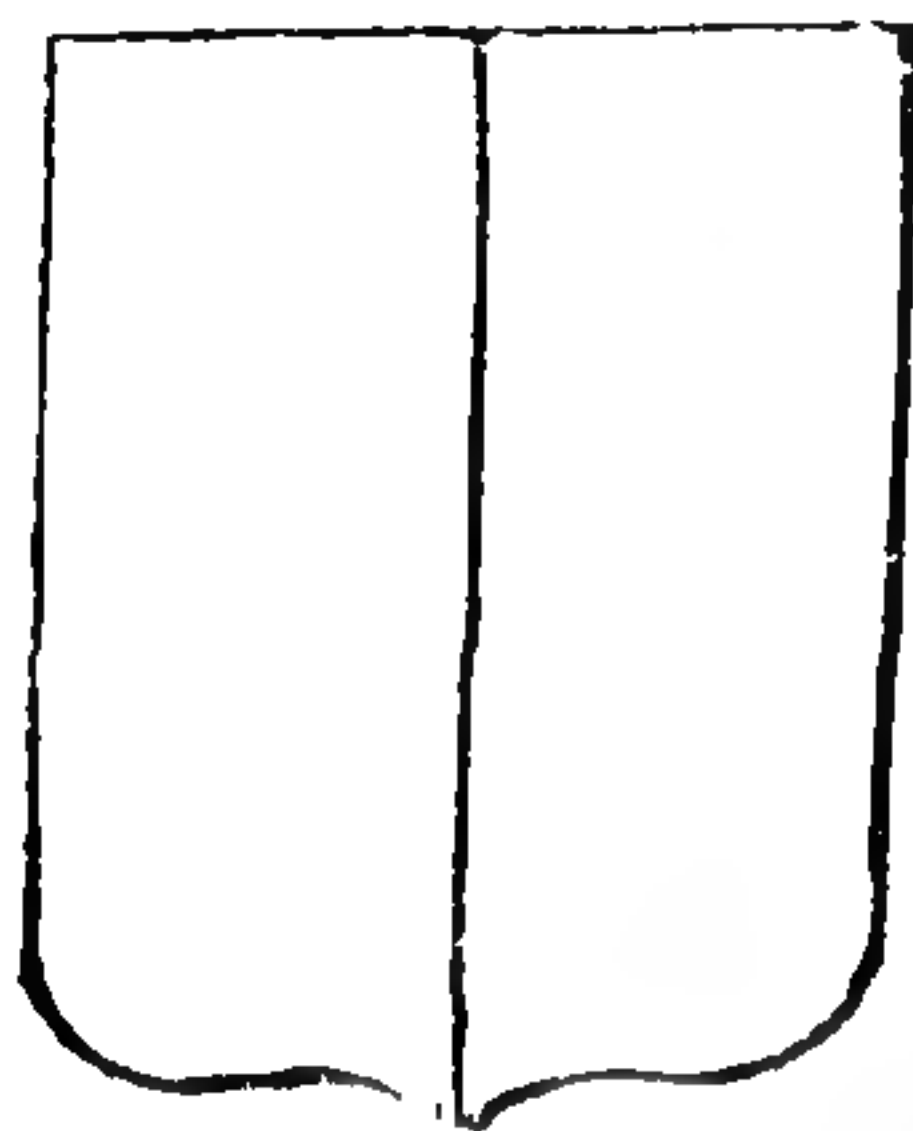
Coats are said not to have any Tincture pre-
 dominating when the Field seems cut or divided
 into two or more equal Parts, by some Line of
 Partition, which may appear perpendicular, dia-
 gonal, traverse, or otherwise, throughout the
 same: What these Lines are you will understand,
 with their Rise, in my following Discourse.

After Battels were ended, the Shields of Soldiers
 (faith *Mackenzey*, c. 8. p. 26.) were considered; and

he was accounted most deserving whose Shield
 was most or deepest cut; and to recompence the
 Dangers wherein they were known to have
 been, for the Service of their King and Country,
 by those Cuts, the Heralds did represent them
 upon their Shields.

The common Cuts (adds he) gave Names to
 the common Partitions, of which the others are
 made by various Conjunctions. If the Shield
 was cut from the Chief to the Base, they gave a
 Line of Partition in that Form which the *French*
 term *Parti*; if traverse or athwart, *Coupé*; if
 diagonal from the Right high Angle to the low-
 est left Angle, *Tranché*; if from the Left high
 Angle to the Right low Angle, *Tailé*: We have
 not follow'd the *French* in this, but have nam'd
 them from the honourable Ordinaries.: For
 what they call *Parti*, we term parted *per Pale*,
 and

and so on, as you will see more plain in the following Examples. And this Custom of ours Sir George Mackenzy prudently prefers, in that as he observes, we not only agree with the *Latin* and *Italian* Heraldry, but also avoid superfluous Terms, and thereby much Confusion. But indeed where the Lines cannot describe the several Cuts there must be new Terms, and then only: And therefore Gyron's Quarters and Cantons were at first invented: of all which I shall treat in their proper Place. But first of these Lines.

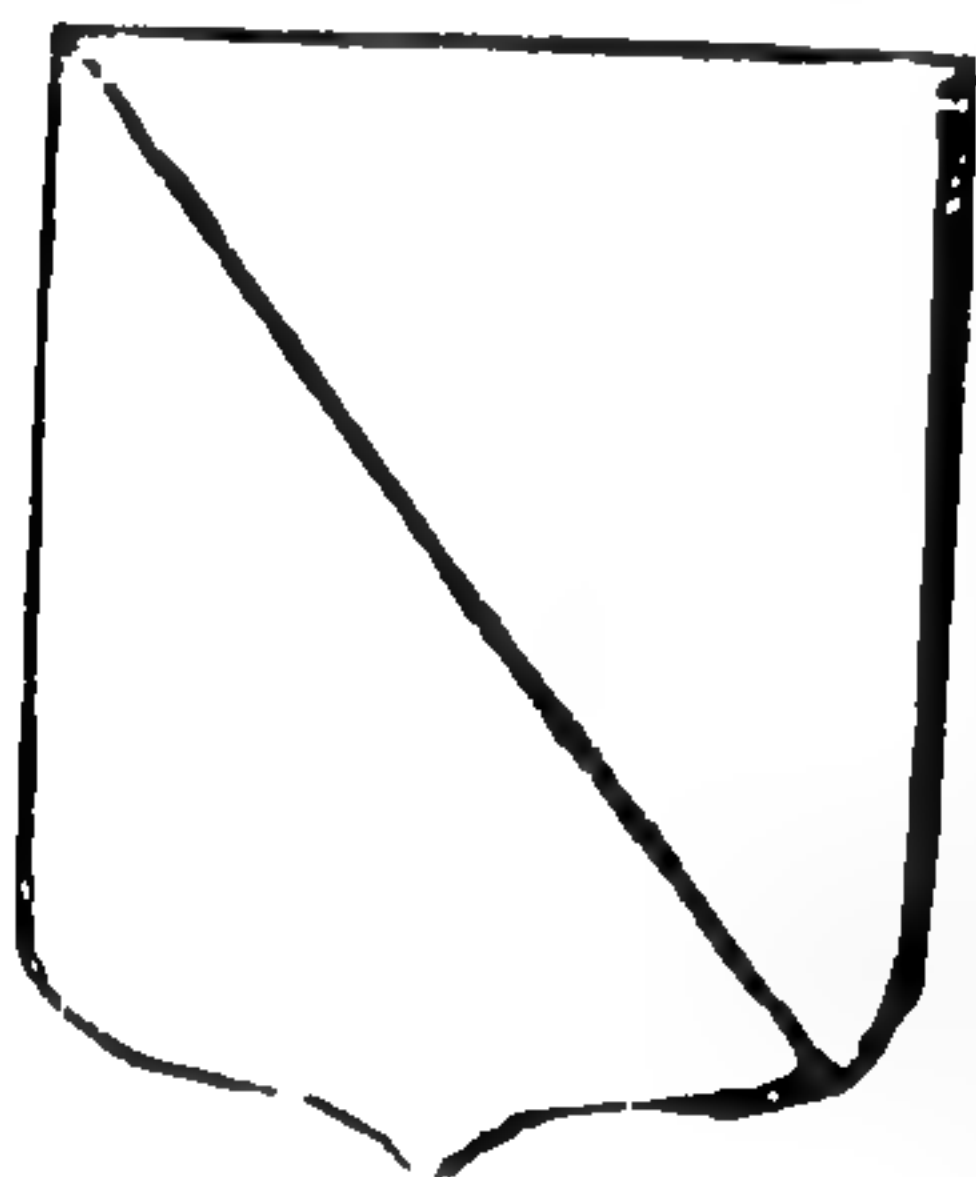


Walgrave, a Suffolk-Family, bears for Arms, parted *per Pale*, *Argent* and *Gules*. This is what the *French* call *Parti*. Such Coat-Armours as are formed of partition Lines only, are generally Testimonies of ancient Extraction, as Hieronymus Hen-

nings in his Genealogies noteth (upon the Coat of the noble Race of the *Ranzovii*, which is born parted after this Manner, though of different Colours) in this Distichon.

Forma quid hac simplex? simplex fuit ipsa vetustas:
Simplicitas forma stemmata prisca notat.

(go: What means this Plainness? th' Ancients plain did
Such ancient Plainness, ancient Race doth shew.

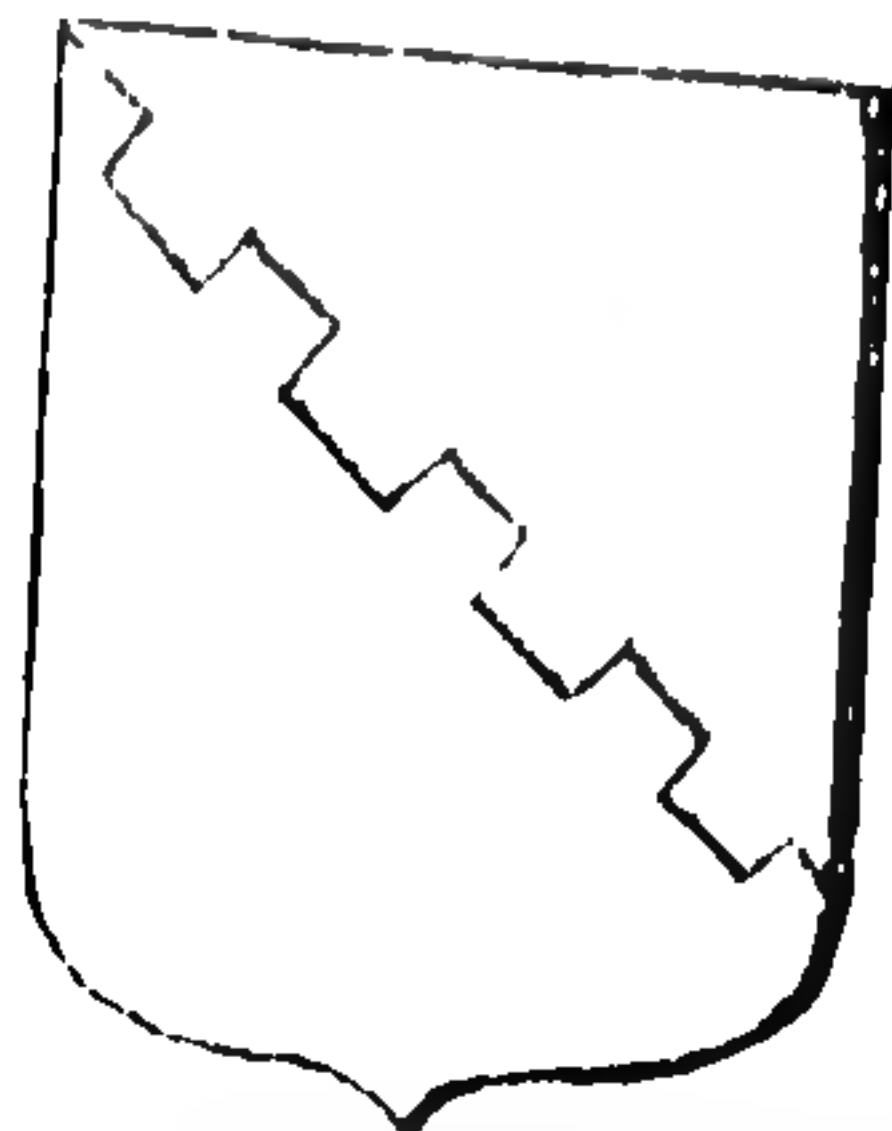


Parted *per Bend*, *Or*, and *Vert*, is born by the Name of *Hawley*. I give Precedence here to the Metal, not in respect to the Dignity, but because it occupies the Chief or most honourable Part of the Escutcheon according to this Division: As

in the former I did, because it occupied the right Side, which is Superior and most Honourable.

Baron's l'Art
Heraldique,
p. 25.

This Kind of Bearing the *French* blazon *d'Or Tranché de Sinople*; and if it had been *per Bend Sinister*, then *d'Or Taillé de Sinople*.



Parted *per Bend crenellée*, *Argent* and *Gules* is the Coat of the Right Honourable *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, Baron of *Clifford* and *Lansborow* in *England*, Earl of *Cork*, Viscount *Dun-*

garvan, and Baron *Touhall* in *Ireland*, &c. and with due Difference also, the Arms of his Lordship's Brother, *Robert Boyle*, Esq; whose great Know-

ledge in Chymistry, and other occult Secrets of Nature, will preserve his Memory to the latest Date.

This serves as an Instance also, to shew you how, not only the Ordinaries, but the partition Lines are subject to the several Forms before-mentioned.



Parted *per Fess*, *Or* and *Azure*, by the Name of *Zusto* of *Venice*. This is what the *French* call, *Or Coupe d'Azure*.

So much of Arms consisting of single Lines: Now follow Examples of some that are formed of more than Two.



Parted *per Chevron*, *Sable* and *Argent*, by the Name of *Aston*.

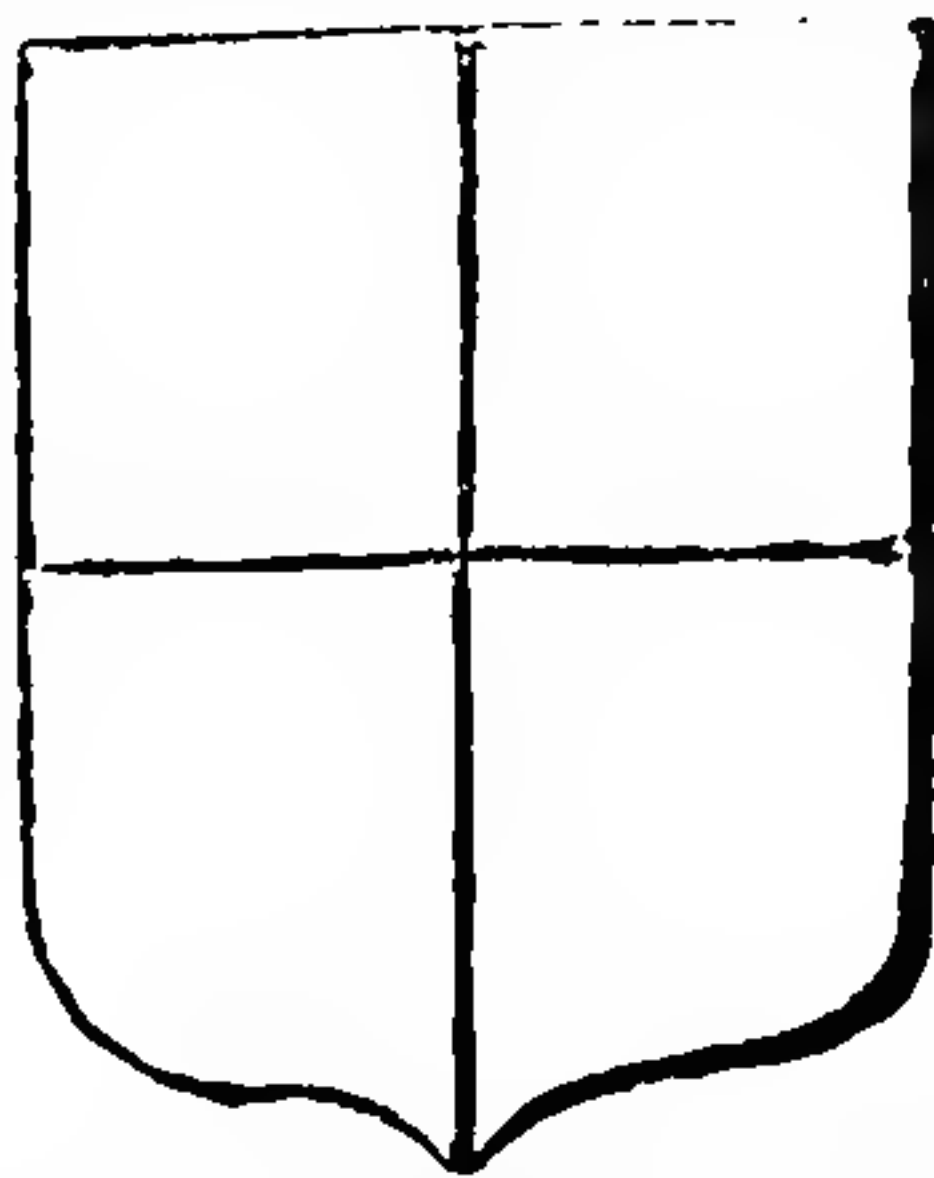
This Coat, as well as sundry others that will follow, is an Exception to the Rule set down by Mackenzy, cap. 4. p. 21. viz. when the Shield is compos'd only of different

Colours, parted *per Pale*, or *per Fesse*, that the Nobler shou'd be in the upper Part, or upon the right Side: *Quoties arma fiunt ex diversis coloribus, semper nobilior color nobiliori in loco ponendus*, Hopping, c. 11. lex. 4. And besides this, you will find many other Examples in this Work.

The *French*, so far as I have observ'd, use no such Partition as this, they say, in such a Bearing, *Sable*, à la pointe d'*Argent*, as you may see in the Arms of *S. Blaise*, in Baron's l'Art Herald. p. 32. which is *Azure* and *Argent*, where the upper Part is made the Field and the Lower a Charge, which they call a *Pointe*, placing it among their honourable *Pieces* or Ordinaries; though, as I remember, the two Lines whereof they form this *Pointe*, are drawn rather more out of the Base than in this above Cut. But for my Part, I think the *Chevron* as well as the *Pale* or *Bend*, as it is by all allow'd an honourable Ordinary, may have given Birth to a Form of Partition; or if you go by the Cutting and Slashing before-mentioned, the Shield may possibly be cut in this Manner as well as the foregoing Forms; and if so, why the *French* should make a Charge of it, and not a Partition, as they do of the Rest, I see no Reason; and therefore do better approve of our *English* Custom, who make it a Partition only.

So much of Arms consisting of single Lines of Partition, both perpendicular and transverse: Now follow Examples of such as are form'd of a mix'd Kind.

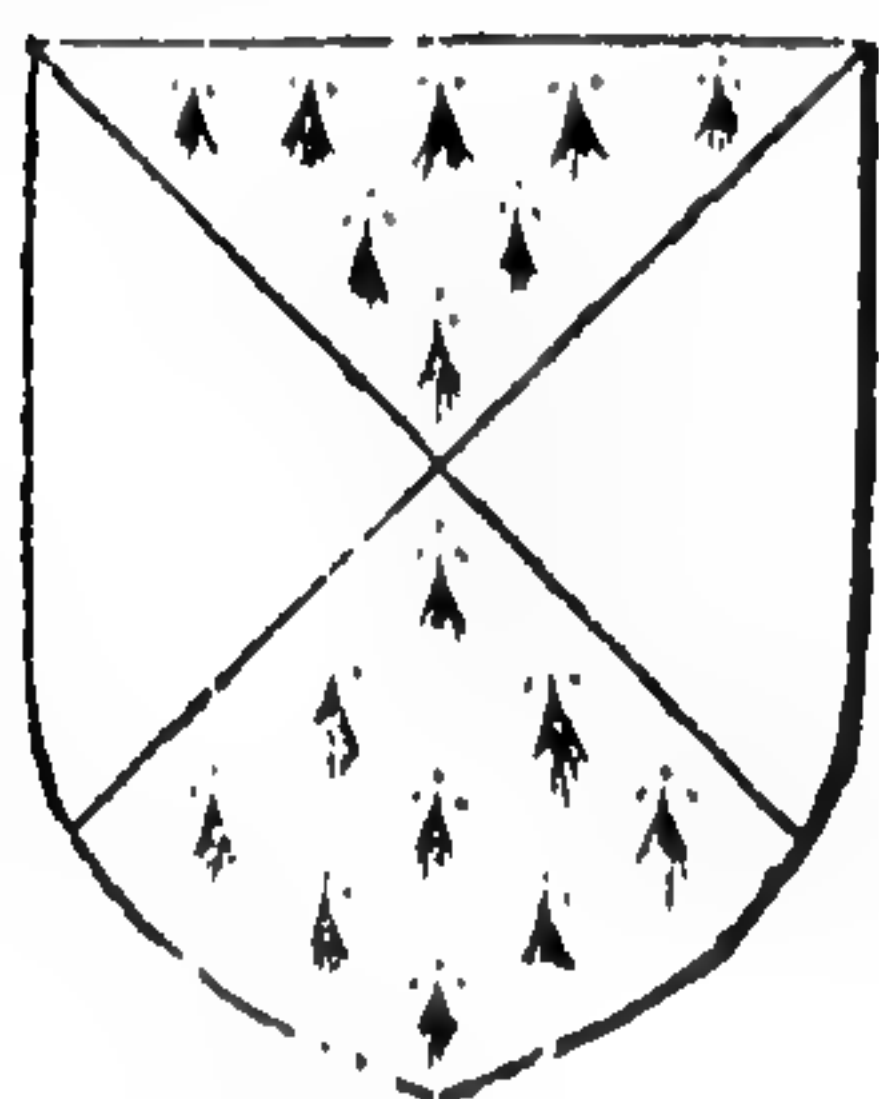
Parted



Parted *per Cross*, *Gules*, and *Argent*, was the Coat of Sir *Henry Cock* of *Bruxborne*, Knight, sometime *Cofferer* to His Majesty King *Charles*. *Leigh* holds that this Coat can be no other way blazon'd than *Quarterly*; but I think it better, as above; unless

each *Canton* or *Quarter* of the *Shield* shou'd happen to be charg'd, and then I cou'd agree to his *Blazon* as the Best.

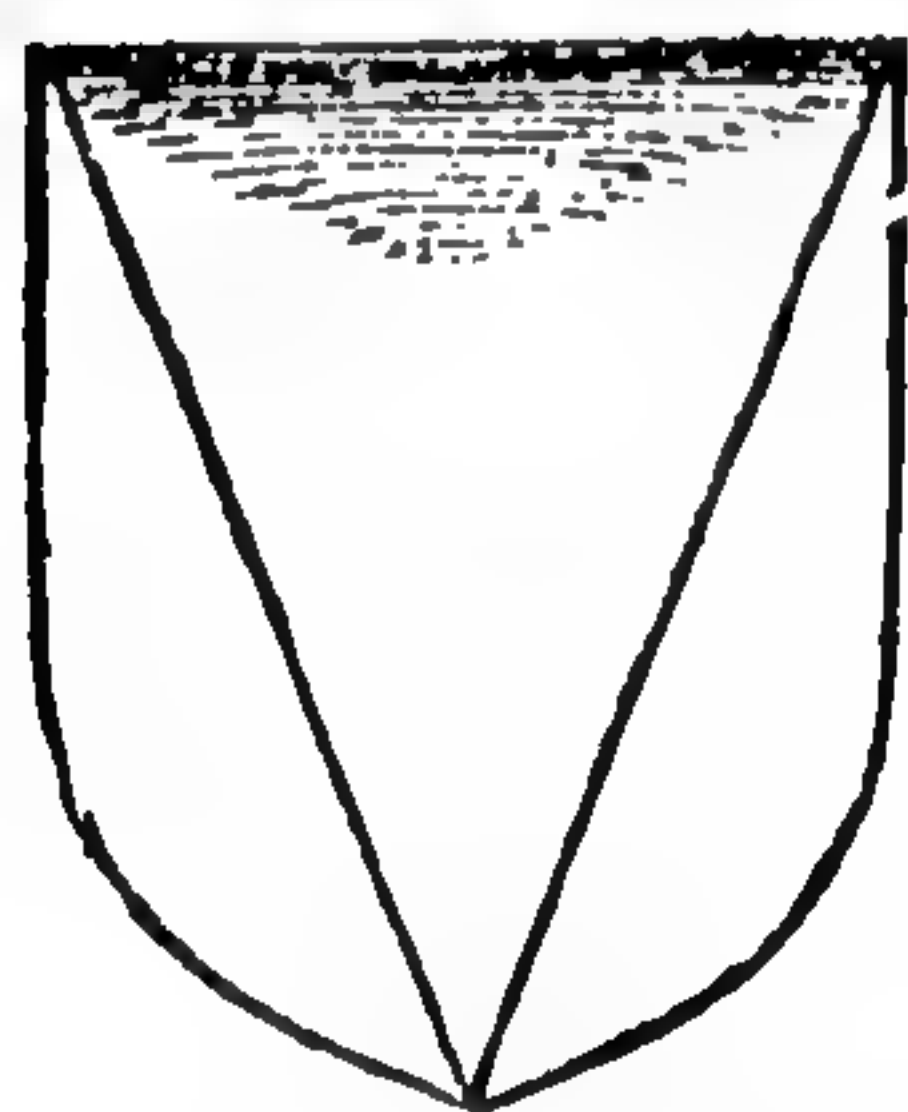
The *French* indeed say, *Ecartelé de Gueules & d'Argent*. Vide *Baron's l'Art Heraldique*, p 25. in the Coat of *Gontault de Biron*, which is *Or* and *Gules*.



Parted *per Saltire*, *Ermine* and *Gules*, by the Name of *Restwold*.

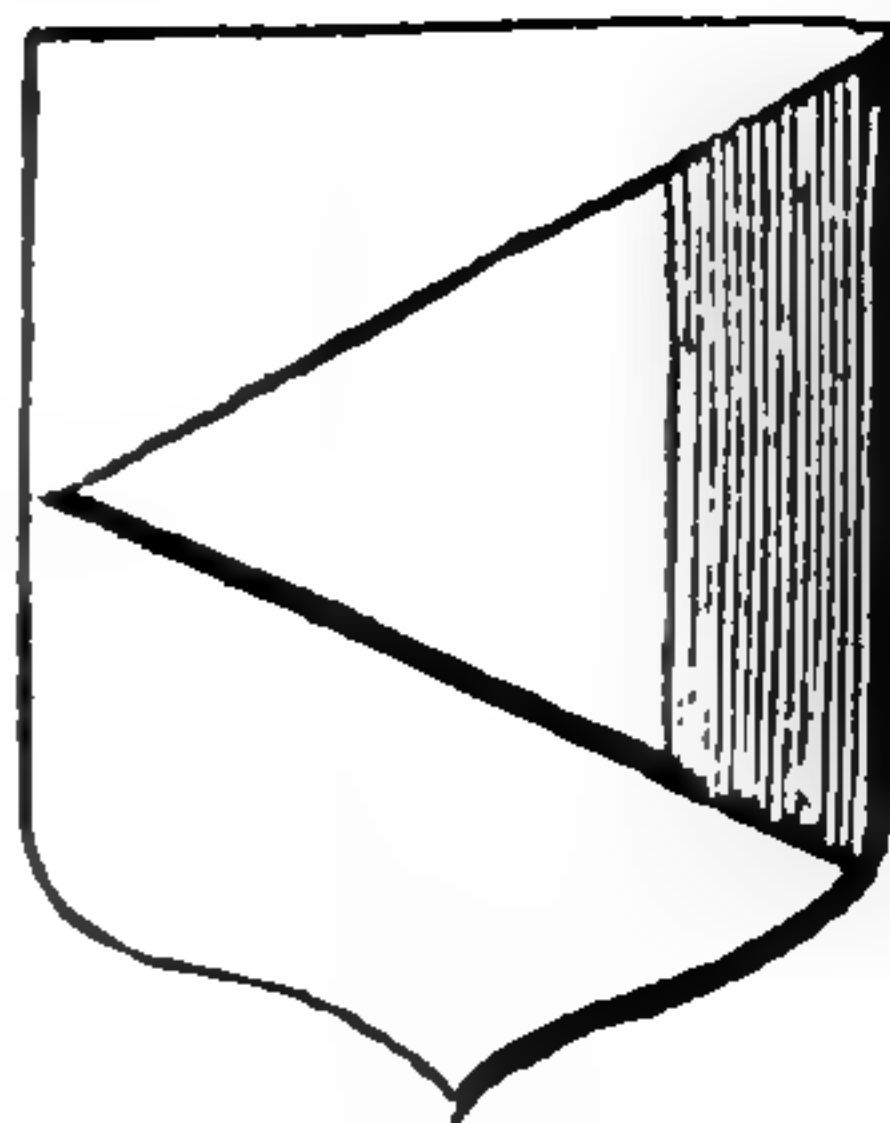
The *French* call this Sort of Partition, *Flanqué*, as you may see in *Baron's l'Art Heral.* in the Coat of *Goblin*, which is *Flanqué d'Argent & de Gueules*.

This, according to *Leigh*, wou'd be good *Armoury*, if charg'd in each *Piece*, with any *Thing* quick or dead; but it is better (saith he) when charg'd but with two *Things* of one *Kind*, and that especially upon *Gules*; and better still, when with one quick *Thing* all over the *Field*. Examples of each will be given in their due *Places*.

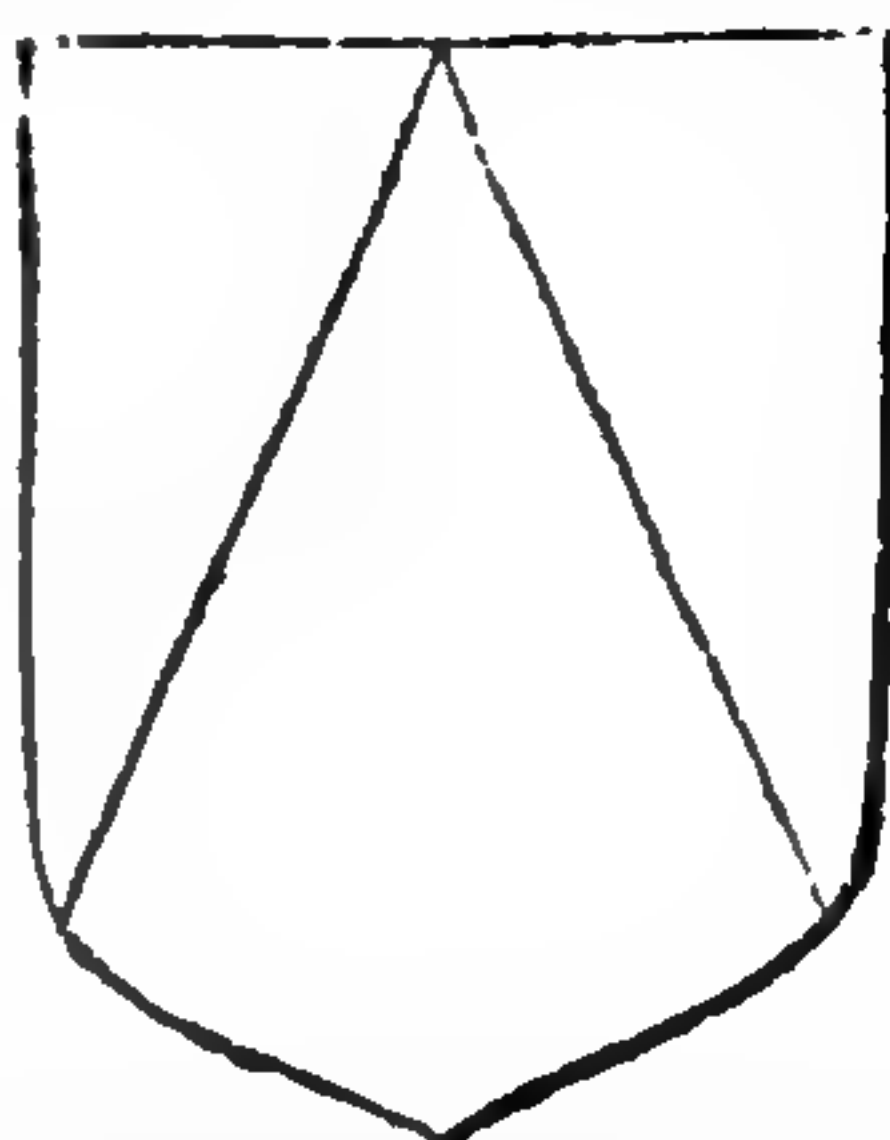


He beareth parted *per Pile* in *Point Or* and *Sable*. *Leigh* holds, that only the *Pile-Part* of this Coat may be charg'd, at which *Time* we may leave the *Field* untold: But I think such restraint altogether needless. For because such or such a *Bear-*

ing is rare, or never to be found among the *Ancients*, are we to forbear the *Use* thereof? No: If it may be made subject to the general *Rules*, and they are observ'd; I think it is sufficient. I cannot conceive what bad *Armoury* it wou'd be, if a *Fess* or *Bar*, of one *Colour* or *Counter-chang'd*, was laid over the *Whole*, and what Reason *Leigh* wou'd have given, why such *Restraint* shou'd be put upon this, and not upon any other *Partition*; or why each *Part* charg'd in the *Partition*, shou'd not suit as well as when the *Ordinary* it self is born; of which the *Augmentation* in the Coat of his Grace the present *Duke of Somerset*, whose Name is *Seymour*, is an *Instance*.



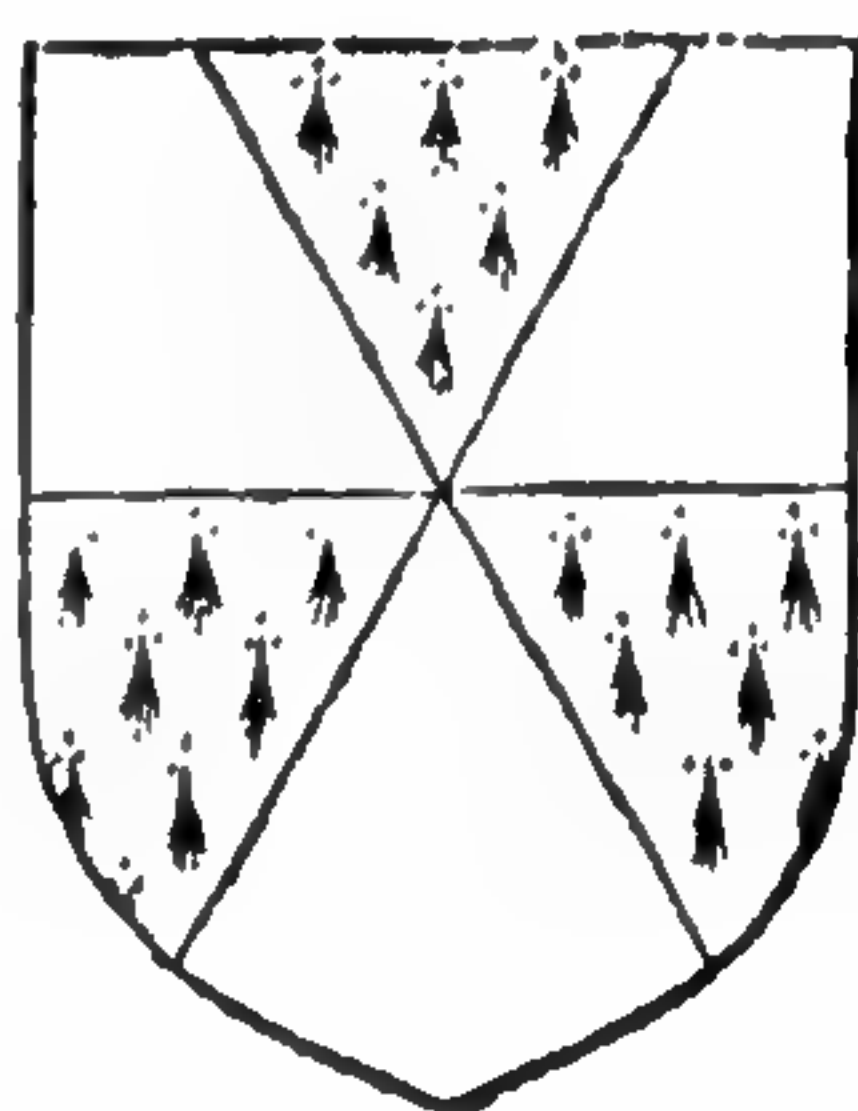
Parted *per Pile* in *traverse*, *Argent* and *Gules*, pertain'd, saith the late *Editor*, to the Family of *Rathlowe* in *Holfatia*.



Parted *per Pile* *transpos'd*, *Or*, *Gules*, and *Sable*; by the Name of *Meinstorpe* or *Menidorpe* in *Holfatia*. Vid. *Jonas ab Elvet*.

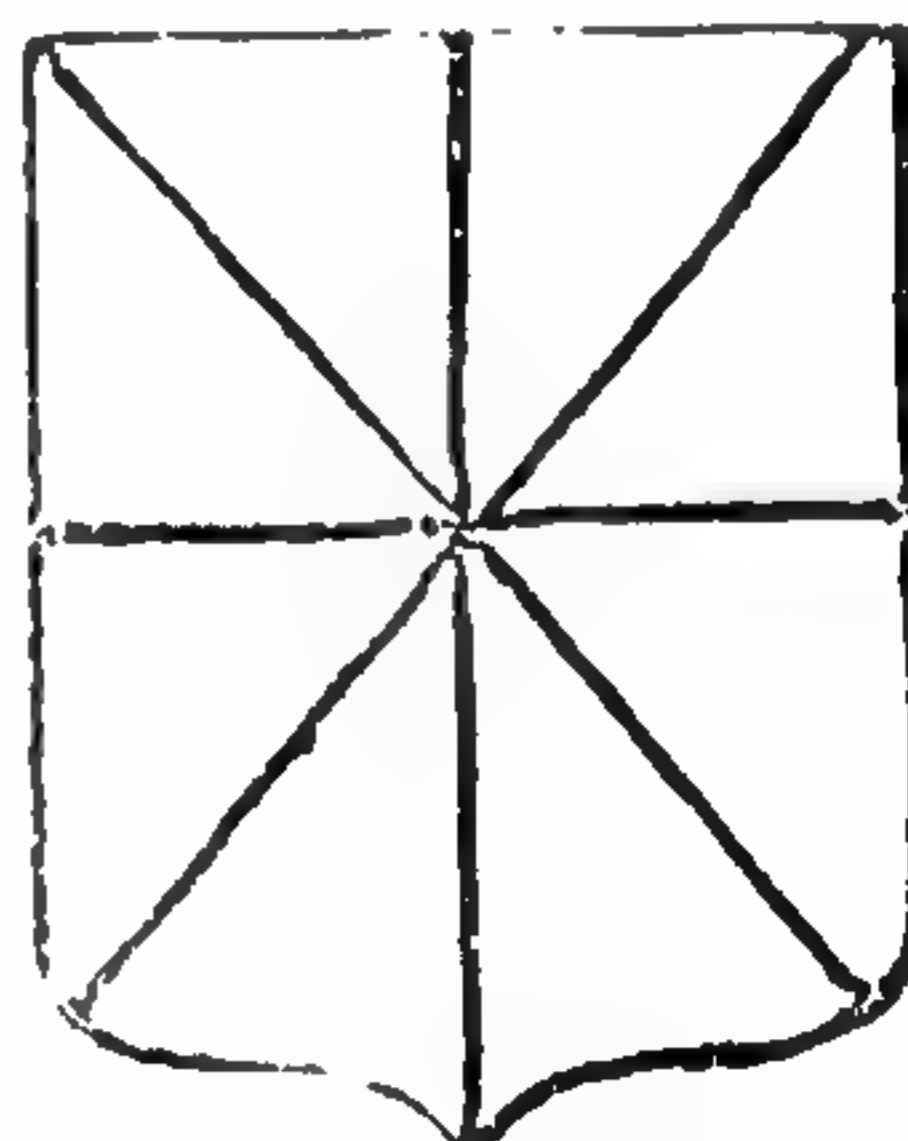
This is a rare *Bearing*, both in regard of the *Transposition* and its *Field*, being divided into three *Colours*. But I

shou'd rather account both this and that which precedes *Charges* not *Partitions*.



Gyronny of six *Pieces*, *Ermine* and *Azure*. The most usual *Manner* of *Blazon* is, to begin at the *dexter Corner* of the *Escutcheon*: But in this Coat, I begin with the *middle Part*: Not for that *Medium est locus honoris*, but in respect that the

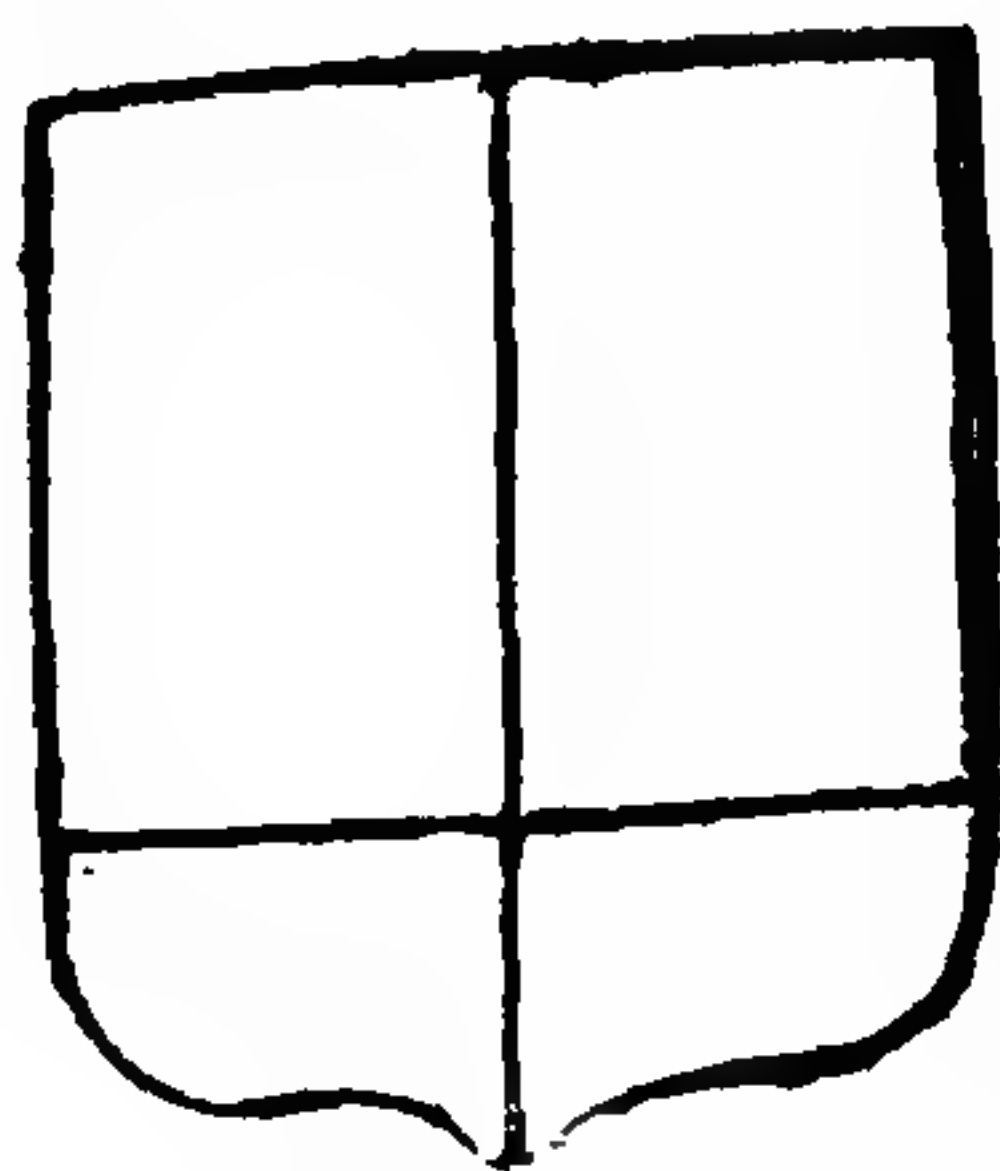
Ermine doth occupy the most *Part* of the *Chief*, and the *Azure*, but the *Cantons* thereof. Some blazon this Coat parted *per Gyron* of six *Pieces*. *Gyrons* may be born to the Number of *Twelve*, as hereafter shall be shew'd.



Gyroné, *Or* and *Sable*, is the Coat of his Grace the *Duke of Argyle*. But *Mackenzey*, cap. 8. p. 27. says, Where the ordinary *Lines* cannot describe the several *Cuttings* or *Partitions* of the *Shield*, there must be new *Terms*, and there only they should

have *Place*; and therefore he blazons this parted *per Pale*, *Face*, *Bend dexter*, and *sinister*, for authorizing him in which, he recommends us to *Colomb. Fig. 11, and 12. Page 81*. But I must dissent from him in this *Particular*: *First*, Because he differs from all *Authors*, either *English*, *French*, *Latin*, or *Italian*, when *Arms*, as he confesseth, ought universally to be understood. And, *Secondly*, Because hereby we should have no *Gyroné*, viz. of *Eight*; nor could we have parted *per Cross*, *Quarterly*; or parted *per Saltire*; being, by his *Rule*, oblig'd to change those *Terms* for parted *per Pale* and *Face*, and *per Bend dexter* and *sinister*; which neither himself, nor any one else, hath followed in their *Blazon*. Besides, it is certainly not only a more concise, but

but a more proper Way (when we can) to blazon a Shield divided in form of one Ordinary, than two; and one of the honourable One's may as well give birth to a Partition as another.



Parted *per Pale* and *Base*, *Gules*, *Argent*, and *Sable*. This is a rare Coat, and belong'd to *Joh. à Panowitz*, who (among infinite others) was present at the royal Exercises on Horseback, and on Foot, perform'd without the City of *Vienna*, A. D. 1650.

These Lines often occasion Transmutation and counterchanging, and admit of all manner of Charges, as in the 6th Section will clearly appear.

Having shew'd you the various Lines of Partition in use among Armourists, I will proceed to speak of their Properties not after the Manner of *Euclid*, but in such Sort as shall be fitter for our Practice and the present Subject.

The Properties then of those } Rightness.
Lines are, their } Crookedness.

Dua sunt lineae ex quibus figurae omnes componuntur, linea recta, & linea curva, Zanch. i. 3. cap. 422.





Rightness is a Property of a Line, whereby it is carried levelly or equally throughout the Escutcheon, without either rising or falling.

Crookedness is a Property meerly contrary to Rightness, in that it is carried unevenly throughout the Escutcheon with rising and falling.


Now, as touching the Properties of a crooked Line, it is to be observ'd, that

A crooked Line is } Bunched.
} Cornered.

A bunched Line is carried with round Reflections or Bowings up and down, making diverse hollow Crooks or Furrows, by reason of its sundry Bendings to and fro, as by these Examples following may appear.

Of these some are	{	Inveck'd,	{	As in Example.	{	
		Engrail'd,				
		Wav'd, or Undy				
		Nebule.				

A cornered Line is fram'd of sundry Lines meeting together Cornerwise.

Of cornered Lines, some are	{	Rect-Angled : So called of their right Corners or Angles, and are form'd after this manner, and is term'd Imbattel'd, or, <i>Crenellé</i> ,	{	
		Acute-Angled : So nam'd, because their Corners or Angles are sharp, and these we call		{
		{	<i>Dancetté</i> , which are form'd after this Sort	

Note, That these two last mention'd Sort of Lines, *viz.* Indented and *Dancetté*, are both one *secundum qualem*, but not *secundum quantum*: For their Form is all one, but in Quantity they differ much; in that the One is much wider and deeper than the Other. Of all these several Sorts of Lines, Examples shall be given hereafter, as Occasion shall arise, I will now speak somewhat concerning their Terms.

Inveck'd is deriv'd of the Latin Word *Invebor*, because it enters its Corners into the Part whereon it bordures. The French, as Mackenzey

observes, though they use the same Line, have no Name for it but *engressé*, which they use also for the second Line I have set before you, *viz.* our Engrail'd, which in Form is just the reverse, and, in my Opinion, on that Account, requires a different Term; otherwise, what Guide will such Blazon be to a Draughts-man, who, perhaps, is to paint the same.

Engrail'd, saith *Guillim*, is deriv'd from the Latin Word *ingredior*, *quia ingreditur rem circumscriptam*; but as Mackenzey very well observes, he is mistaken, it being a Word that we have bor-

borrow'd from the *French*, who call such a Line as was before observ'd, *Engreslé* or *Engrelé*; It's true Derivation being from *Graille*, a *French* Word, signifying Hail; as *Engrailé*, in common *French*, doth any Thing struck therewith; the Form of which being round, notteth the Edges of Tree-leaves, as represented by this Line.

Waved, every One knows its Signification; and for *Undé*, which is a Term as often given to the same Line, 'tis borrow'd from the Word *Ondé*, i. e. Wav'd in common *French*, and hath the same Pronunciation almost as *Undé*, or *Undy* in the *Engliff* Dialect: And hence it is, I suppose, that our Armourists, through their Ignorance of the *French* Tongue, have corruptly writ it.

This Line represents the heaving Motion of the Sea; whence it becomes a suitable Emblem and Distinction for such as raise themselves by worthy Atchievements thereon: Thus did Sir *Francis Drake*, that famous Commander in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and, as a Cognizance, receiv'd, for Arms, a Fess waved between the two Pole-Stars, his Travels being so great, as that he was said to visit them both. Another Instance is, the ancient *Drummonds*, a worthy *North-Britiff* Family, who carry three Barrs waved, their Ancestor having, by his Skill, conducted his Sovereign, Queen *Margaret*, through many Storms. This Kind of Line is called, by the *Latins*, *Undiformis* or *Undulata*, *Pet. Sanct. p. 163.* and sometimes I have seen it written *Undata*.

Nebulé, or *Nebuly*, is a Word also which we are indebted to the *French* for, in whose Language it signifies the same as *Nebuleux*, i. e. cloudy; and Monsieur *Baron*, in his *l'Art Heraldique*, p. 34. useth the Word as we do: Tho' sometimes (as *Mackenzey* observes out of *Colomb.* p. 102.) the *French* call this Line *Nuancé*, which properly signifies a Shadowing or Clouding with Colours of one Kind, and deriv'd it may be from *Nuax*, i. e. Clouds: It is call'd by the *Latins*, *Linea nubilosa*; and, as was observ'd of the waved Line, may be also a suitable Distinction for such as are eminent for their Skill in Navigation and Pilotry, that Employment obliging them to seek Knowledge in Clouds and Storms.

Crenellé is a *French* Word, signifying the Battlements of Towers and Houses, as the Figure of that Line represents; and deriv'd it may be from *Cren*, which, in that Tongue, is a Breach or Notch. This Line may well distinguish such as have defended Castles, or are skillful and have perform'd something commendable in Architecture, such an one as the famous Sir *Christopher Wren*, for his incomparable Judgment and Design, visible in our glorious Cathedral dedicated to *St. Paul*, commonly call'd *St. Paul's Church*. The *Latins* call this Line *Linea pinnata*.

Indented, as you may perceive, is with small Teeth, and *Dancetté* with deep and broad Ones; therefore the former is now term'd *Dentata* ab-

solutely, and the latter *Dentes decumani* in *Latin*, and *Di non ordinaria grandezza* by the *Italians*. But some, and that many too, think originally, that both these Lines were one, and thus the *Latins* and *French* have promiscuously called them *Dentatus*, vid. *Skinner*. But indeed *Baron*, in his *l'Art Heraldique*, calls our *Dancetté*, *l'urée*, and our indented, *Dancé*. And *Favin*, in his *Theatre of Honour*, lib. 1. cap. 1. p. 11. has *Endentée* and *Endenchée*, by both of whom it shou'd seem as though latterly they have made some Distinction in their Names.

There is yet another Sort of Line sometimes in Use in Armoury, which cannot be properly term'd Rect-Angular nor Accute, and that is this following, which we call Raguly.



This Form of Line I never yet met with in Use as a Partition, though frequently in composing of Ordinaries, rendring them like to the Trunks of Trees, with the Branches lopp'd off. And that (as I take it) it was first intended to represent.

Thus much shall suffice at present for such Coats as I told you had no Tincture predominating; let us now touch upon such as have.

' Tincture is said to predominate, when some one Metal, Colour, or Furr is spread, or (at least) understood to be spread all over the Superficies or Surface of the Escutcheon, which we usually call the Field thereof. In such Escutcheons as have in them more Tinctures than one (as is usual with the greatest Number of them)

' We must observe the } Field.
Charge.

' The Field is the whole Surface (if I may so call it) of the Shield overspread with some Metal, Colour, or Furr, and comprehendeth in it the Charge, if it hath any. Look how many Metals, Colours, and Furrs there are beforenamed, so many several Fields of Arms there be. In Blazoning of any Arms, you must (according to the Rule before given) first express the Metal, Colour, or Furr of the Field, saying, He beareth Or, *Argent*, *Gules*, &c. or thus, The Field is Or, *Argent*, *Gules*, &c. but you must not name this Word Field, when you use these Words, He beareth; saying, He beareth a Field, Or, *Argent*, *Gules*, &c. but you shall only name the Metal, Colour, or Furr; thus, The Field is Or, *Argent*, *Gules*, &c. or, He beareth Or, *Argent*, *Gules*, &c. and then proceed to the Blazon of the Charge, if there be any. The first Metal, Colour, or Furr that you begin to Blazon withal, is always understood among our *Engliff* Blazoners to be the Field. Also in blazoning of Arms composed of Field and Charge, if there be several Charges, whereof the One lieth nearer to

‘ to the Field than the Other, after you have
‘ nominated the Metal, Colour, or Furr of the
‘ Field, then must you proceed to the immediate
‘ Charge that lieth next to the Field, and after
‘ to that which is more remote.

‘ Whereas I have formerly made mention of
‘ Tinctures or Colours; when I speak of the
‘ Tinctures or Colours of Fields, I understand
‘ thereby, those special Colours before-named,
‘ which, as by a certain peculiar Right, belong

‘ to the Art Armorial; utterly excluding all
‘ those that are named general or proper Co-
‘ lours, as altogether unfit for Fields of Coat-
‘ Armours.

But before I shut up this Chapter, it may not
be improper to give my Opinion, why the An-
cients term’d the Surface of the Shield, the
Field; which is, because they carry’d thereon
those Ensigns which their Valour, &c. had
gain’d them in the Field.

C H A P. III.

‘ THESE Fields are the Parts of Arms,
‘ containing: Charges, which are the
‘ Parts contained, are next to be considered.

‘ A Charge is that Thing whatsoever that
‘ doth occupy the Field, and is in the same as
‘ *Contentum in Contineute*, whether it be Sensi-
‘ tive or Vegetable, Natural or Artificial, and
‘ is placed either throughout all the Superficies
‘ of the Escutcheon, or else in some special Part
‘ of the same.

‘ The common Accidents of Charges

‘ Are { *Adumbration*, or Transparency.
‘ { Transmutation, or Counter-changing.

‘ *Adumbration* or Transparency is a clear Ex-
‘ emption of the Substance of the Charge or
‘ Thing born, in such Sort, as that there re-
‘ maineth nothing thereon to be discerned, but
‘ the naked and bare Proportion of the outward
‘ Lineaments thereof, or the outward Tract,
‘ Purfle, or Shadow of a Thing; and such Kind
‘ of Bearing is, by better Heraldry than Gram-
‘ marians, termed Transparent, *quasi transpa-*
‘ *rens*, because the Field, being (as it were) on
‘ the further Side of the Charge, or underneath
‘ the same, yet the Tincture and Colour there-
‘ of sheweth clean through the Charge, and
‘ that no less clearly than as if it were through
‘ a Glass.

‘ In blazoning of Coat-Armour of this Kind,
‘ you shall say that the Owner thereof beareth
‘ this Beast, Bird, Tree, &c. umbrated; for that
‘ by reason of the Exemption of the Substance
‘ thereof, which was intended to be the Charge,
‘ it affordeth no other Representation than the
‘ simple Shadow thereof, which in *Latin* is cal-
‘ led *Umbra*, and thereof is it termed umbra-
‘ ted. And the portraying out of any Thing
‘ umbrated, is nothing else but a slight and
‘ single Draught or Purfle, traced out with a
‘ Pencil, expressing to the View a vacant Form
‘ of a Thing deprived of all Substance, which
‘ must be done with some imperfect or obscure
‘ Colour, as Black or Tawny, unless the Field
‘ be of the same Colour.

‘ Such Bearing hath undergone the sharp Cen-
‘ sure of those that judged it to have been oc-
‘ casioned by reason of some ungentleman-like,
‘ or unthrifty Quality, in regard that the same
‘ representeth a Shadow void of Substance. Others
‘ are of Opinion, that their Owners were such,
‘ whose Progenitors in fore passed Times have
‘ born the same essentially and compleatly, ac-
‘ cording to the true Use of Bearing: But for-
‘ asmuch as their Parrimony and Possessions
‘ were much impaired, or utterly w’ed; their
‘ Nephews and Kinsmen seeing their selves de-
‘ prived of their Inheritance, and yet living in
‘ hope, that in future Time the same may (by
‘ some unexpected Accident) revert unto them-
‘ selves, or to their Posterities (laying aside all
‘ ordinary Differences) chuse rather to bear
‘ their Arms umbrated, that whensoever either
‘ that Inheritance, or any other high Fortunes
‘ should light on their Family, they might again
‘ resume the wonted Substance to such their
‘ umbrated Form, and so reduce their Arms to
‘ their ancient Bearing. And it is deemed a far
‘ better course (upon such occasion) to bear the
‘ Arms of their Progenitors, umbrated, than
‘ utterly to reject the same, whereby it might
‘ (within a few Descents) be doubted much, if
‘ not denied, that they were descended from
‘ such a Family.

‘ Whatsoever is born with Arms umbrated,
‘ must not be charged in any Case. In Blazon-
‘ ing you must never nominate the Colour of
‘ such Tract of the Thing that is umbrated, be-
‘ cause they do only bear a Shew of that they
‘ are not, that is to say, of a Charge; and
‘ therefore is the Colour of such *Adumbration*
‘ esteemed unworthy to be named in Blazon.’
But I do not remember to have seen any such
Bearings among such *Scots* and *French* Coats as
I have seen.

Transmutation or Counter-changing, the se-
cond Part of our late Distribution, is an Inter-
mixture of the several Tinctures of the Shield
and Charge, occasion’d by the Apposition of
some one or more Lines of Partition over the
Whole. Of all which I shall give you several
Examples.

‘ As touching the Distribution of Charges, it
‘ is proper to be observ’d, that

‘ All Charges of Arms are either } Proper,
 } or,
 } Common.

‘ Those Charges are said to be proper, which
‘ by a certain Property, do particularly belong
‘ to this Art, and are of ordinary Use therein,
‘ in regard whereof they are called Ordinaries:
‘ And they have also the Title of honourable
‘ Ordinaries, in that the Coat Armour is much
‘ honoured thereby, soasmuch as they are of-
‘ tentimes given by Emperors, Kings, and Prin-
‘ ces, as Additions of Honour unto the Coat-
‘ Armours of Persons of Desert, for some special
‘ Service already past, or upon hope of some fu-
‘ ture worthy Merit. Moreover (as *Leigh* shew-
‘ eth) they are also called, most worthy Parti-
‘ tions, in respect that albeit the Field be charg-
‘ ed in divers Parts thereof, whether with
‘ Things of one or of divers Kinds, yet is every
‘ one of them as effectual, as if it were only one
‘ by the Sovereignty of these Partitions being
‘ interposed between them.’

‘ These honourable Ordi- ‘ naries before menti- ‘ oned (according to ‘ <i>Leigh</i>) are in num- ‘ ber Nine, <i>viz.</i>	Cross,	} whose Content is {	5. Part of the Escutcheon uncharg- ed, and charged the 3.
	Chief,		3. Part.
	Pale,		3. Part.
	Bend,		5. Part uncharged, and charged the 3.
	Fess,		3. Part.
	Escutcheon,		5. Part.
	Chevron,		5. Part according to <i>Leigh</i> : The 3. according to <i>Chassa</i> .
	Saltire,		5. Part uncharged, and charged the third Part thereof.
	Barr,		5. Part.

But here we differ again from the *French*, who, according to *Mackenzey*, p. 30. c. 9. make 10 Pieces honourable, (for so they call the Ordinaries) *viz.* *Chef*, *Pal*, *Bande*, *Fasce*, *Barre*, (i. e. Bend similar with us) *Croix*, *Sautoir*, *Chevron*, *Bordure* and *Orle*; and by these, saith he, the *French* wou’d express all the Parts of a Man’s entire Armour; as by the Chief, the Helmet; the Pale, his Lance; the Band and Barr, his Sword and Belt; the Fasce, his Scarf, &c. But this he justly rejects as a Fancy of theirs only, and rather thinks they were invented for different Marks of different Qualities in the Bearer: As for Example: The Chief rewards those Actions which are the Product of Wit; the Cross, religious Exploits, &c. The *French* make the *Chef*, *Pal*, *Fasce*, *Bande*, *Barre*, *Croix*, *Sautoir*, and *Chevron*, to occupy but the third Part of the Shield, whether charged or not charged; in which, saith *Mackenzey*, they agree with the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, as *Pet. Sand.* observes, and this is certainly more proper than our Way; because all the Ordinaries are of like Quality, and therefore ought to have equal Room in the

But here both *Leigh* and *Guillim*, as *Mackenzey* p. 30. cap. 9. very justly observes, do erre; for Partitions and Ordinaries are different, the Partitions being those Lines already spoken of: And this is agreeable to the Practice of the *French*, *Italians*, &c.

‘ In these we must } Making.
‘ consider their } Manner of Bearing.

‘ The Making of Ordinaries consisteth of Lines diversely composed. Lines therefore are the Matter whereof these Ordinaries are formed, and according to the diverse Tracts and Forms of Lines, they do receive a diverse Shape and Variation of Names.

‘ In blazoning of Ordinaries form’d of straight Lines, you must only name the Ordinary, without making mention of the Streightness of the Line, whereof the same is composed: But if the same be made of any of the manifold Sorts of crooked Lines, the Form of such Crookedness must be especially mentioned, as by Examples shall be made plain hereafter in their proper Places.

Field, *Nam ubi eadem ratio, idem jus est statuendum.*

But *Baron*, in his *l’Art Heraldique*, Artic. 1. p. 28. hath set down twelve *Pieces honorables*, and those in this Order, *Chef*, *Pal*, *Fasce*, *Bande*, *Barre*, *Croix*, *Sautoir*, *Chevron*, *Bordure*, *Orle*, *Pointe* and *Partle*.

La Pointe (saith he) *est representée en forme de Triangle*, and like our Party *per Chevron* (as we call it) being a Triangle form’d by two Lines drawn from what *Guillim* calls the Dexter and Sinister Base Points, and meeting in the Honour Point; tho’ I think he hath drawn the Lines rather more out of the Base, than we do our *per Chevron*.

This is what both the *English* and *Scots* are unacquainted with, and I believe only a Partition, though erroneously, made a Charge; for I do not any where find that they use Party *per Chevron*, but always blazon Coats of that Form *d’Argent à Pointe*, *d’Azure à Pointe*, &c. making the upper Division the Field, and the lower a Charge.

The

The other Ordinary made use of by the French, Baron calls *Pairle*: *Le Pairle* (says he) *est composé d'un demy Sautoir & d'un demy Pal assemblez au milieu de l'Ecu*, compos'd of half a *Salire* and half a *Pale* meeting in the Middle of the Escutcheon; which, in Figure, is like the Greek Letter Y, having its Ends extended to the extreame Points of the Escutcheon. This is a Bearing (though no honourable Ordinary) of use among both *English* and *Scots*, as you'll see in the See of *Canterbury*, and other Instances in paternal Coats, which I shall shew in their proper Pla-

ces; we call this Bearing an Episcopal Pall; the *Scots* sometimes a Shake-fork; but they there join it not to the Corners of the Escutcheon, as *Mackenzey* observes.

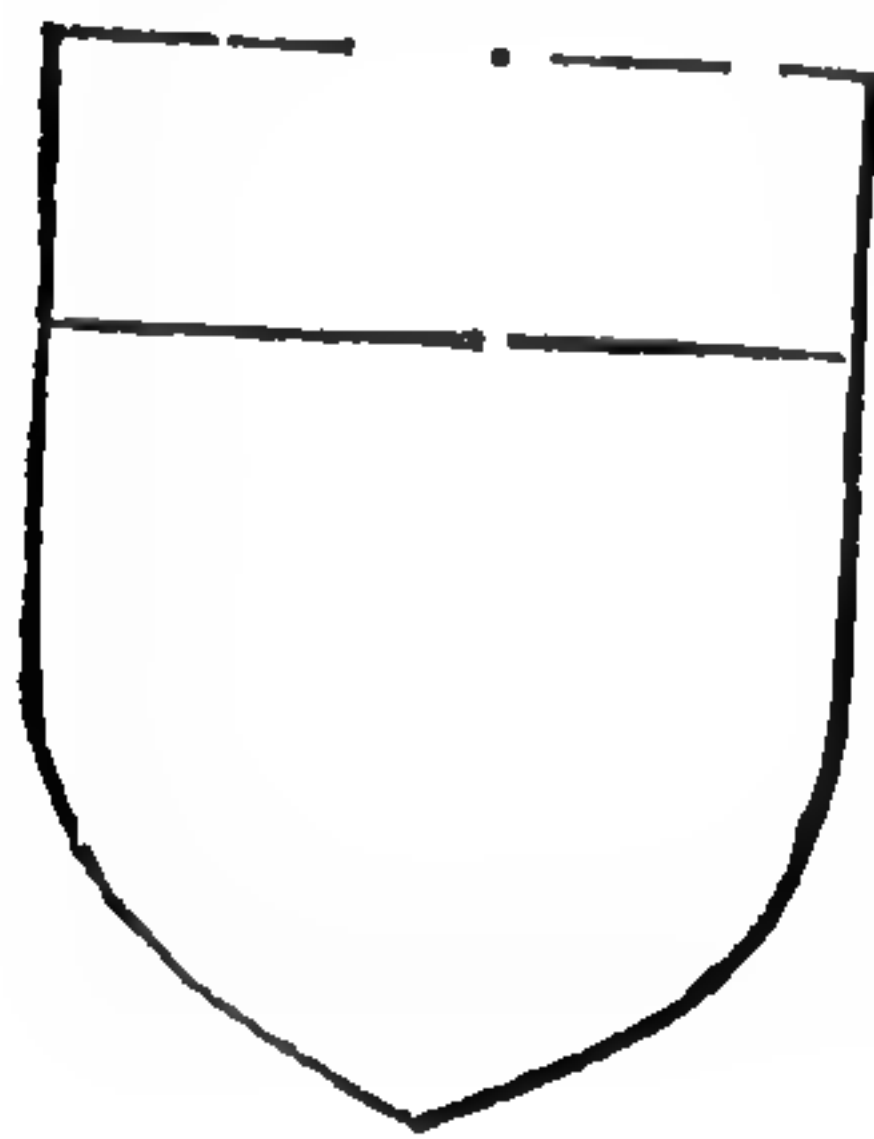
It is to be observ'd, That the *English* have never held the *Bordure* or the *Orle* an honourable Ordinary; nay, some of our Authors have asserted, That the former is never carried as a principal Figure, but as a Difference; but this is an Error, as I shall endeavour to shew when I come to treat particularly of that Ordinary, for so I must account it.

CHAP. IV.

HAVING spoken already of Charges both Proper and Common, together with their Accidents, so much as serves for our intended Purpose; let us next take a View of the Charges themselves; and first, of those I term'd Proper, which I told you were form'd of sundry Lines drawn through the Escutcheon.

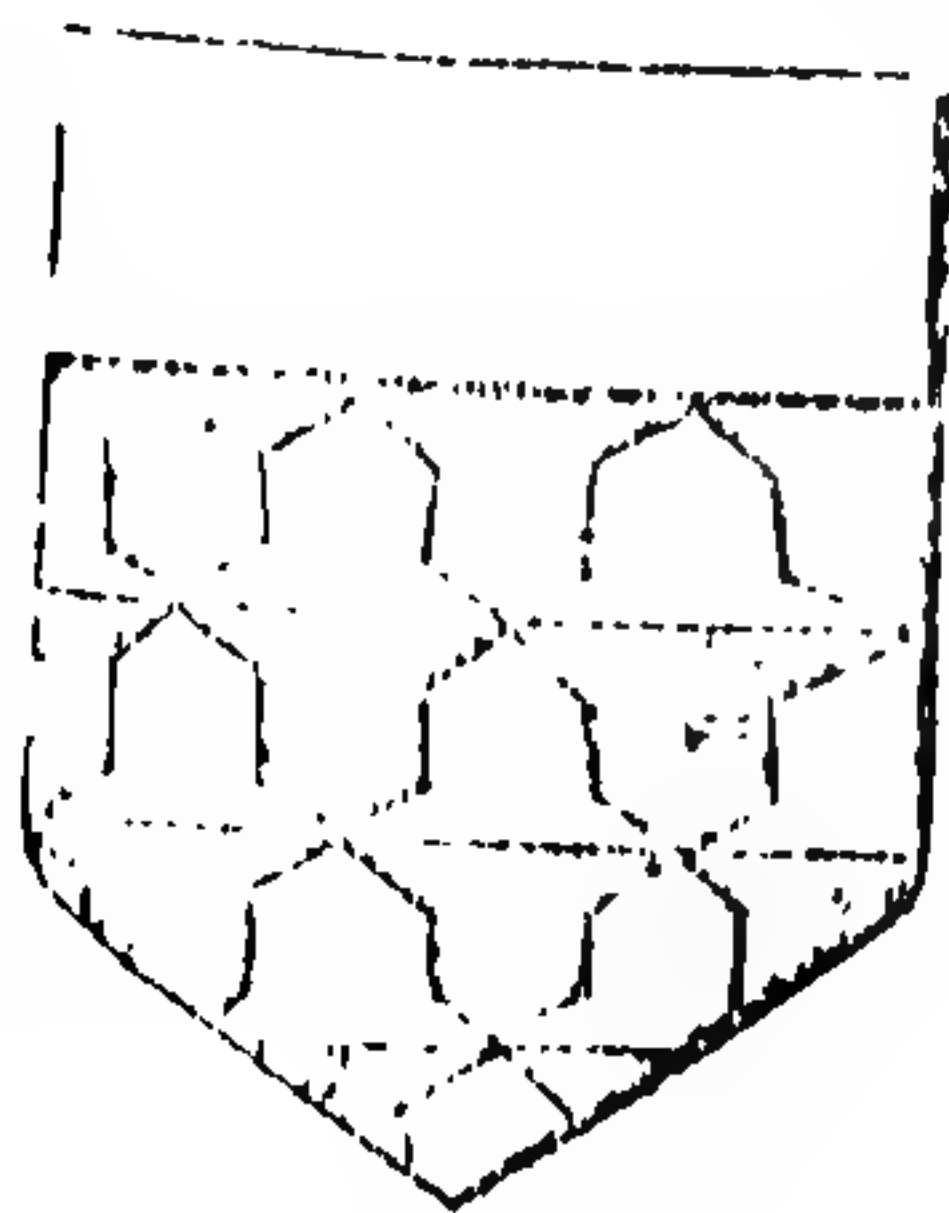
Which are used {
Single.
Manifold.

Of both which Kinds and Forms are all the honourable Ordinaries composed, as we shall shew hereafter. And first, for the single Lines and their Use, it is to be understood, that one single Line doth make that Sort of Ordinary which we name a Chief. A Chief is an Ordinary determined by some one of the several Forms of Lines aforesaid, added to the Chief Part of the Escutcheon: As in Example.



He beareth *Gules*, a Chief, *Argent*, by the Name of *Worsley*, and is the Coat of *Thomas Worsley* of *Havingham*, in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, Esquire. Or, a Chief, *Gules*, is born by *Sir Martin Lamley* Knight and Baronet.

Argent, a Chief, *Gules*, pertains to the Family of *Menzies* of that *Ilk*, and of *Weem* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*.



Vaire, a Chief, *Or*; by the Name of *Tichborne* of *Kent*, and *Tichbourne* of *Shropshire*.

Vaire, a Chief, *Gules*; by the Names of *Bighwaies* and *Mainimar*.

Vaire, *Or*, and *Gules*, a Chief, *Sable*; by the Name of *Esfoke* of *Dorsetshire*.

Hercy. *Gules*, a Chief, *Argent*, was also the Coat belonging to the Family of *Hercy* of *Grove*. *Coppin per Camden*; Or, a Chief, *Vaire*.

Fitz-Herbert of *Derbyshire*, *Argent*, a Chief, *Vaire*, *Or* and *Gules*.

Gules, a Chief, *Vaire*, by the Names of *Joyes* or *Geynes*.

(M) *Argent*, a Chief, *Sable*, by the Name of *Airth*.

(M) *Or*, a Chief, *Azure*, by the Name of *Dewar*.

(M) *Gules*, a Chief, *Or*, by the Name of *Carron*.

Argent, a Chief, *Gules*, was the Coat of *Robert Worsley* of *Banth*, who marry'd to his first Wife, *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Roger Hulton* of the *Park*, and had Issue (saith *Glover*) *Robert*, *Adam*, *Gilbert*, *Giles*, *Clements*, and others. The said *Robert* had, to his second Wife, *Mabell*, Daughter to *Richard Dockett*, of *Graylynge* in *Westmorland*, and by her had Issue *Thomas*.

Colled. of the North. per *Glov.* or per *Chiff M.S. in* *Ashmole*. Numb. 534.

Robert, Son and Heir to *Robert*, married *Alice*, Daughter, and one of the Heirs to *Hamlet Maffie* of *Rigestone*, and had Issue *Robert*, who married *Alice*, Daughter to *Cherstone* of *Tyllesley*.

Clement married to *John Redysb*.

Harcourt; *Ermine*, a Chief, *Gules*. This Coat was also born by the Name of *Morteyn*.

Arras; *Ermine*, a Chief, *Sable*. Born also by the Name of *Oakesley* or *Okefley*.

Or, a Chief, *Gules*; the Coat of *Sir Martin Lamley* of *Great Bradfield* in *Com' Essex*, Baronet, in the Time of King *Charles I.* I have seen it also by the Names of *Molton*, *Wanton*, *Fitz-Henry*, *Mottrines*, *Fitz-Simond*, and *Ableball*.

Penley; *Or*, a Chief, *Sable*.

Leferes, *Lefeurs*, or *Lifours* of *Lincolnshire*; *Or*, a Chief, *Azure*. The same have I seen in an old Ordinary for *Sauntene* or *Sampton*, of the same County; for *Beltoft*, *Beavill*, *Gascorn*, and *Mem*.

Verney; *Or*, a Chief, *Vert*.

Hersey of *Northampton*, or *Hersey*; *Argent*, a Chief, *Gules*. I have seen the same by the Names of *Champaigne*, *Museubroke*, and *Worsley*.

Velaine; *Argent*, a Chief, *Sable*. This Coat I have seen for the Names of *Penlay* and *Barent*.

Beltoft; *Argent*, a Chief, *Azure*, by the Names also of *de Clun*, *Checky*, *Fitz-Alin*, *Monstrell* and *Salline*.

Charles; *Gules*, a Chief, *Ermine*, by *Narborough* and *Newborough* also, which I take to be one Name, by Error diversely spelt.

Azure, a Chief, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Suliard*.

Fitz-Henry of *Ireland*; *Gules*, a Chief, *Or*, by *Fitz-Simon* and *Wauton* also.

Boycill; *Sable*, a Chief, *Or*.

Azure, a Chief, *Or*; by the Names of *Hastell*, *Benville*, *Beltoft*, *Lefours* and *Maschant*.

Vernoy; *Vert*, a Chief, *Or*; by the Name of also of *Tichborne*.

Gules, a Chief, *Argent*, a Label of three Points *Azure*, by the Name of *Hersey* of *Kent*; and without the Label, by the Names of *Worsley* and *Wirkley*.

Sable, a Chief, *Argent*; by the Names of *Penray*, *Penley*, and *Trigge*.

Azure, a Chief, *Argent*; by the Name of *Maschant*.

‘When I say that a Chief is determined by one Line, I mean not, that one single Line is of itself a compleat Chief, but that the Bounds and Proportion of such an Ordinary is designed out, and limited by such a single Line: Or otherwise, to speak more properly, a Chief containeth in depth the Third Part of the Field; and the same may be diminished, but in no case divided into halves. The Chief becometh a Senator, or honourable Personage borrowed from the *Greeks*, and is a Word signifying a Head, in which Sense we call *Capitaneus* (so named of *Caput*, the Head) a Chief: Though he spake wittily, who derived the Name of a Captain, *a capiundo & tenendo*, of taking and then holding: For,

Non minor est virtus, quam querere, parta tueri:

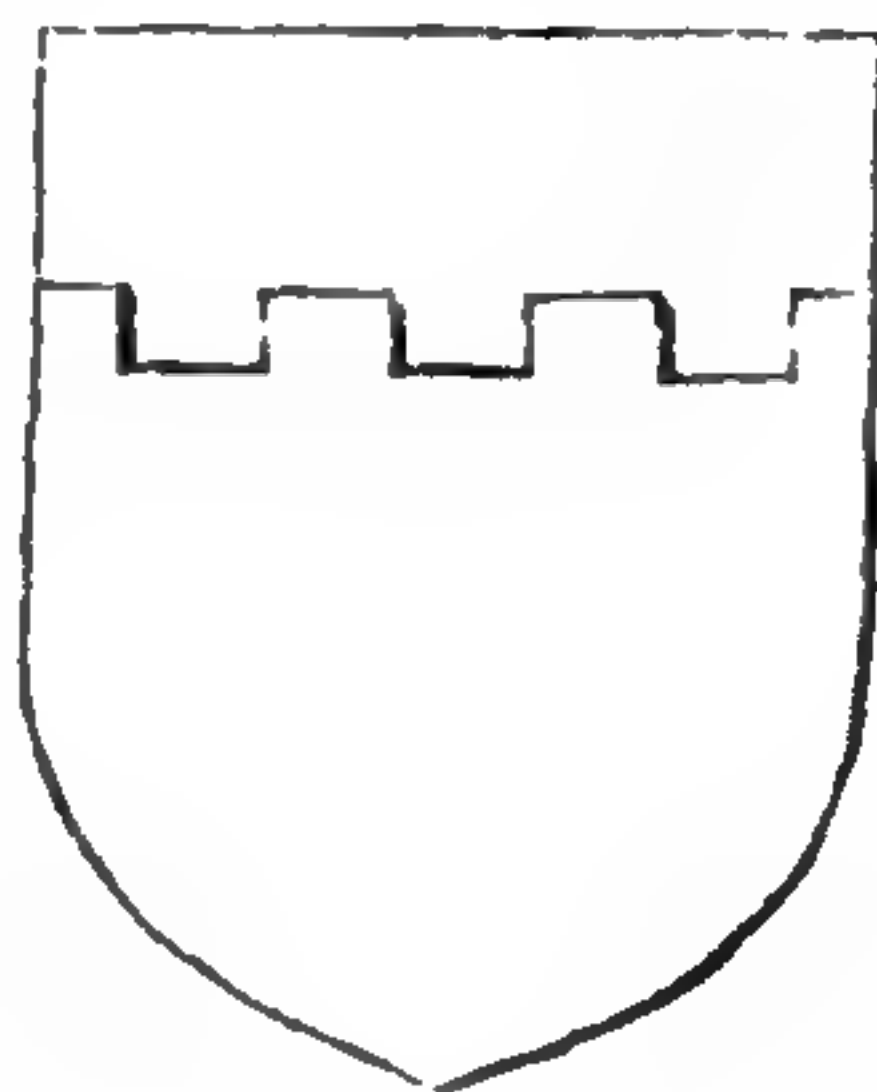
No smaller Praise is in it,

To hold a Fort, than win it.

‘And as the Head is the chief Part in a Man, so the Chief in the Escutcheon should be a Reward of such only, whose high Merits have procured them chief Place, Esteem, or Love amongst Men.’

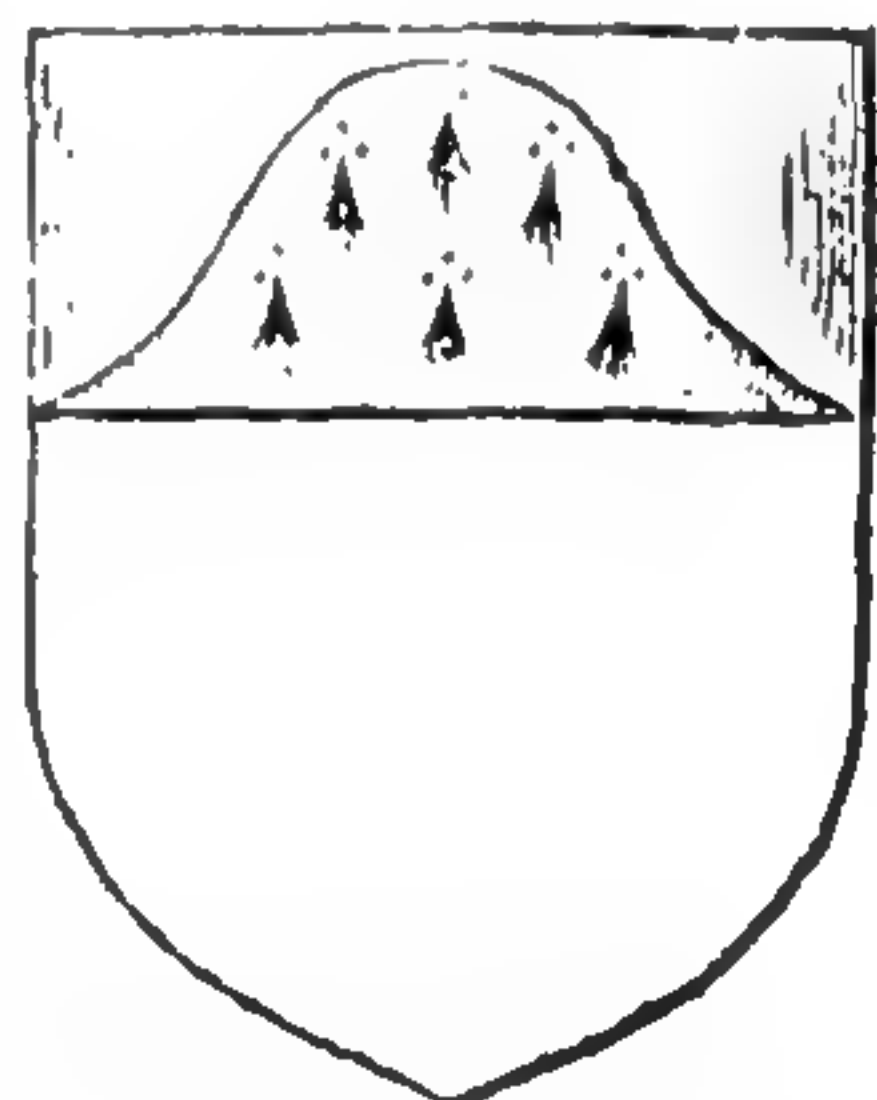
The *English*, *Scots*, *French*, and indeed all Nations agree, That it has been given as a Reward, and as to its Dimensions, and that its Name is from its Position, which is *dans le Chef de l’Escu*: Wherefore, as *Mukensy* observes *cap. 10. p. 30.* we write it wrong; it should be *Chief*, not *Chief*, because it is the Head of the Shield; and not because it is the chief Part, as my Author, *M. Guillou*, hath noted.

‘This Ordinary as in our Example you see, is formed of a straight Line: You must therefore in the Blazon thereof, only name the Kind of Ordinary (as before we admonished) making no mention at all of the Straightness of the Line: But if the same, or any other Ordinary, be framed of any other Form than straight, then must you expressly mention the Form of the Line whereof such Ordinary is composed, be it Bend, Chevron, Fess, Saltire, &c. shewing the same to be either Invecked, Engrailed, Wavy, Indented, &c.



‘He beareth *Gules*, a Chief Crenelle, *Argent*; by the Name of *Ryncester*.’ Here you see one of the Accidents to which I told you the Lines of Coat Armour are liable. ‘There is a Kind of Bearing much like unto this in Shew, but yet far different from it in Kind: Therefore good Deliberation must be used, lest being carried away with a deceivable Appearance, we do utterly mistake the Truth of Things in blazoning.

‘Chiefs are made of all these several Forms of Lines beforementioned, as well as other Charges, as shall be more fully shewed hereafter in other Kinds.

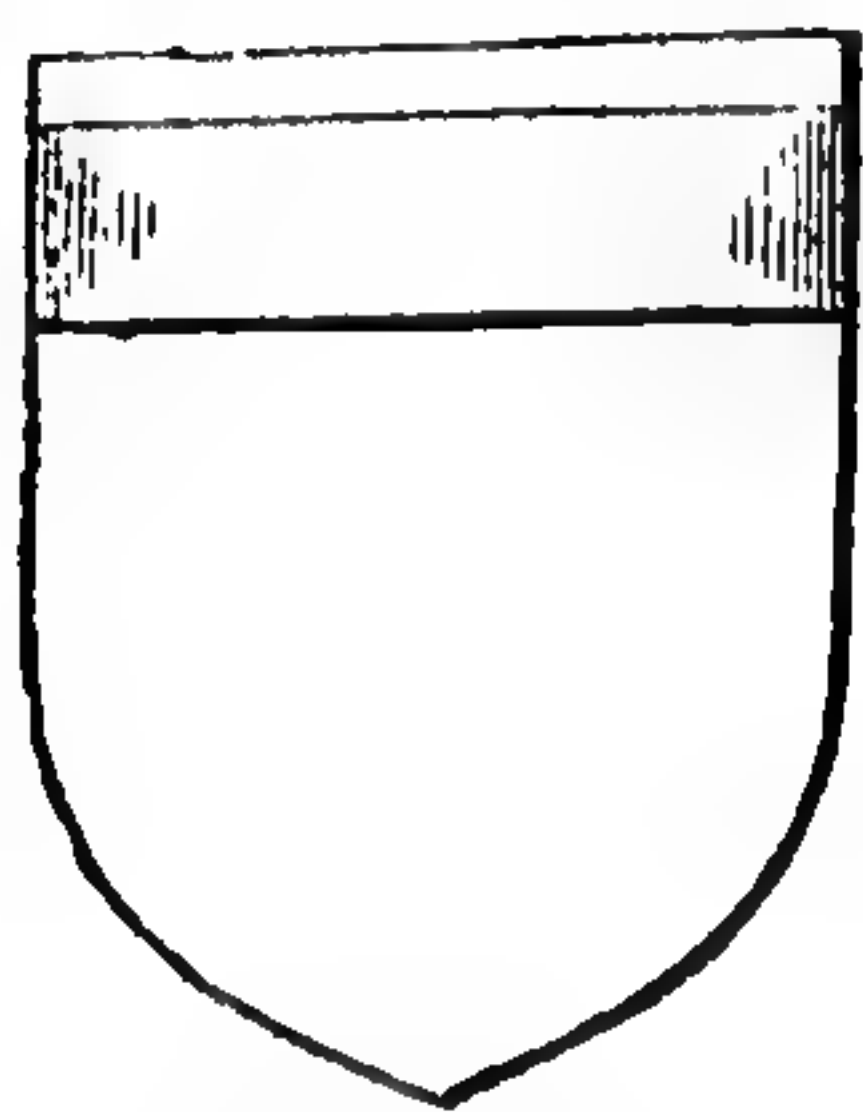


‘The Field is *Tenne*, a Chief, *Or*, charged with a *Shapournet*, *Ermyne*. This Term *Shapournet* (if I mistake not) is derived from the *French* Word *Chaperon*, which signifieth a Hood, whereof this is a Diminutive, and beareth a Resem-

blance. *Leigh* seemeth to take this Form of Bearing to be a Kind of Partition, and for that Cause doth extend the dividing Line (as in this Escutcheon) to the Extremities of the Chief; for which Cause I have inserted the same (altho’ untimely) in this Place, which otherwise I would have reserved to some other. For my own Part, I take the same to be rather a Charge to the Chief, than a Portion thereof, distinguished from the same only by a conceited Line of Partition, never heretofore heard of: Which mov’d me to shorten the Head of the rising Line, whereby the middle Part hath the more Resemblance of a *Chaperon* or Hood, in respect that it is made large below, and so ascending with a comely Narrowness to the Top of the Chief: And if the Chief be the Head, as before we said, what Place can be fitter for the Hood to be on, than the Head?

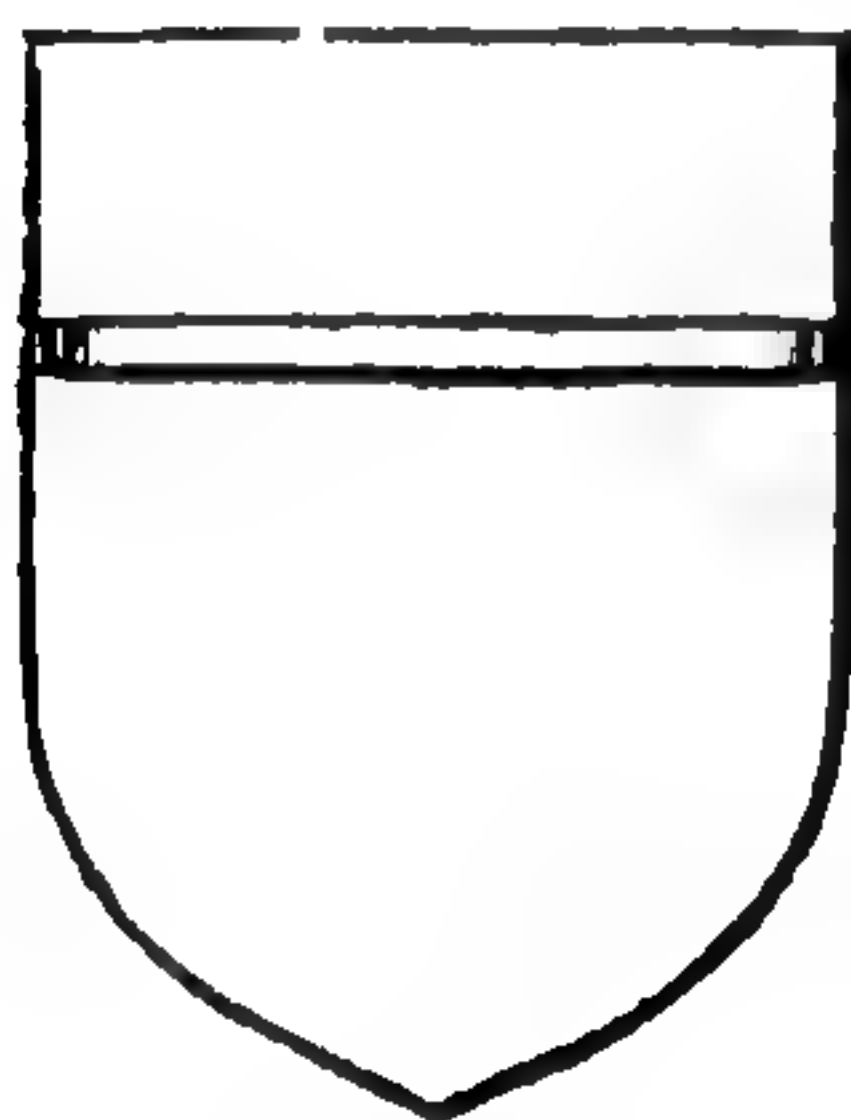
Guillim is judg'd by *Mackenzey*, p. 31. c. 10. to be in an Error, when he calls this Kind of Bearing a *Shapournet*; and *Carter* for *Shapernet*; he allows it to be like an Episcopal *Chapperon*: But then, says he, p. 32. the *French* blazon it *de Sable, au Chef d'Hermine Chapperonné d'Or*; which, in our Language, is *Sable*, a Chief, Ermine-hooded, *Or*. And this is the reverse of *Mr. Guillim's*.

A Chief (saith *Sir John Ferne*) may be honoured of another, as an Addition to the former: As in Examples.



He beareth *Gules*, a Chief, *Argent*, surmounted of another, *Or*. This is accounted good Armoury, and signifieth a double Reward given by the Sovereign. So well may a Gentleman deserve in giving Counsel to his Sovereign, that he

may be twice rewarded for the same, as was the Bearer hereof, a *French* Counsellor, which when it happeneth, must be placed in this Manner: Those Additions of Honour that are given in Reward for Counsel or wise Actions, are thought to be placed most fitly on the chief Part or Head of the Escutcheon, *Quia à Capite edenda est omnis ratio*; because all Reason proceedeth from the Brain. That contrariwise, a Chief may be also diminished, this next Example may teach us.

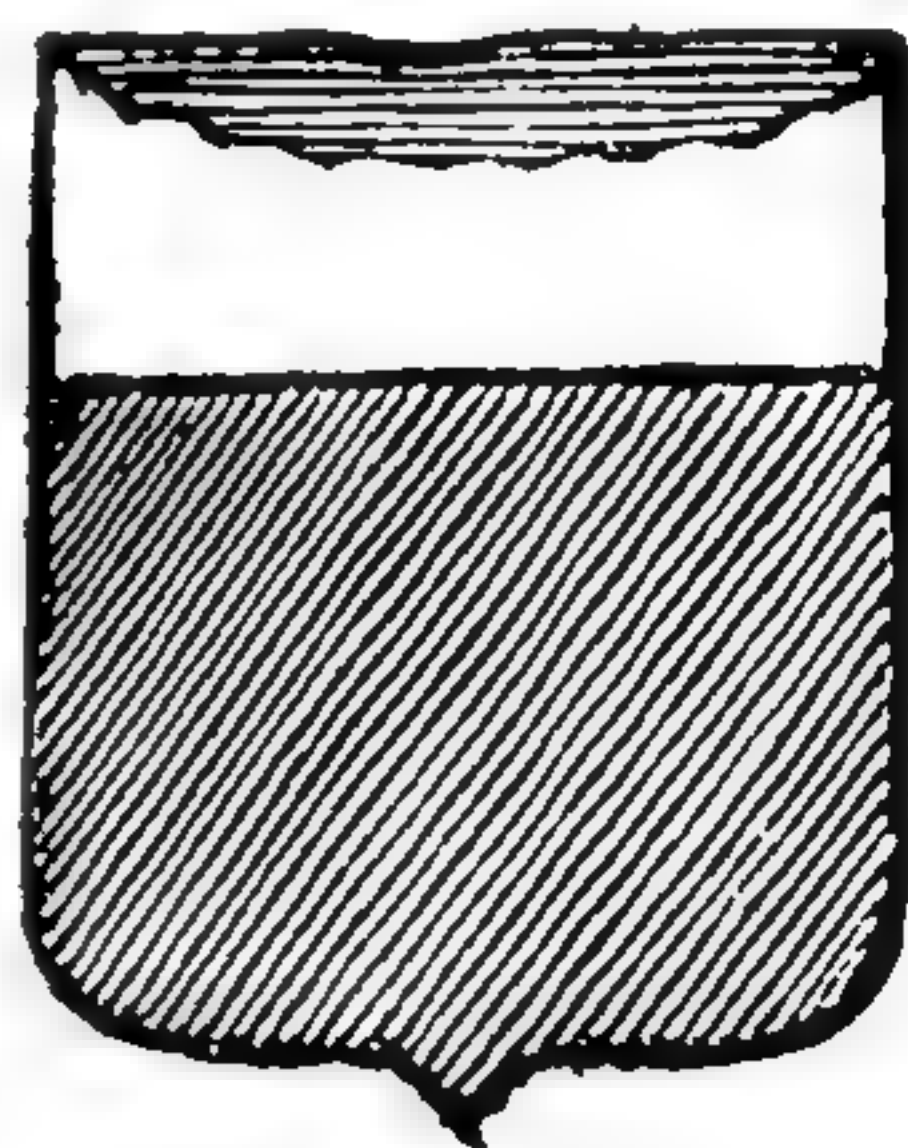


He beareth *Or*, a Chief, *Azure*, a Fillet in the neither Part thereof, *Argent*. Some, perhaps, strictly observing the Form of my undertaken Method, will conceive, that this Coat might have been more fitly placed hereafter among such

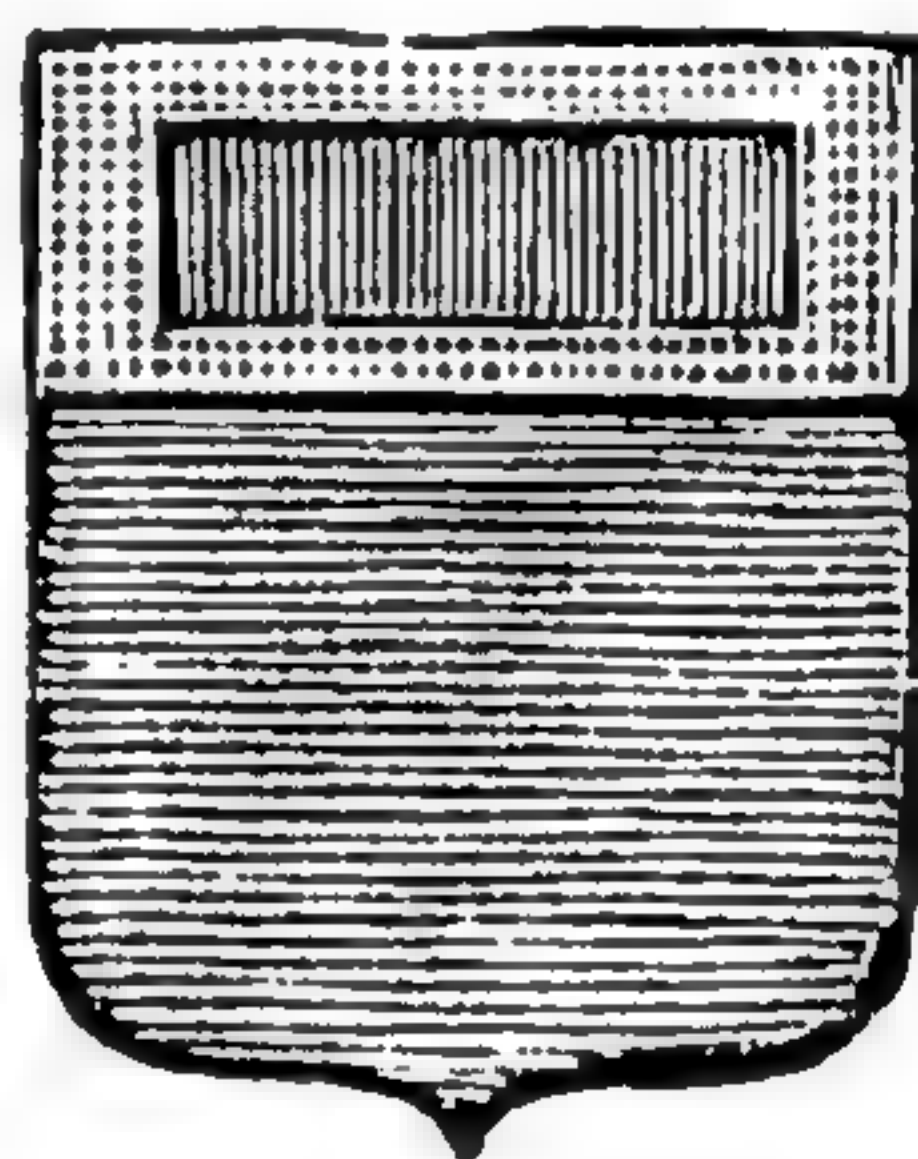
Ordinaries as are made of a two-fold Line. Nevertheless, though it may seem to be of the Number of those, yet in very deed, one Line being added to the lower Part of the Chief, doth constitute a Fillet, whose Content must be the fourth Part of the Chief, and must be placed properly and naturally in the precise lowest Part thereof. For a two-fold Respect was the Name of Fillet given it; the One in regard of the Thing whereunto it is resembled, by Reason of the Length and Narrowness thereof; and the Other, because of the Place wherein it is bestowed. For as the Fillet is shaped long and narrow, for the more commodious Use of Women, in trussing up of their Hair, as also for the Fastning of their Head-tires, and restraining of their Hair from scattering about their Brows; so is this very aptly placed on the

Chief, which is the Head of the Escutcheon, and doth confine and encompass the uttermost Borders of the same. This Head-tire being taken from Women, may well fit an uxorious or luxurious Person, or such an one, as in Matters of Importance is over-sway'd by a Woman: Which doth not a little extenuate and impair their Dignity or Estimation among those of graver Sort; for that they are deemed to have their Head fixed upon the Shoulders of others, and those of the weaker Sex.

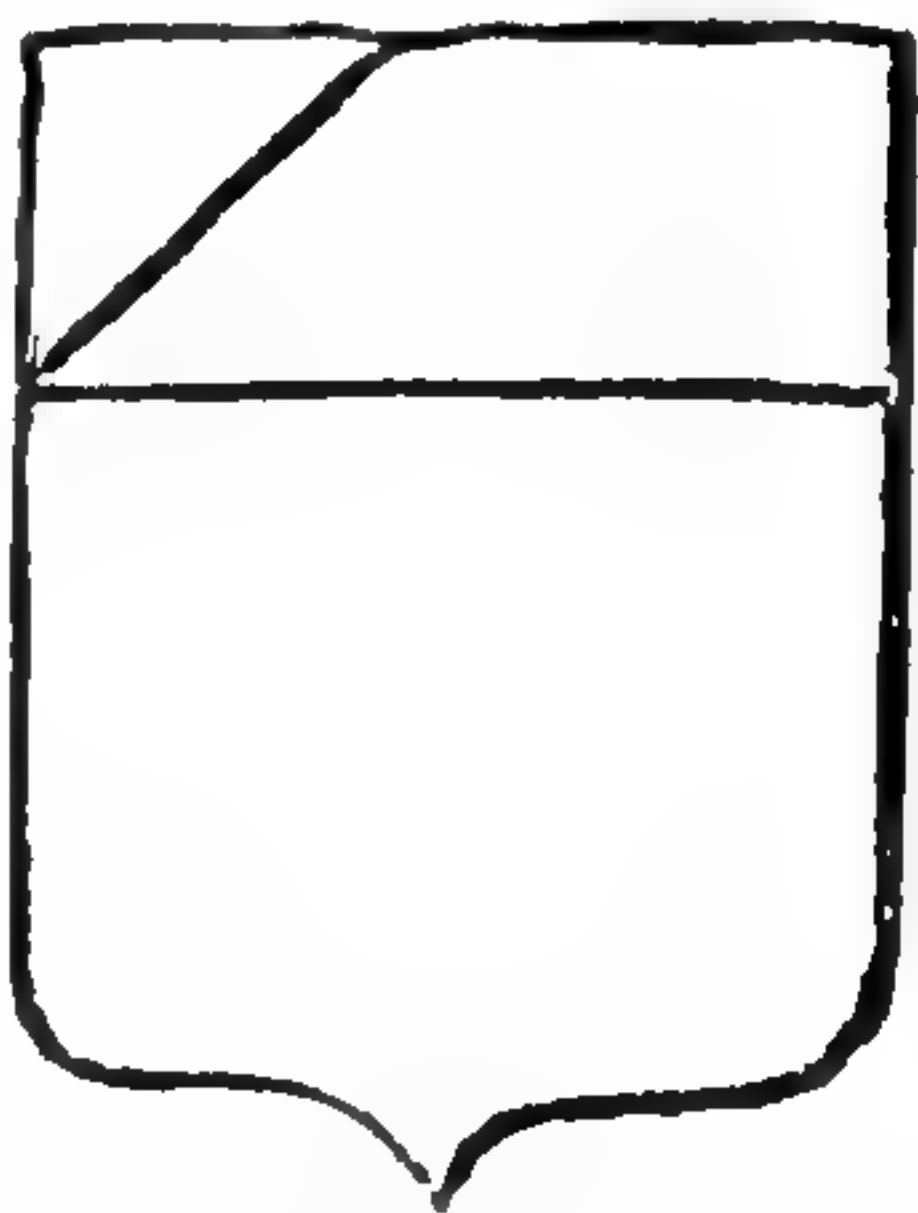
But *Mackenzey*, p. 31. c. 10. disapproves of *Guillim's* Derivation of Fillet; for, says he, it is not from a Fillet, which is put about the Hair, but it is a *French* Word signifying a small Thread.



Vert, a Chief, *Argent convert d'Azur*. This (tho' very rare) is set down by *Mackenzey*, p. 31. c. 10. for a *French* Coat and good Armoury: By *Convert*, saith he, is meant shadowed, or partly covered by the Foot of Hangings or Tapistry, for that is the Reason of this Bearing.



This also is a rare Bearing, and inserted in the same Place with the last mentioned; 'tis thus blazon'd by the *French*, *d'Azur au Chef cousu, de Gueules, bordé d'Or*, by the *English* thus; *Azure*, a Chief, *cousu Gules* embordured *Or*: By *Cousu* here, the *French* mean a Chief sew'd to the Field, and so avoid a Breach of that great Rule which forbids the placing one Colour upon another.



This also *Mackenzey* delivers in the same Place for a *French* Coat, and says, the Way that they blazon it is thus, *d'Or au Chef d'Azur chappé à dextre d'Argent*, by which, if I understand it, they mean divided, slit, or parted from the Dexter: *Mackenzey* calls it *Or*, a Chief, *Azure*, party per Bend sinister in the dexter Canton *Argent*; and I think he expresses it more plain to Apprehension.

Note, That this Ordinary admits not only of Lines of Partition, but also Charges of all Sorts, Ordinaries, Animals, Vegetables, &c, as in the following Examples will appear under their proper Places.

C H A P. V.

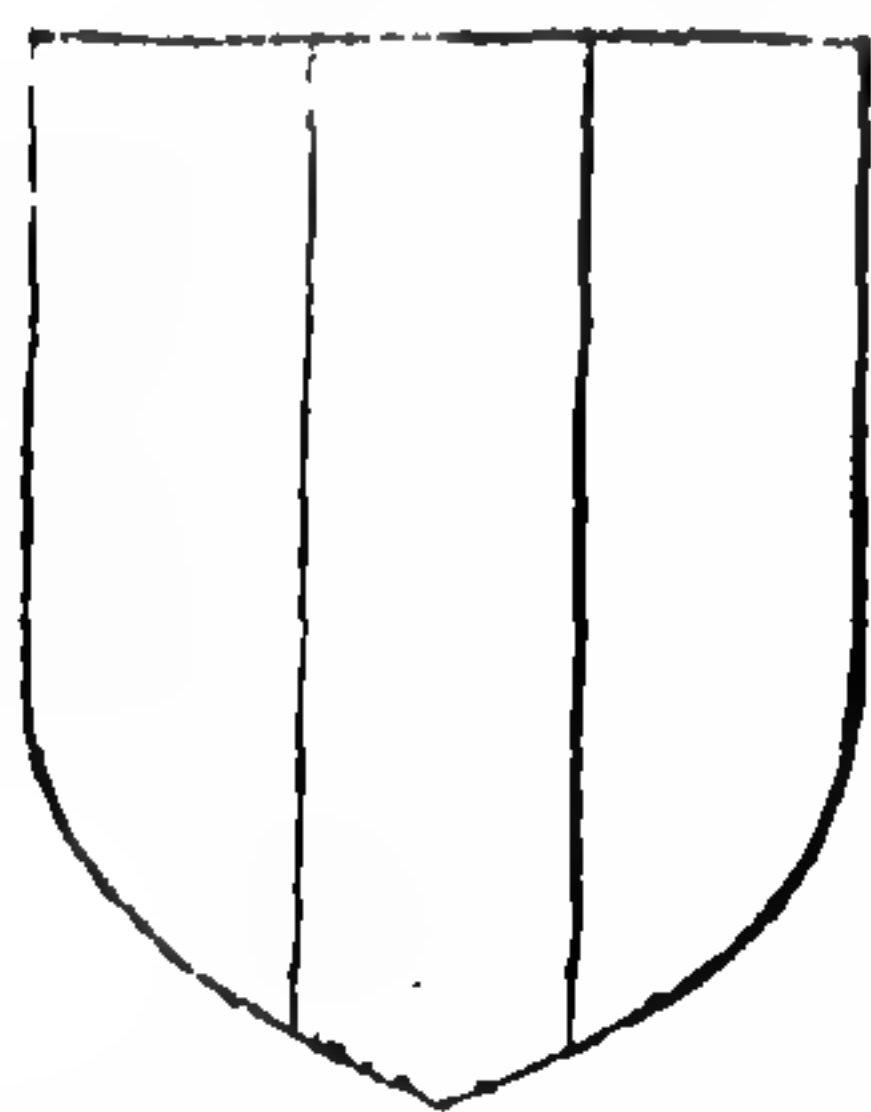
Hitherto hath our Pencil drawn out to your view, a single Line, which doth create an Ordinary, or some other of the Charges last mentioned, it resteth that I shew what a manifold Line is, and the Use thereof, according to the Project of our prefixed Method. I call that a manifold Line, when as more than one Line are required to the Perfecting of an Ordinary.

Manifold Lines are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Two fold.} \\ \text{More than two-fold.} \end{array} \right.$

Two-fold Lines I understand to be there, where is constituted an Ordinary of two Lines. Of which Kind of Ordinaries are these only, viz. the Pale, Bend, Fess, Barr, Quarter, Canton, and their like, as shall appear by Example in their several Places: First of a Pale.

A Pale is an Ordinary consisting of two Lines drawn perpendicularly from the Top to the Base of the Escutcheon, comprehending the third Part of the Escutcheon. The Content of the Pale must not be enlarged, whether it be charged or not.

The French (as Mackenzie observes p. 32. c. 11.) say, that Soldiers of old carried Pales of Wood to encamp them, which they fix'd in the Earth: And as Pareus observes, they are bestow'd on him who empaled a City for its Defence; for *Palus* signifies those Pales with which Cities or Camps were guarded, l. 168. f. de verb. signifi. *Pali & Portice in numerum materiae redigende sunt, & ideo legumum appellatione non continentur.* And, *Jul. Gel. lib. 5. c. 6.* observes, that *Castra & fossarum supercilia palis praecingere moris fuit.* Betwixt these they fix'd or ty'd small Rods, and therefore the French express no Diminutive of a Pale, but a *Forget*, which is their ordinary Word for a small Rod.



He beareth Gules, a Pale, Or; which Coat was born very anciently by Hugh de Grandmesnil, Lord of Hinkley, in Lancashire, and Lord High Steward of England, in the Time of King Henry the First, whose Daughter and

Heir, called Parnel, was married to Robert Beaumont, third Earl of Leicester, who in her Right was Lord High Steward of England.

Stranham, or Stratham; Argent, a Pale, dancy Gules.

Daungell; Argent, a Pale, dancy Sable.

Dixon; Argent, a Pale, dancy Verr.

Tidbury, or Tedbury; Gules, a Pale, Ermine:

I have seen the Pale Argent, and thus I have seen Wakehurst give it.

Morewith; Sable, a Pale, Ermine.

Alley; Azure, a Pale, Ermine.

Grandmesnil; Gules, a Pale, Or.

De laforde; Sable, a Pale, Argent.

Okeburne; Argent, a Pale, Gules. I have seen it also by the Name of Calkin.

Wates of Shropshire; Or, a Pale, Azure.

Pyner; Argent, a Pale, Azure: Which is carried also by a Family of the Name of Wakehurst.

Marcarnes; Vaire, a Pale, Sable.

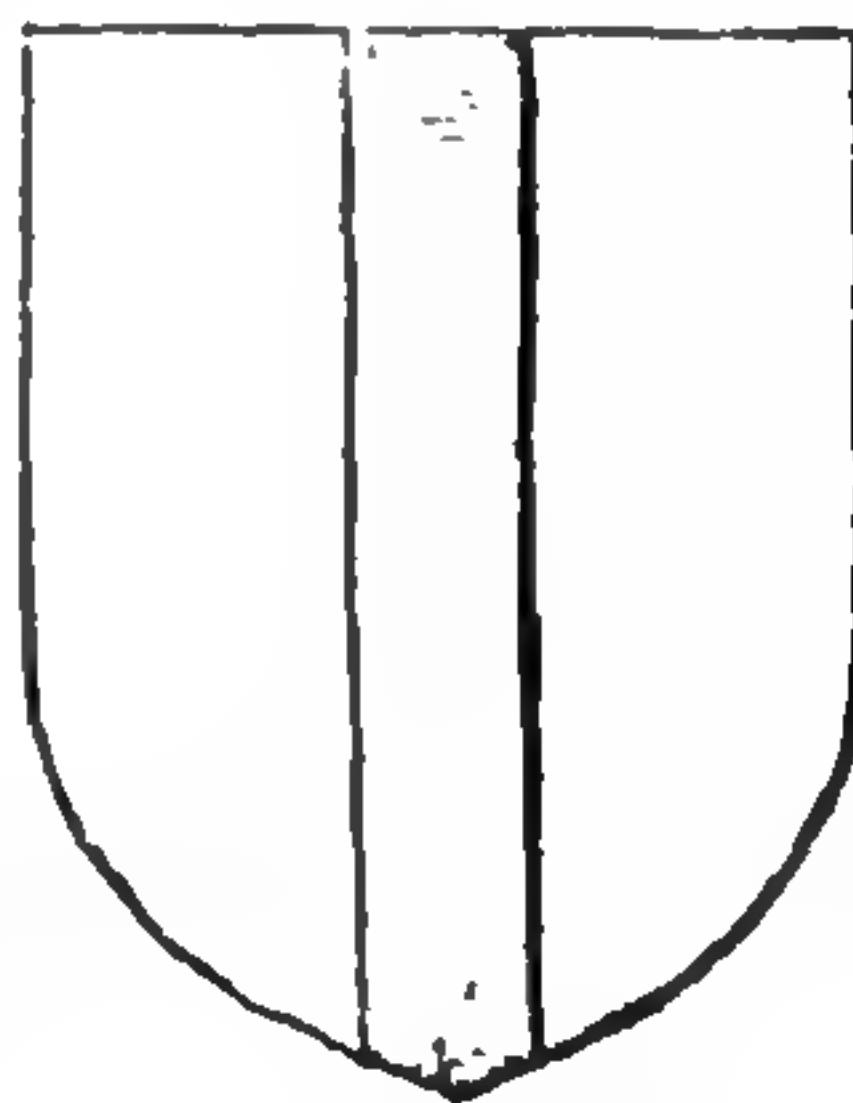
Chisworth; Gules, a Pale ingrailed, Or.

Or, a Pale indented, Gules, was confirmed by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, 4th of May, 1577. 19th of Queen Elizabeth, to Thomas Streynsham of Canterbury, Gent. Son and Heir of George Streynsham, the Son and Heir of Lawrence Streynsham, sometime of Feversham in the County of Kent, Gent. and to their Descendants, and to the Descendants of the aforesaid Lawrence Streynsham of Feversham.

(M) Or, a Pale ingrailed, Sable; by the Name of Sawers.

This Ordinary, by the English, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pallet.} \\ \text{is sub-divided into} \\ \text{Endorse.} \end{array} \right.$

A Pallet is the Moiety, or one half of the Pale, and thereof receiveth his Name of Diminution, as being a Demy or little Pale. And an Endorse is the fourth Part of the Pallet. An Example of each ensueth.

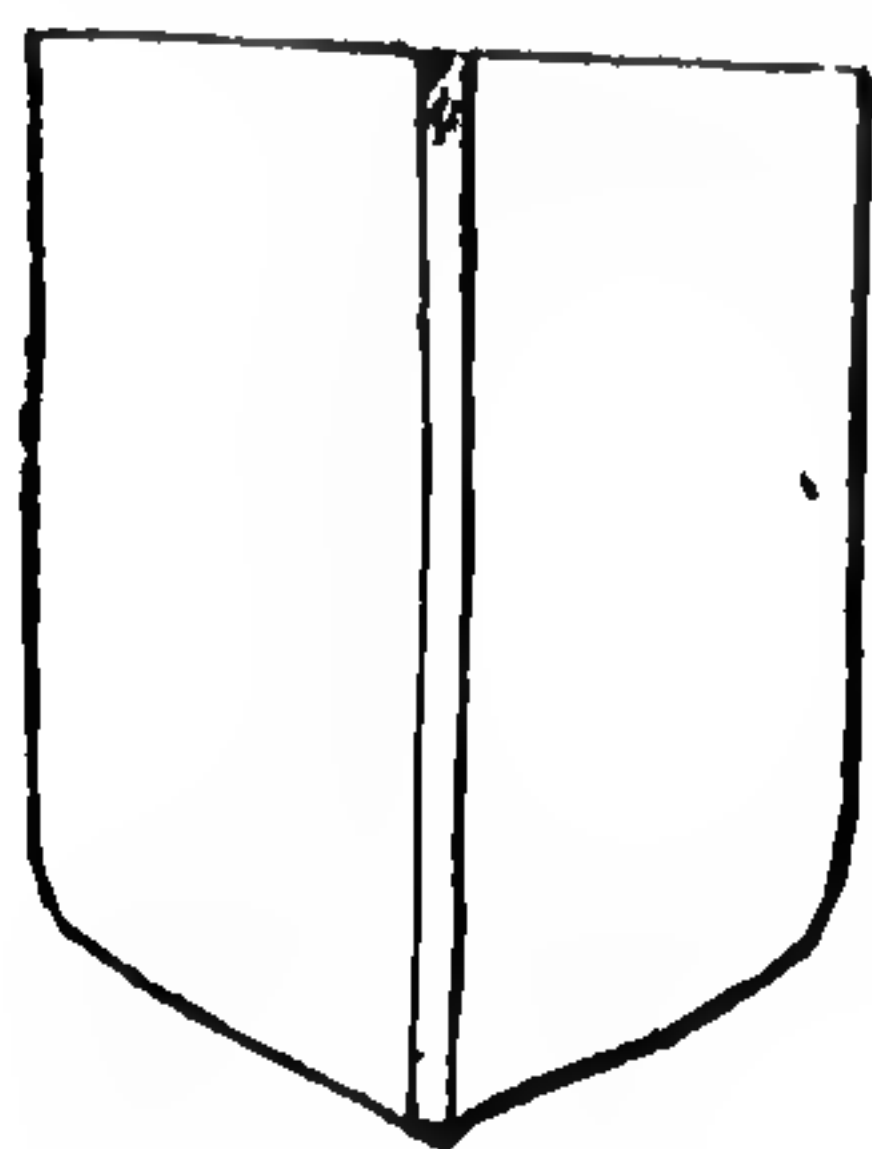


He beareth Azure, a Pallet, Argent. The Pallet is never charged with any Thing, either quick or dead, neither may it be parted in any Case into two, as some Armourists do hold; but that it may be parted into four, Leigh maketh no

question: For he giveth an Example of the Bearing of the fourth Part thereof, which he termeth an Endorse, as in the next Escutcheon appeareth: But Sir John Ferne saith, it containeth the eighth Part of the Pale, which in effect is all one with the fourth Part of the Pallet.

The French, as I have told you before, own no such Diminutive of a Pale, though they do such a Bearing; as we may see in the Coat of Harlay de Beaumont set forth by Baron in his *Art Heraldique*, p. 36. which, with us, is Argent, two Pallets, Sable; but he indeed blazons them, *d'Argent deux Pals de Sable*, two Pales, Sable.

Sable; which seemingly by their own Rules, cannot stand; for, say they, a Pale occupies the third Part of the Shield as I mention'd before, which makes it impossible for more than one to be in it, at a Time, and have their due Proportion and Position; to avoid which Digression they tell you, when more than one is in the Field they mean little Pales, though they call them barely Pales. Nor is our Custom more reasonable, because neither do we keep up to the Rules we deliver; for tho' we never say three Pales we do three Pallets, which is much the same Thing; for as the Pallet is one half of the Pale, and consequently the sixth Part of the Field, so cannot three of them stand at once in one Shield and stand free, as all Ordinaries must, unless the Shield be divided into seven Parts to shew the Field on each side of the Charge, which wou'd be to rob the Pallet, making it a seventh Part instead of a Sixth; unless you would make those Parts of the Field betwixt the Pallets, less than the Pallets, that they might retain the Size, which is a Freedom that I never saw taken or allow'd by any: Besides, since as our *English* say, Ordinaries of this Kind are known by their Size, the Field must be equally divided, else they cannot readily be discern'd. 'Tis the same with our Barr and its Diminutives; for when we find a Coat divided into seven equal Parts, we blazon it three Barrs; yet tell you, the Barrs must ever contain the fifth Part of the Field, which then is impossible; nor can it be blazon'd three Clossets, because a Closset is ever the Half of a Barr, and the tenth Part of the Shield: Nor yet three Barrulets, because a Barrulet is ever the fourth Part of a Barr, and consequently the 20th of the Field: From whence it appears as reasonable to say three Faces as three Barrs, three Pales as three Pallets, three Bends as three Bendlets; nay, if we will any ways have an Eye to Uniformity, more reasonable in that it agrees with Foreigners, and hath no Variety of Terms. *Mackenzey* doth esteem the *French* Way, and use it; and if we did, I think we should do better.



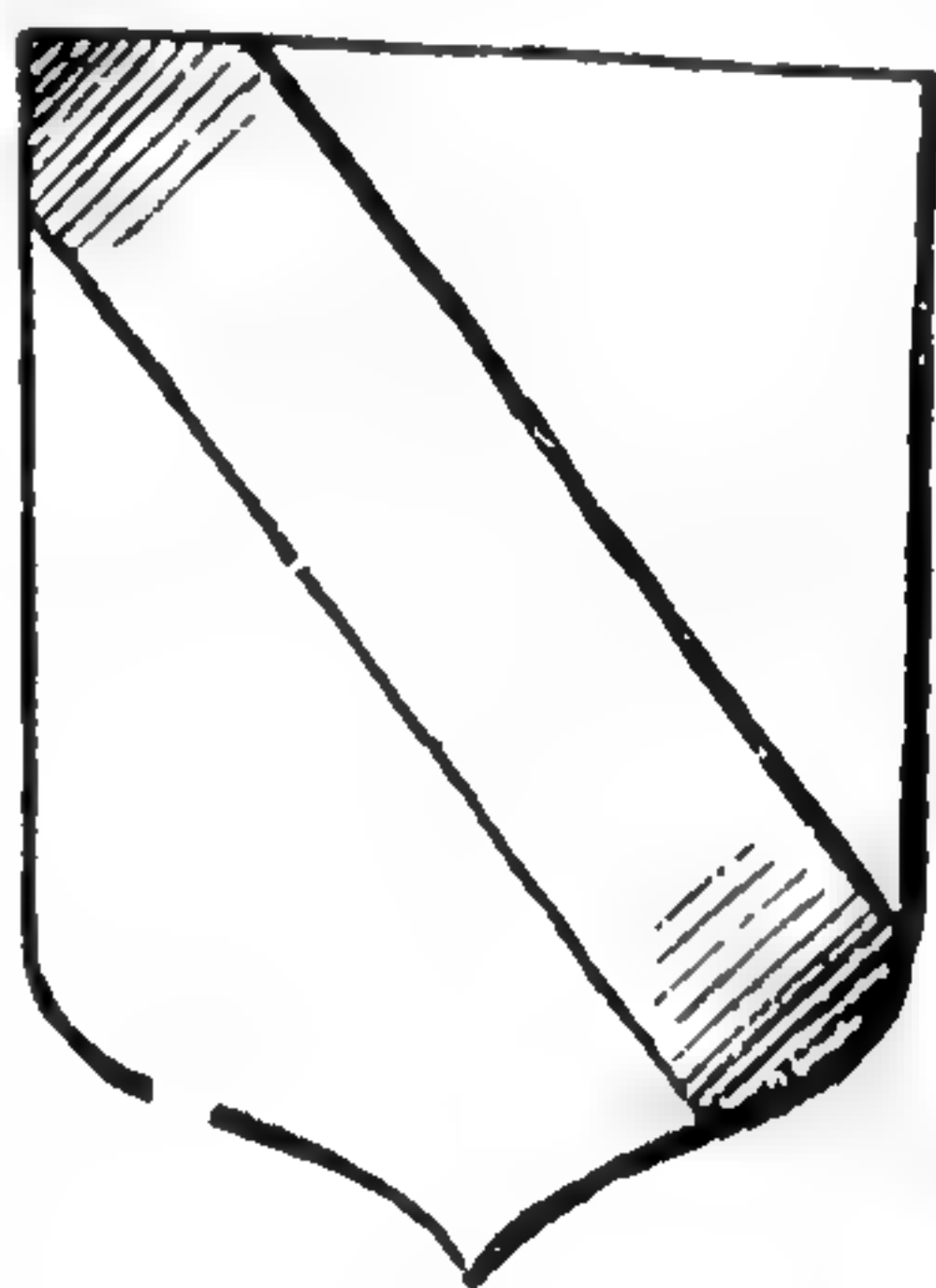
' He beareth Or, an Endorse, *Gules*. This Endorse (saith *Leigh*) is not used but when a Pale is between two of them. But Sir *John Ferne* saith, he was very confident and bold to set down such Rules of Blazon. And that an Endorse may ve-

ry well be born in any Coat-Armour between Birds, Fishes, Fowls, Beasts, &c. But then (saith he) it sheweth that the same Coat hath been sometimes two Coats of Arms, and after conjoynd within one Escutcheon, for some Mystery or Secret of Arms. And for the Approbation of such Bearing, he giveth an Instance of an Escutcheon of Pretence, or *Engisler* (so he termeth it) born over these four

' Coats, viz. of *Austria*, *Burgundy*, *Sicily*, and *Flanders*, which is, Or, an Endorse between a Lyon saliant, and an Eagle displayed, *Gules*.

This is like unto what the *French* call a *Verget*; and when they find such a Bearing on a Pale, they say a Pale charged with another little Pale or *Verget*. *Mackenzey* p. 32. c. 11. thinks *Endorse* is also an old *French* Term, and signifies to put upon the Back of any Thing, in *dorso*; (*Endossé* now signifies endorsed in *French*) and therefore Executions of Summons, are called Indorsations, because they are written on the Back of the Summons. And possibly the Signification of *Endorse* might lead *Leigh* to what he is above condemn'd for by Sir *John Ferne*, as bold.

' Now from the Pale, and the several Subdivisions thereof, let us come to the Bend, and the distinct Parts of the same. A Bend is an Ordinary consisting also of two fold Lines drawn overthwart the Escutcheon, from the dexter Chief to the sinister Base Point of the same; so that the exact Point of the dexter and sinister Corners thereof, may answer to the precise Midst of those equidistant Lines whereof the Bend is made: As in Example.



' He beareth Or, a Bend, *Sable*. Which Arms were anciently born by *Peter de Malo lacu*, or *Mawley*, a noble Baron of this Kingdom, in the Time of King *Edward* the III^d. The Bend containeth in Breadth the fifth Part of the Field, as it is uncharged; but if it be charged, then shall it

contain the third Part thereof. Of all the Ordinaries there is none divided like this, as by Example shall hereafter appear.

Or, a Bend, *Gules*, pertain'd to *Marke Cottle* of *North Tawton* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Amia*, Daughter of *Leonard Loves* of *Ugbeer* in the County of *Cornwall*, Esq; which *Marke* was eldest Son and Heir of *Tho. Cottle* of the same Place, who by his Wife *Alice*, Daughter of *Danstan Heywood* of the said Place, had Issue, besides *Marke* his eldest Son aforesaid, *William*, *Anthony*, *Christopher* and *Amias*; also *Jane*, *Mary*, and *Agnes*; *Jane* was married to *William Gilbert* of *Bovay* in the said County, Gent. and *Mary* to *John Robage* of *Chagford*, Gent.

Note, That the said **Thomas* was second Son of *John Cottle* of *Tombridge*, in the County of *Devon*, Gent. which *John* was eldest Son and Heir of *John Cottle* of the same Place, by his second Wife, he being Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *John Cottle* also of the same Place, Gent. *Grafton*, de *Devon*. M. S. fol. 65.

* Query, 3d Son, for *Grafton* in the Pedigree says, fol. ibid. that the said *John* had three Sons and three Daughters; the Sons, says he, were *Walter*, *Hugh*, and *Thomas* who there is third Son; tho' when he treats of his Marriage, &c. indeed he calls him 2d Son.

These Arms were confirmed to *Thomas Cottell* of *North Tawton*, in the County of *Devon*. Gent. by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, dated the 8th of November 1580. Anno 22 Eliz.

Wallis of *Somersetshire*; *Ermine*, a Bend, *Sable*.

Wallis of *Dorsetshire*, and of *Somersetshire* also; *Ermine*, a Bend, *Gules*. I have seen the same Coat by the Names of *Elmsted*, *Clyston*, *Apl-dorfield*, and *Barnake*.

Burne or *Bourne*; *Ermine*, a Bend, *Azure*: I have seen this Coat to the Name of *Engliff*.

Ermine, a Bend, *Vert*; by the Name of *Langley*.

Dabetto; *Ermine*, a Bend, *Sable*. The same is born by the Name of *Isley*.

Devonshire and *Somersetshire* Cottell's Coat born by *Mawbye*, *Holwell* *Carthorpe*, and to *Dauncel*.

Tetton or *Teaton*; *Or*, a Bend, a *Sable*; this belongs also to the Names of *Bonaville*, *Fossard*, *Marreley*, *Manley* (who was at *Cales* Siege) and *Gotham*; and with a Label of three Points *Argent*, to the Name of *Ryser*.

Blantone of *Lancashire*; *Argent*, a Bend, *Sable*. I find this Coat to have been born by the Names of *Hoggythe*, *Maller*, *Erswyke*, *Gotham*, *Ditton*, *Dilapole*, *Ernelle*, and *Mounceaux*.

Terrill of *Hertfordshire*; *Argent* (some give *Or*) a Bend, *Azure*. This belongs, as I find in old Ordinaries, to the Names of *Badye*, *Cheuston*, *Buffs*, or *Buset*, and *Calthorpe*.

Trentane of *Lincolnshire*; *Argent*, a Bend, *Gules*, born also by the Names of *Cheverston*, *Chenston*, and *Delaybay*. It belong'd also to *Hcyland* of *Suffolk*, and with a Label of three Points over all of the second to *Kendall* of *Bedfordshire*; yet in some Places I find their Arms to be, *Argent*, a Bend, *Vert*, which also pertains to the *Kendalls* of *Devonshire*, as in *W'eare*-Church in that County may, or, sometime since, might be seen.

Paynell of *Lincolnshire*; *Argent*, a Bend, *Sable*. This belong'd also to the Names of *St. Barbe*, *Scopham* or *Stopham*, and *Sampter*.

Swathing; *Argent*, a Bend, *Azure*. I find this Coat by the Name of *Vorney*, and with a Label of three Points over all, *Gules*, by the Name of *Hovile*.

Clyston of *Norfolk*; *Gules*, a Bend, *Ermine*. This is also by the Name of *Walwyn*, and with and without a Label of three Points, by the Name of *Refer* in *Lincolnshire*; also with a Label, by *Rye* of *Yorkshire*.

Folliot or *Fyllote* of *Norfolk*; *Gules*, a Bend, *Or*, (some say *Argent*). This belongs also to the Names of *Herman*, *Kellobery*, (who sometimes give the Bend, *Argent*) and *Marshall*.

Hanfard of *Westmorland*; *Gules*, a Bend, *Argent*, a Mullet for Difference. This Coat without the Mullet pertains to the Names of *Haward* and *Penseart*.

Carswill of *Devonshire*; *Sable*, a Bend, *Or*, over all a Label of five Points: This Coat is in *Holberton* Church.

Sable, a Bend, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Philpot*.

Carminow or *Carmeno* of *Cornwall*; *Azure*, a Bend, *Or*; the same with a Label of three Points, *Gules*, as a Difference, was the Coat of *Carmenow* of *Devonshire*, as may or might be seen in the Church of *Axminster*. Some give the Bend *Argent*. The former Coat without the Label, I find also to have been in *St. Peter's* Church in *Devonshire*. The *Scroops* of *Bolton* in the County of *York* do also give the same Coat.

Whitenhall or *Whitnall* of *Kent*; *Vert*, a Bend, *Ermine*.

Hynton; *Vert*, a Bend, *Or*. This Coat is in the Church of *Tornton*, in the County of *Devon*. Some make the Bend *Argent*.

(G) *Schan* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, a Bend, *Argent*.

Argent, a Bend, *Ermine* of three Spots is born by the Name of *John-son*, and was confirmed by *William* M. S. in Ash. Num. 874.

Flower the 7th of *May*, 1579. 21 *Queen Eliz.* to *Richard Johnson* of *Gainsbrowe* in the County of *Lincoln*, Gent. In this Blazon I follow the Patent, which makes the *Ermine* as it were a Charge, rather than the Bend a Furr.

(H) *Or*, a Bend, *Gules*; or, according to some, *Argent*, a Bend, *Gules*; the Coat of *Vau* Lord *Dirleton* of old.

(H) *Azure*, a Bend, *Argent*; the Coat of *Bisset* of *Lesindrum*.

(H) *Argent*, a Bend, *Azure*; the Coat of *Sandilands*.

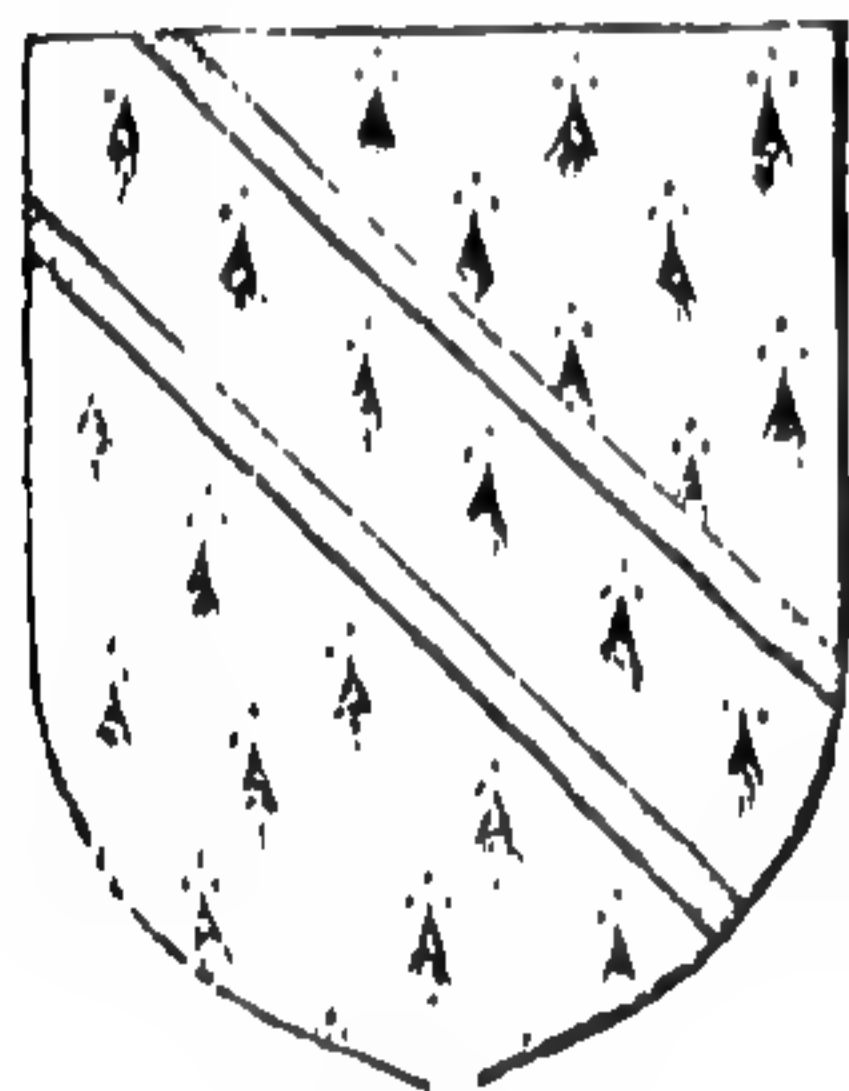
Gules, a Bend wavy, *Or*, with a Chief, *Vaire*, and a Martlet for a Difference, have been born by the Name of *Brewer*, and pertains to the Family of *Brewer* of *London*, descended out of *Somersetshire*. Vide Lib. de Lond. C. 24. in Coll. Arm.

'The Bend seemeth to have its Denomination from the French Word *Bender*, which significeth to stretch forth, because it is extended betwixt those opposite Points of the Escutcheon, viz. the dexter Chief, and the sinister Base. Yet, in ancient Rules, I find the Bend drawn somewhat Arch-wise, or after the Resemblance of the Bent of a Bow. Notwithstanding, according to some Armourists, it doth represent a Ladder set aslope on this Manner, to scale the Walls of any Castle or City, as shall be shewed hereafter, and betokeneth the Bearer to have been one of the first that mounted upon the Enemies Walls. This Bend drawn from the right Side to the Left, is called a Bend dexter; but you shall also find a Bend exactly drawn like to this on the contrary Side, having his Beginning from the left Corner of the Chief, and his Termination in the dexter Base Point of the Escutcheon, for which Cause it is named a Bend Sinister, as in Example hereafter shall illustrate. In blazoning of Bends, if the same be Dexter, you shall only say, He bears a Bend, not using the Word Dexter; but if it be drawn from the sinister Chief to the dexter Base, then you
'mull,

‘ must, in Blazon, by no means omit the Word
‘ Smulter.

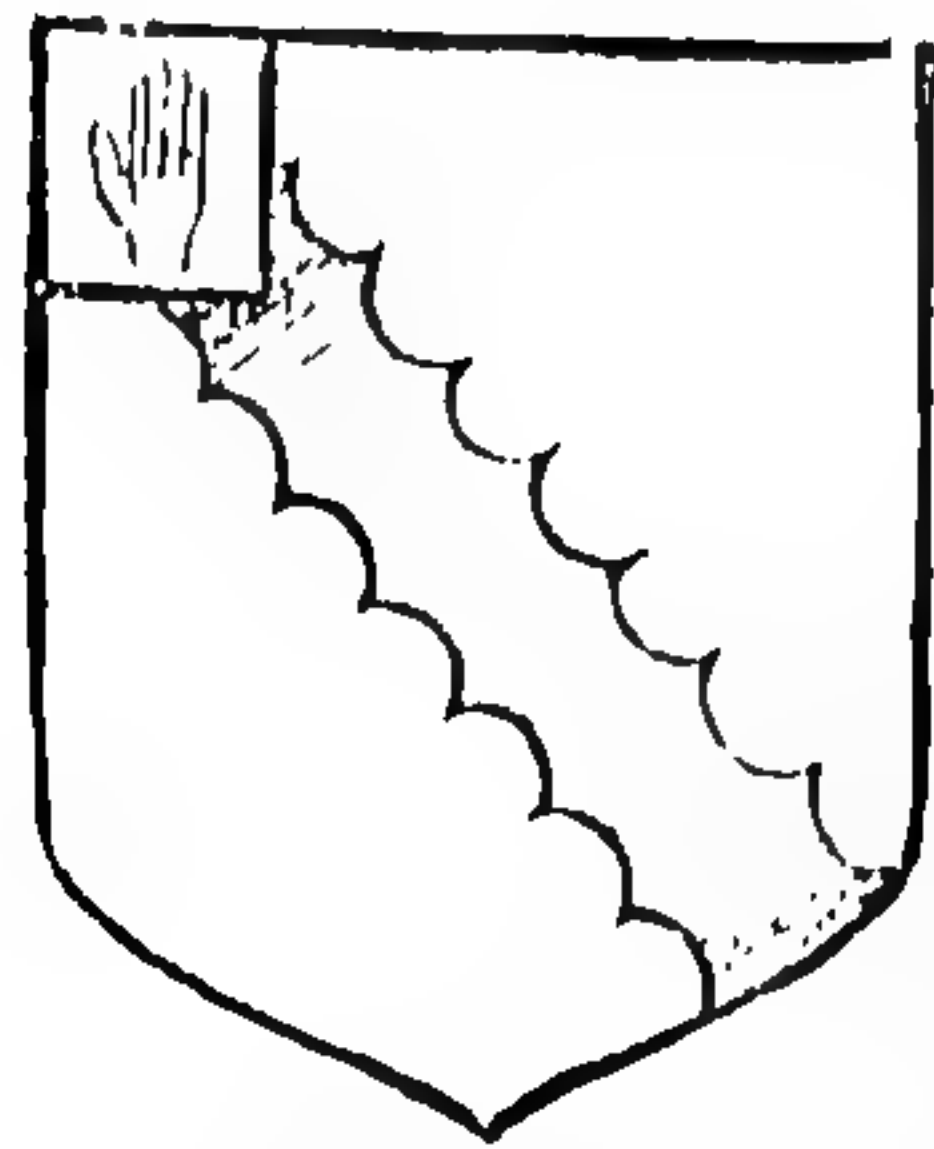
The Bend, or *Bande* as the *French* write, represents (saith *Mackenzie* p. 34. cap. 12.) the Belt of a Knight, and is call’d *Baltheus* in *Latin*; to which agrees *John Gibbon Bluemantle*, in his Introduction to *Latin* Blazon, and in *Italian*, *Benda* or *Cingulo*. It is born of different Colours and in different Forms by sundry Nations; for the *French* wear their Sword-belt as a Bend; the *Germans* as a *Fajce* about their Middle. The *French* (saith *Mackenzie*) wear their Bend White; the *Spaniard*, Red; the *English*, *Scots*, and *Danes*, Blue; the *Barbarians*, Black: And such *French*, adds he, as wear a Bend in their Arms with us, wear it generally White, to shew their Origine.

‘ Note, That the Bend, and diverse other Ordinaries following, are subject to Exemption or voiding. Voiding (as earst we shewed) is the Exemption of some Part of the inward Substance of Things voidable, by occasion whereof the Field is transparent through the Charge, leaving only the outward Edges, bearing the Colour and Quantity of the Charge, as appeareth in this next Escutcheon.



‘ He beareth *Ermine*,
‘ a Bend voided, *Gules*,
‘ by the Name of *Ireton*.
‘ Note, That if the void
‘ Part of the Bend were
‘ of a different Metal, Colour, or Furr, from the Field, then should you term the same, a Bend bordured, *Gules*, (accord-

‘ ing to the Opinion of some Armourists :) But I am of Opinion that it were better blazoned, a Bend of such and such a Metal, Colour, or Furr edged. For this Difference do I put between them, that when it is blazoned edged, it must be understood to be an Edge or Hem, running along the Sides only; but if it were termed in Blazon bordured, then it must be conceived that the Bend is invironed round, as well the Ends as the Edges.



‘ The Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Suffex*, Viscount *Fitzwater*, Lord of *Egremont*, *Burnell* and *Botatoart*, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, beareth *Argent*, a Bend engrail'd *Sable*, with the Arms of *Ulster*.

‘ It was the paternal Coat-Armour of Sir *Francis Radclyffe* of *Dilston* in *Northumberland*, Baronet. He is made, by the late Editor, to be of my Lord *Suffex*'s Family aforesaid.

Argent, a Bend engrail'd, and in Chief sinister, a Mullet *Sable*, was the Coat of *Samuel Radcliffe*, D. D. and Principal of *Brasnose* Colledge, who dy'd the 26th of *June* 1648, and was buried in the Middle of *St. Mary's* Chancel, S. P. a great Benefactor to his Colledge. Vide *A. Wood's Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 1. p. 302. 395, 396. 404. and lib. 2. p. 215. col. 2. 225. col. 2.

M. S. of Ant.
& Wood's Remarks de
Com. Oxon.

The same as before, only a Martlet on the Mullet *Argent* for Difference, was the Coat of *Samuel Radcliffe*, M. A. of *Brasnose*, who dy'd the 20th of *December*, 1649. Aged 30, and was buried in *Holywell* Church-yard, near the Church-door. He was the Son of *John Radcliff* of *Chester*, Gent. and married the Daughter of *Thomas Holt*, a *Torkshire* Man, and Architect or Builder of the new Shools in *Oxon*, but had no Issue by her: She was afterwards married to *William Whelpdale*, but bare him no Child. These Arms are on his Monument in *Holywell* Church-yard.

(G) *Gamak* of *Clerkenhalls* in *Scotland*; *Gules*, a Bend engrail'd, *Argent*.

(B) *Gules*, a Bend engrail'd, *Argent*, the Coat of *Fenton* of that Ilk.

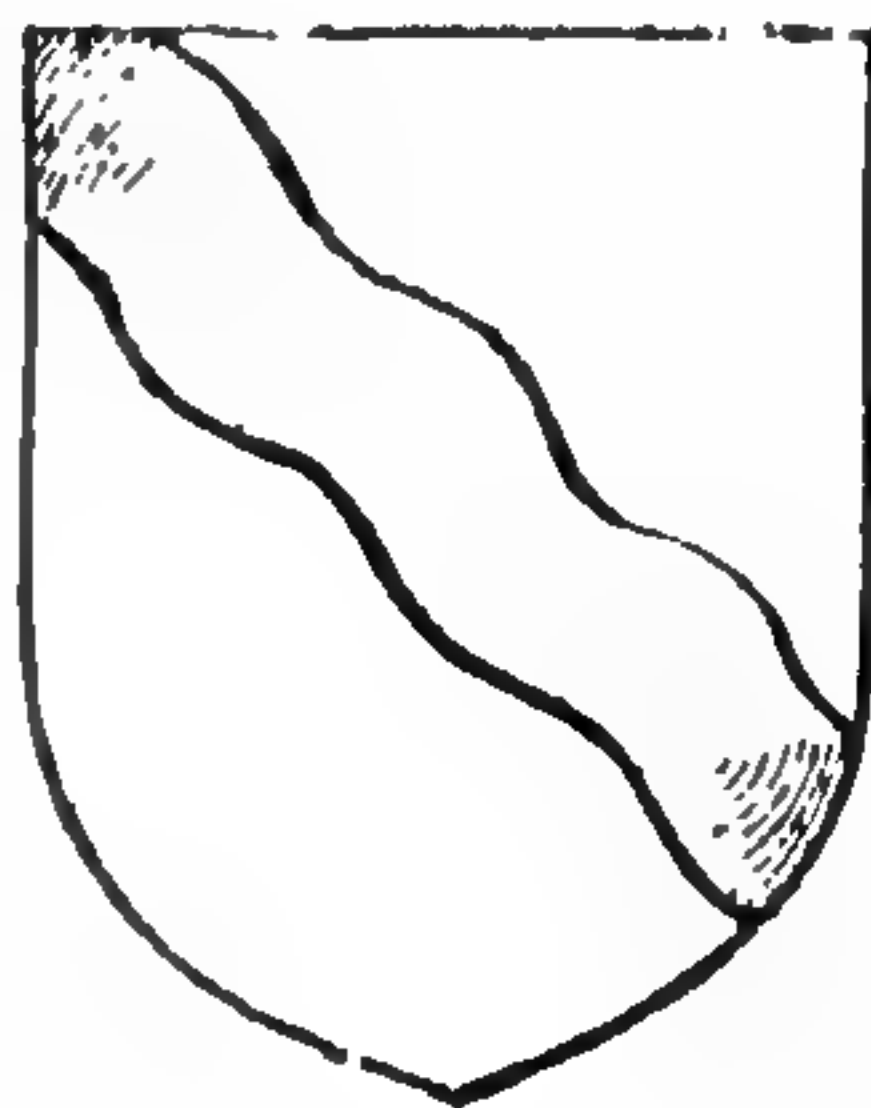
Ermine, a Bend indented, *Sable*, was the Bearing of *John West*, Gent. Son of *John West* of *Hampton Poyle*, in *Com. Oxon.* Gent. who married

M. S. of Ant.
& Wood's Remarks de
Com. Oxon.

Catharine, Daughter of *Richard Seaman*, late of *Paynwick* in the County of *Gloucester*, Gent. by *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter of *Martin Wright* lately Alderman of *Oxon*.

‘ *Argent*, a Bend engrailed, *Gules*, is the paternal Coat-Armour of that ancient Family of the *Colepeppers* of *Kent*; the Chief of which is the Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Colepepper*, Baron of *Thornsway*, now residing at *Leeds-Castle* in the said County. This Coat also appertaineth to Sir *Thomas Colepepper* of *Preston-Hall* in *Aylesford*, in the said County, Baronet.

‘ This Ordinary is composed of diverse other of the Forms of Lines before-mentioned, as sundry other of the Ordinaries are, as by these next, and other subsequent Examples in their due Places shall appear.



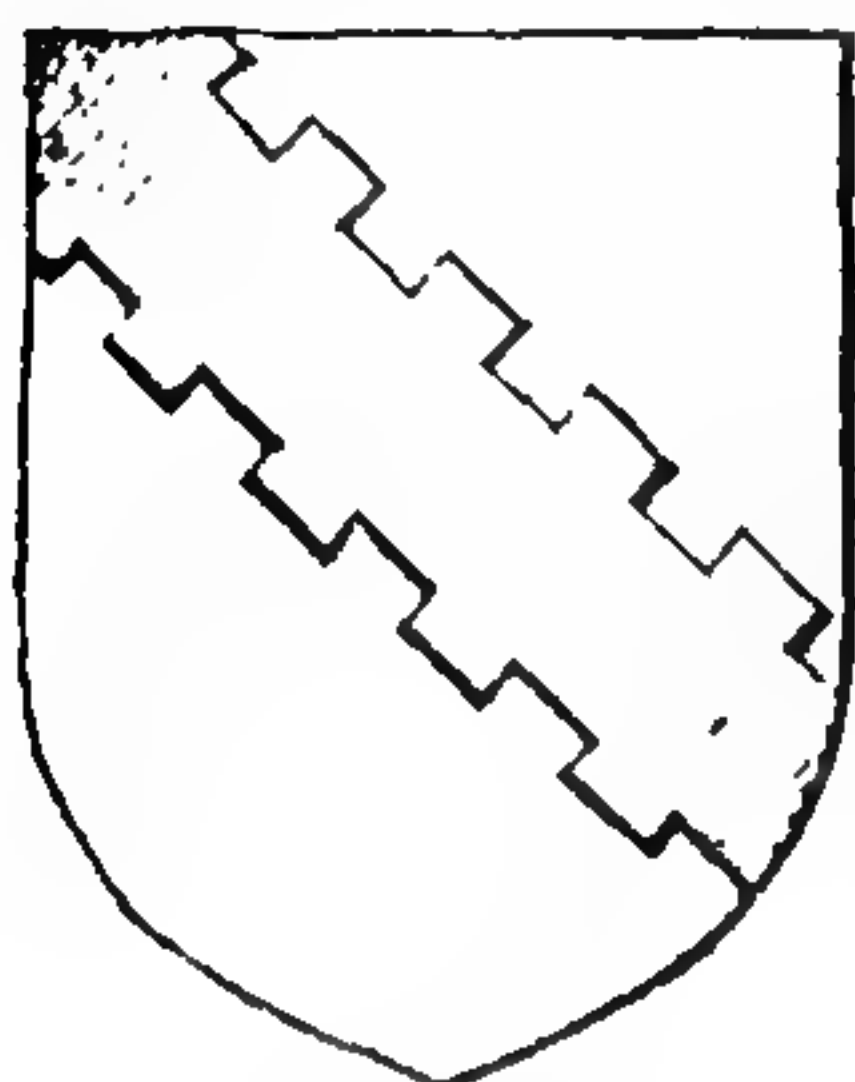
‘ He beareth *Argent*, a Bend wavy, *Sable*. This Coat-Armour pertaineth to *Henry Wallop* of *Par-leigh-wallop* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; This is term'd a Bend Undé, (say some) of the *Latin* Word *Unda*, which signifies a Wave or Sourage

of the Sea, raised by some turbulent Flaw of Wind and Tempest; or by reason of the Opposition and Encountering of some other Current. But I rather think, as I said before, it is called *Undé* from the *French* Word *Undé*, which signifies waved, and which the *French*, whom

we imitate, use to express this Line, they indeed might use it in their Tongue from the *Latin*.

This Family, as I observ'd in my Introduction, took its Denomination from the River *Wallop*, which induc'd them to carry a Wallop, or swelling Wave for their Arms.

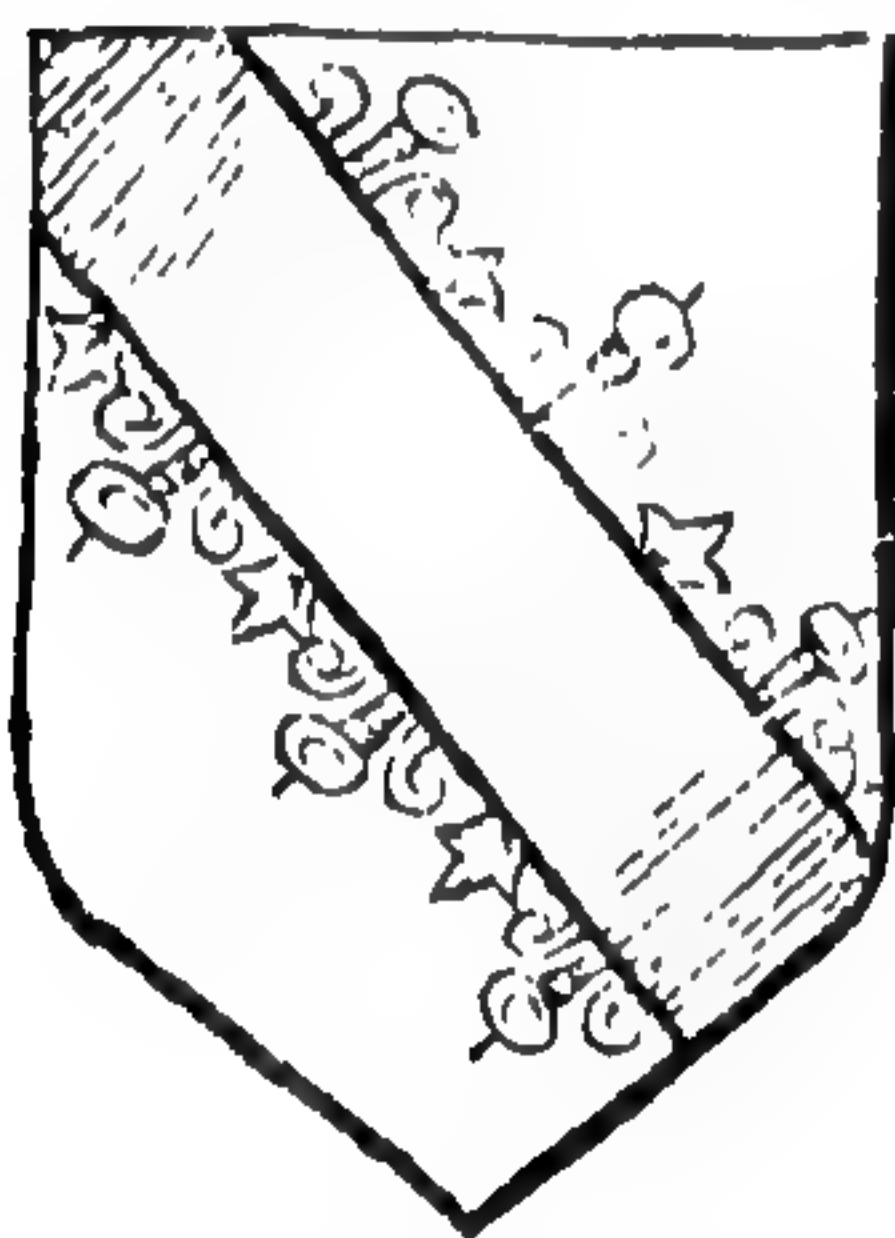
Azure, a Bend wavy, *Argent*, is the Coat pertaining to the Name of *Swale*, and was declar'd to belong to *Francis Swale of South Stainly, Esq;* by *Richard St. George, Norroy*.



' He beareth *Azure*, a
' Bend Crenelle, *Argent*, by
' the Name of *Walleyes*.
' What *Crenellé* is, I have
' before shewn. After this
' Manner, Soldiers, in de-
' fault of Scaling Ladders,
' used to nick or score a
' Piece of Timber with
' their Swords (for Want

' of better Tools) and so found Means to ascend
' the Walls, and surprize the Enemies.

This the *French* sometimes term *Breteffée*, as in the Coat of *Scarron, d'Azure à la Bande Breteffée d'Or*. Baron l'Art Heraldique, p. 48.



' He beareth *Sable*, a
' Bend flory, *Argent*, by
' the Name of *Highlord*,
' of *Micham* in *Surry*, Gent.

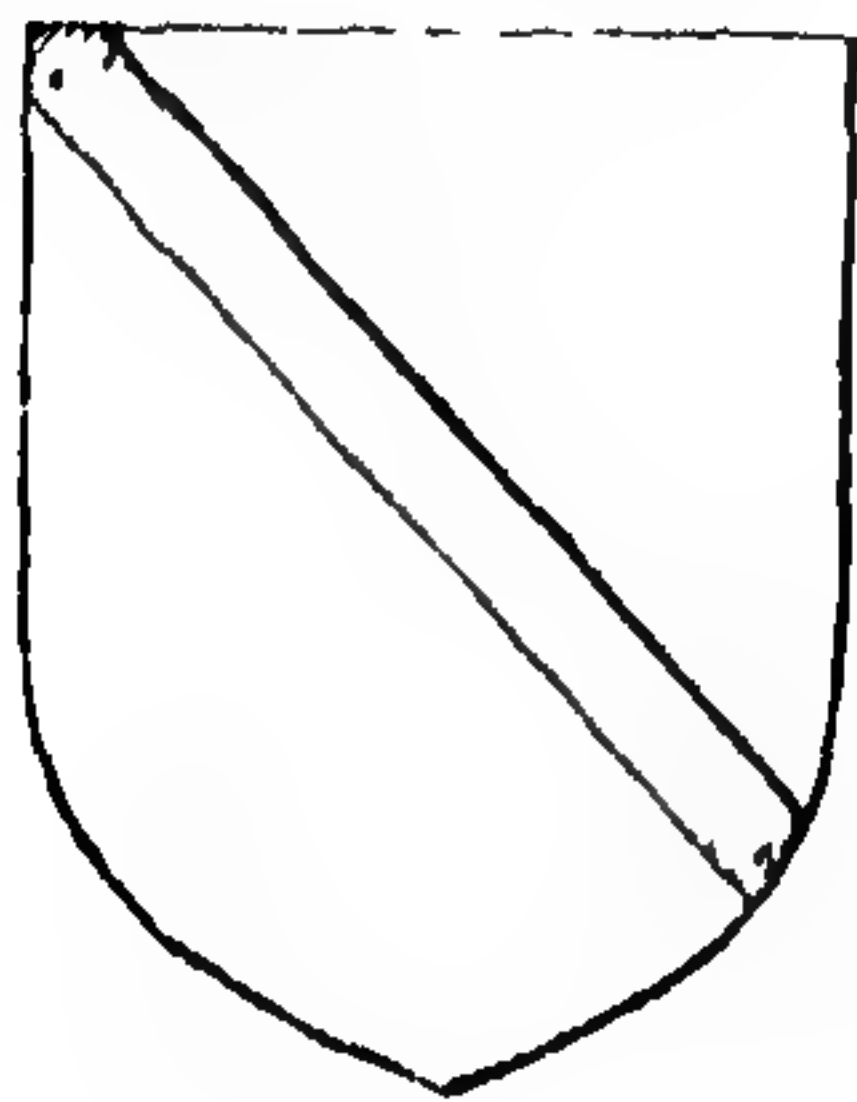
This Coat was allow'd by Patent under the Hand of Sir *William Segar*, Garter, May the 26th, 1630, 5th of King *Charles I.* to *John Hellard* alias *High-*

lord and *Zachary* his Brother, both of *London*, Merchants, Sons of *John Hellard* alias *Highlord* of the same City, Merchant, who was the Son of *William Hellard* of *Woodbury* in the County of *Devon*, Gent.

' The Parts of } Such as are deduced from it.
' a Bend are } Bendelet.

' Such as are derived from a } Half.
' Bend, do contain } Less than half.

' That which containeth half the Bend is call'd a Garter, whereof you have here an Example in this Escutcheon.

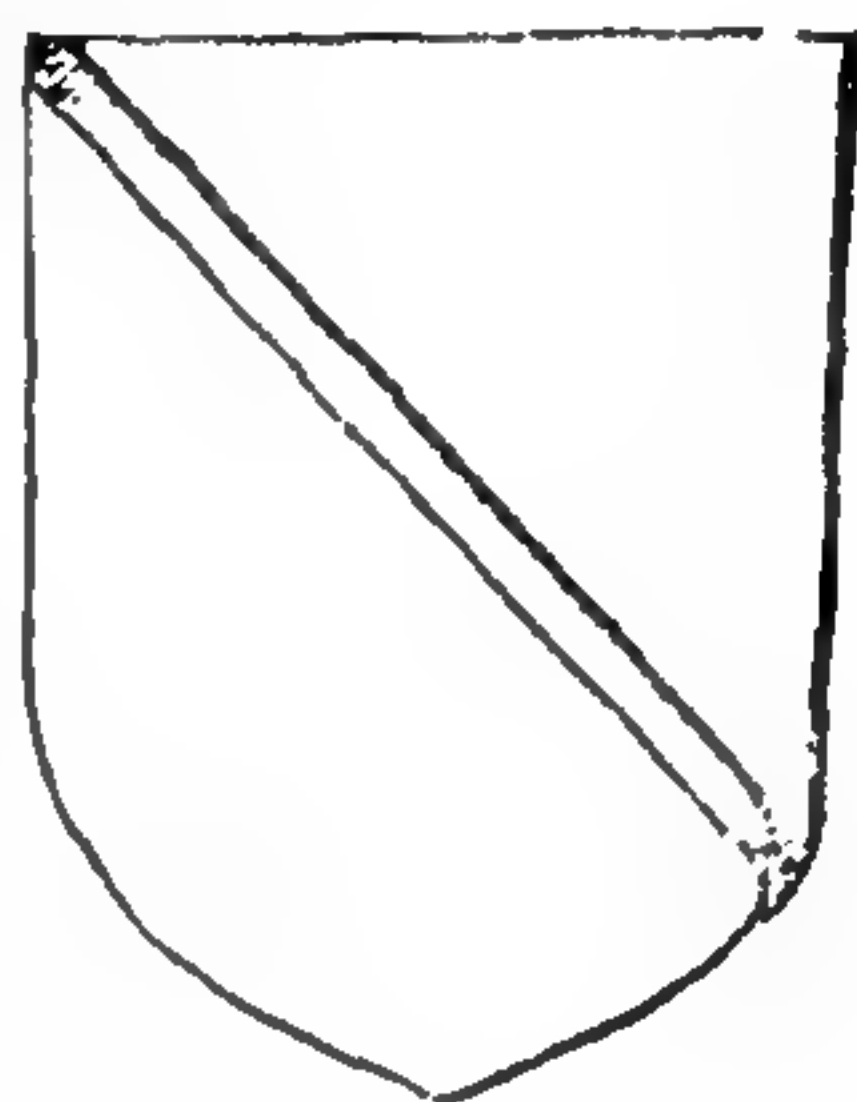


' He beareth *Or*, a Gar-
' tier, *Gules*. This is deriv-
' ed either from the *French*
' Word, *Jartier*, or else
' from the *Norman* Word,
' *Gartier*, both which are
' the same that we call
' in *English*, a Garter,
' the Form whereof this
' Charge doth represent.

' It is a Name of honourable esteem in *English*
' Heraldry, and it gave beginning to the most
' renowned Order of Knighthood, of which
' Colledge and Society have been more Kings
' and Princes, and princely Peers, than of all
' the knightly Orders besides in *Christendom*.
' This containeth half the Bend in bigness.

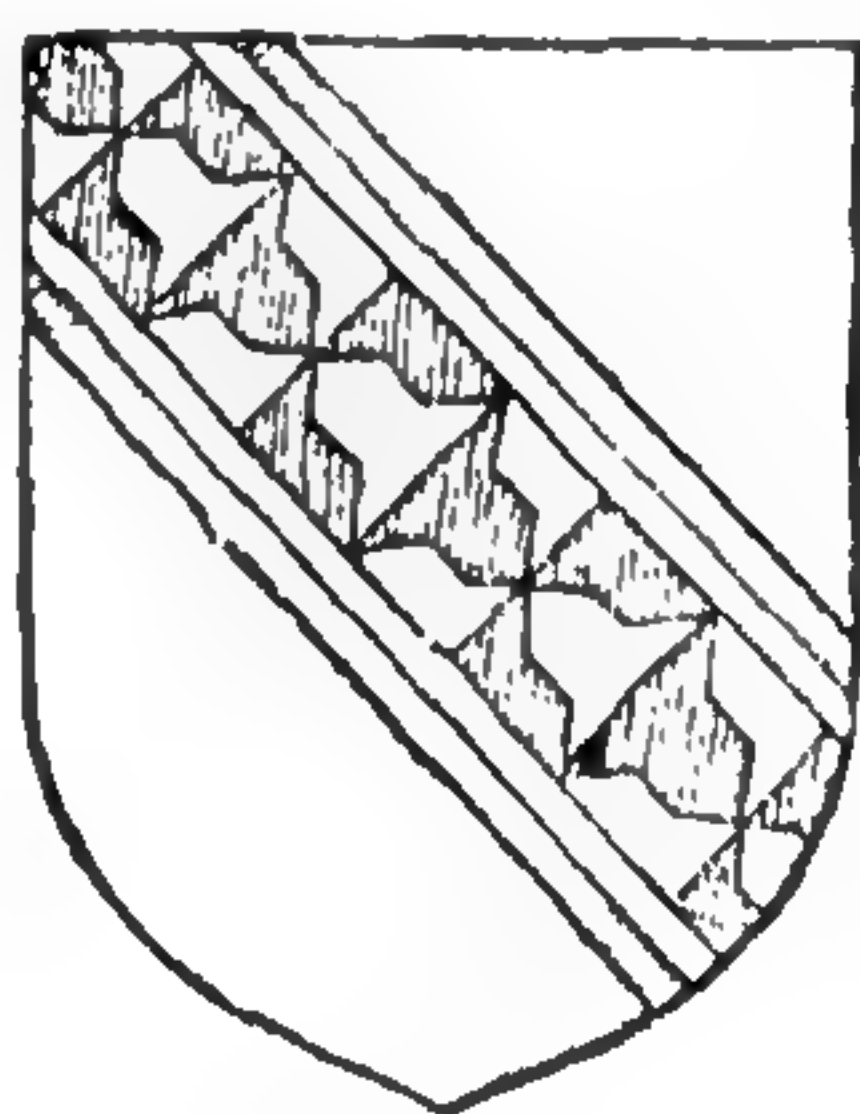
' Such as do contain less than } Cost.
' half the Bend, are } Riband.

' Both which are exemplified in these next Escutcheons.



' The Field is *Gules*, a
' Cost, *Or*. The Content
' of this is the fourth Part
' of the Bend, and half
' the Garter, and is some-
' times called a *Cotise*,
' and also a *Battoon* (as
' *Leigh* noteth): But *Bara*
' maketh a *Cotise* and the
' *Battoon* two distinct

' Things. The Word *Cost* or *Cotise* is derived
' from the *Latin* Word *Costa*, which signifieth a
' Rib, either of Man or Beast. And *Farnesius*
' saith, *Coste à custodiendo sunt dictæ*, *Farn. l. 45.*
' When one of these is born alone, as in this Es-
' cutcheon, then shall you term it in Blazon a
' *Cost*; but if they be born by Couples in any
' Coat (which is never, saith *Leigh*, but when a
' Bend is placed between two of them) then you
' may name them *Cotises*: As in Example.



' He beareth *Or*, a Bend,
' *Verrey*, between two Co-
' tises or Costs, *Gules*. This
' Coat pertaineth to Sir *Ed-*
' *mund Bowyer* of *Camber-*
' *well*, in the County of
' *Surry*, Knight. Not
' unfitly are these so term-
' ed *Costs* or *Cotises*, in
' respect they are placed

' upon each Side of the Bend, and do inclose
' the same, as the Ribs of Man, or of Beast,
' do bound and defend their Intrails. Con-
' cerning such Charges or Fields composed of
' *Verrey*, I refer you (for the Avoiding of need-
' less Repetition) to the Rules before deli-
' vered.

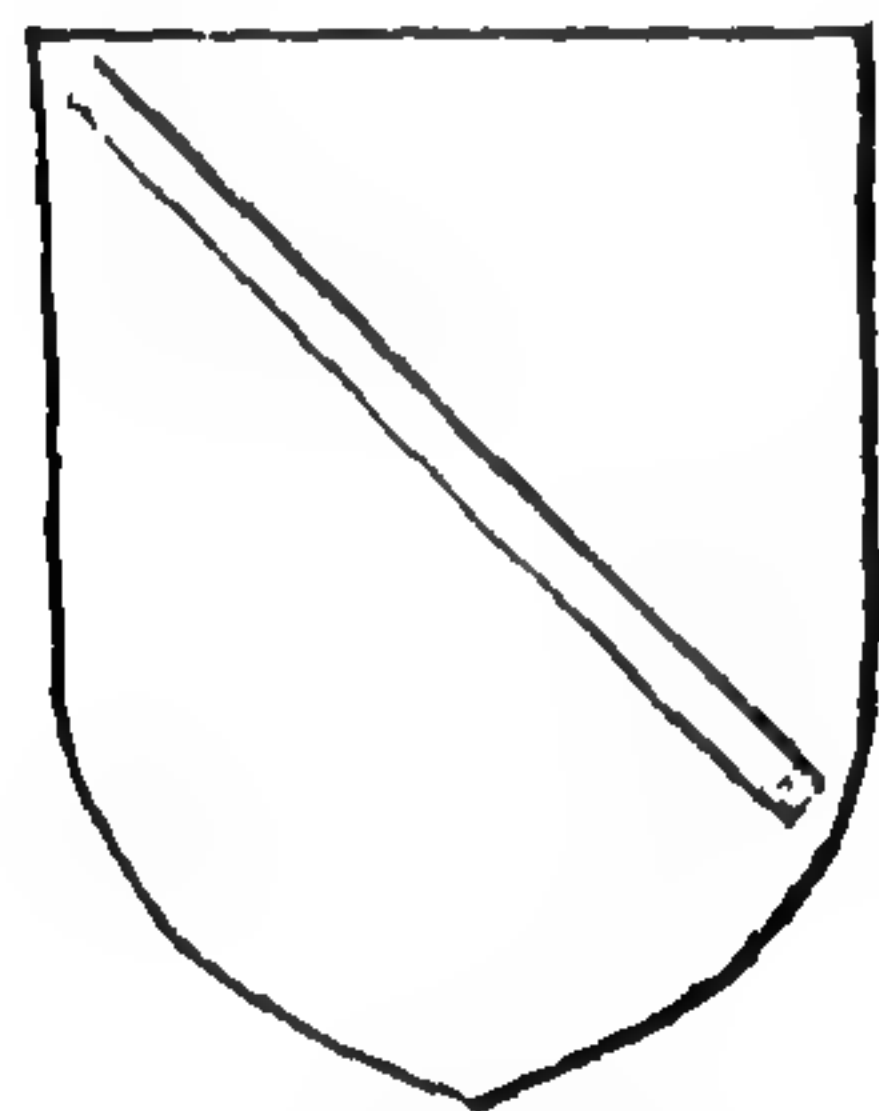
Some have highly condemn'd *Leigh* for this his Assertion: But I must crave leave to alledge he has much Reason on his Side in affirming, That *Cotises* ought never to be born, unless a Bend is between. For the *Marshams* of *Horn-*
place in the County of *Kent*, whose Coat for the generality is erroneously blazon'd *Or*, a *Lyon* passant, *Gules*, between two *Cotises Azure*, carry Bendlets not *Cotises*. And the *Browns*, Viscounts *Montacute*, whose Coat for the most Part is ignorantly blazon'd three *Lyons* passant double cottised, or between four *Cotises*, carry
not

not Cottises, but two Gemells in Bend, between which are their Lyons. Nor did I ever see Cottises born in *England* by themselves: Though in *Baron's l'Art Heraldique*, he gives them to the Number of Eight, and under: Yet, in my Opinion, that Advocate is out: He should not term them Cottises; but little Bends, Ribbands, or any other Name; seeing a Cottise, in the Signification of the very Word, implies somewhat upon the Side of another, ribbing or hemming it in as it were, which in his Coat doth not appear.

I have observ'd but two Instances of Cottises in *Mackenzys* Work, and in both they are join'd to the Edge of the Bend: But whether therein his Engraver did err; or whether he keeps so close to the Signification of *Cotte*, as to make them the Sides or Ribs of the Bend, I know not; if he doth, I must crave Leave to say, I think him in an Error; as well for that he differs from all others, as that when the Bend and Cottises are but of one Colour, they cannot be discern'd, without some unnatural Line, as one of his Instances is, *viz.* *Argent*, a Bend cottised, *Sable*, &c. where 'tis impossible to discern the Cottises, unless some Line of Partition be made with White, Red, or some unnatural Colour. This Instance is in his Plate to *cap.* 12. *p.* 35. The other in his Plate of Birds, *p.* 58.

This Coat, had my Method been strictly follow'd, should have been among mix'd Ordinaries; but, for the Controversy sake, 'tis introduced here.

'Note, That as well the Subdivisions of Ordinaries, as the Ordinaries themselves, are formed of the several Sorts of Lines before expressed, as may be gathered out of *Upton*, whose Opinion you shall hear when we come to speak of Battoons.

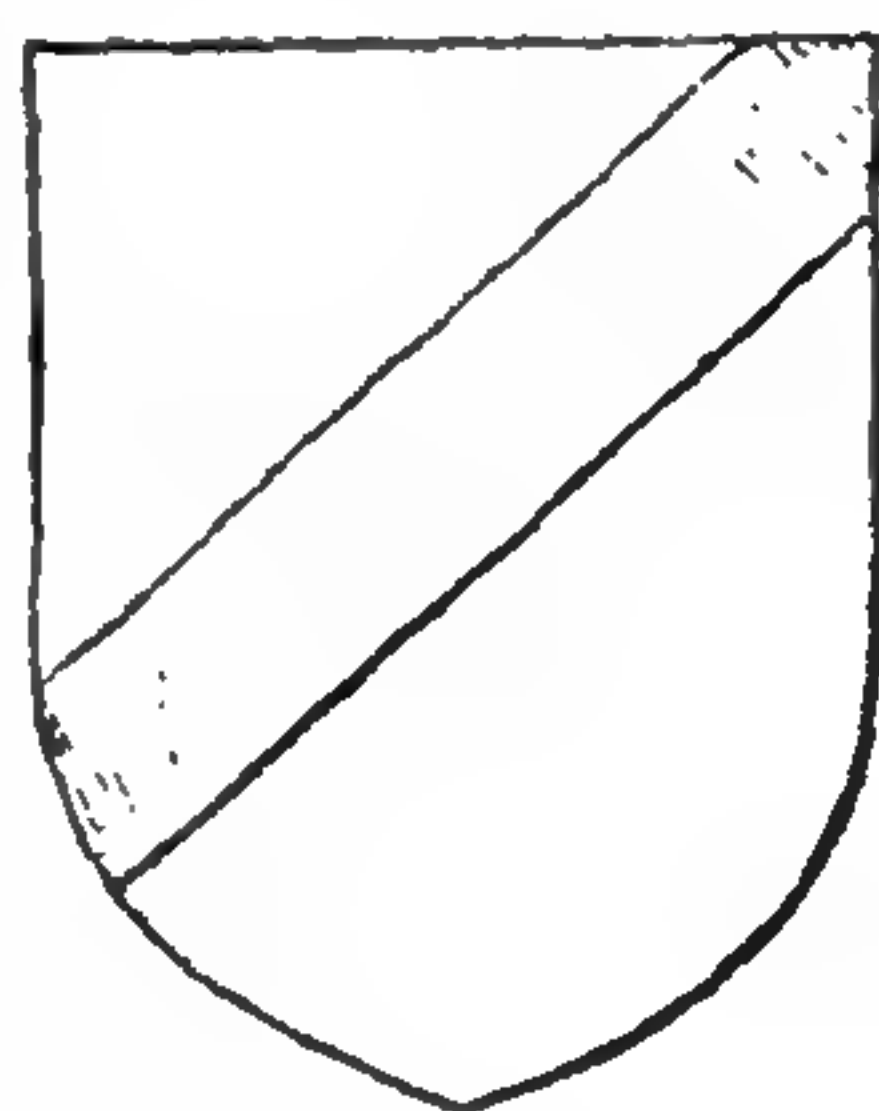


'He beareth *Or*, a Ribband, *Gules*. This is that other Subdivision that is derived from a Bend, and doth contain the eighth Part thereof. The Name accordeth well with the Form and Quantity of the same, in that it is long and narrow, which is the right Shape of a Ribband.'

These Diminutives *Sir George Mackenzys*, *p.* 34. *cap.* 12. justly terms Fancies of our *English* Heraldry. For the *French*, whom we imitate, use them not; they call all Diminutives of the Bend *Cottisé*: And if there be more or less than six Bends in one Shield, they express the Number as in the Coat of *Budes des Portes* set forth by *Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique*, which he blazons *d'Azur à trois Bandes d'Or*. And though this in a general Sense, may differ from their afore-said Rule, That all their honourable Pieces

should contain a third Part of the Field: Yet, supposing, (as I hinted before,) to be observ'd only when they are singly born, it doth not. And we who have labour'd to make so many Diminutives to our Ordinaries, cannot avoid Digressions of that Nature; nay, we make more than they in the Rules to those very Diminutives.

'Thus much may suffice touching the Bend dexter, and the Subdivision thereof: Let us now consider the Bend sinister, and how the same is subdivided. A Bend sinister is an Ordinary consisting of a two fold Line, drawn traverse the Escutcheon, from the sinister Chief Corner to the dexter Base Point; and differeth (as we said) from the dexter Bend only in this, that it is placed on the opposite Part of the Escutcheon: As in Example.



'He beareth *Argent*, a Bend sinister, *Vert*. This is a Term to which the *French* are unacquainted, who call this Ordinary a Barr: And some Authors, as *Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique*, *p.* 29. observes, *Contrebande* which, in my Opinion, is a much properer Name than the former; for as *Banae* or Bend is universally understood to express a Bend dexter; so *Contrebande* shews as plain the reverse in a Bend sinister, which Barr I think doth not to any but themselves.

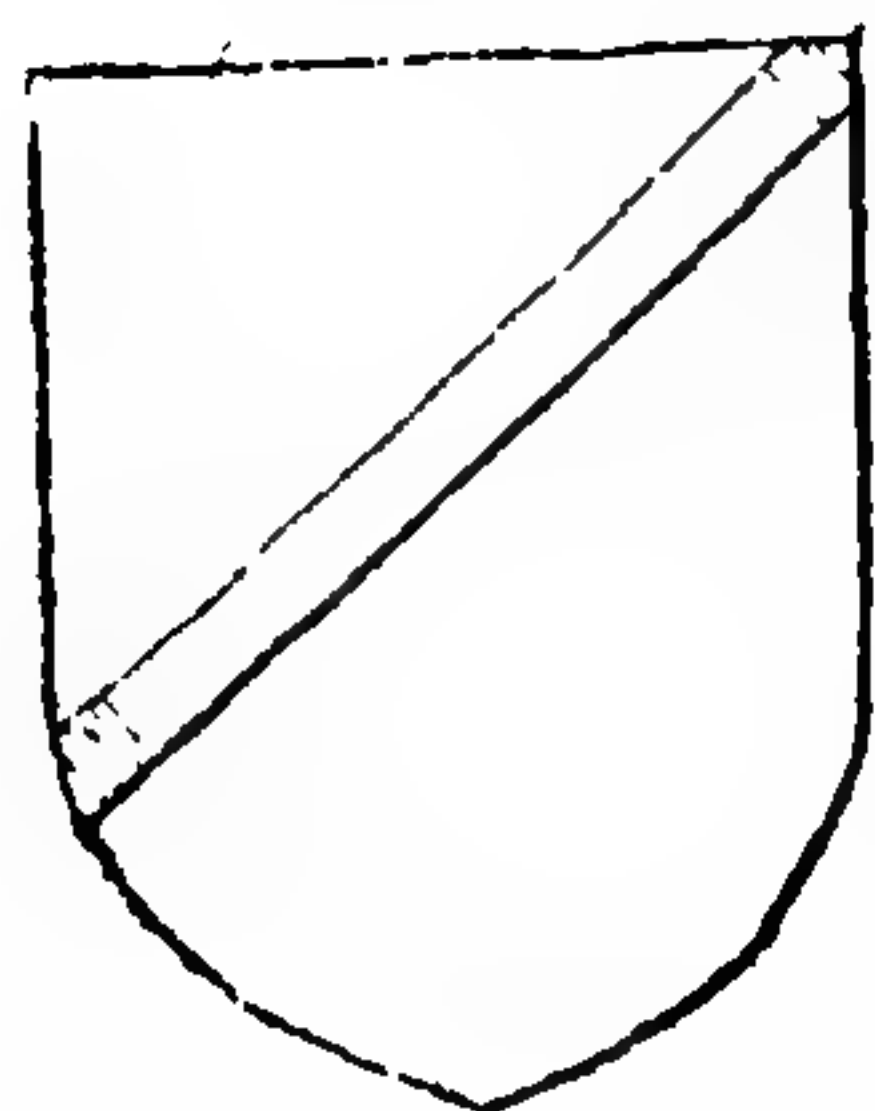
Mackenzys finds the Bend sinister to be seldom born in *Scotland*; and, I may say, it is also very seldom us'd in *England*.

'You may, perhaps, sometimes find this Bend born jointly with the Bend dexter in one Escutcheon, which, to look upon, are much like unto a *Saltire*. In Coats of such Bearing, you must carefully observe which of them lieth next to the Field, and that must be first named. And this Rule holdeth not alone herein, but also in all other Coat-Armours formed of divers Charges, whereof the one lieth nearer to the Field than the other, according to the sixth Rule of Blazon formerly given.

'The Bend sinister is subdivided into a Scarp. Battoon.

'The Bend sinister is subdivided into a Scarp. Battoon.

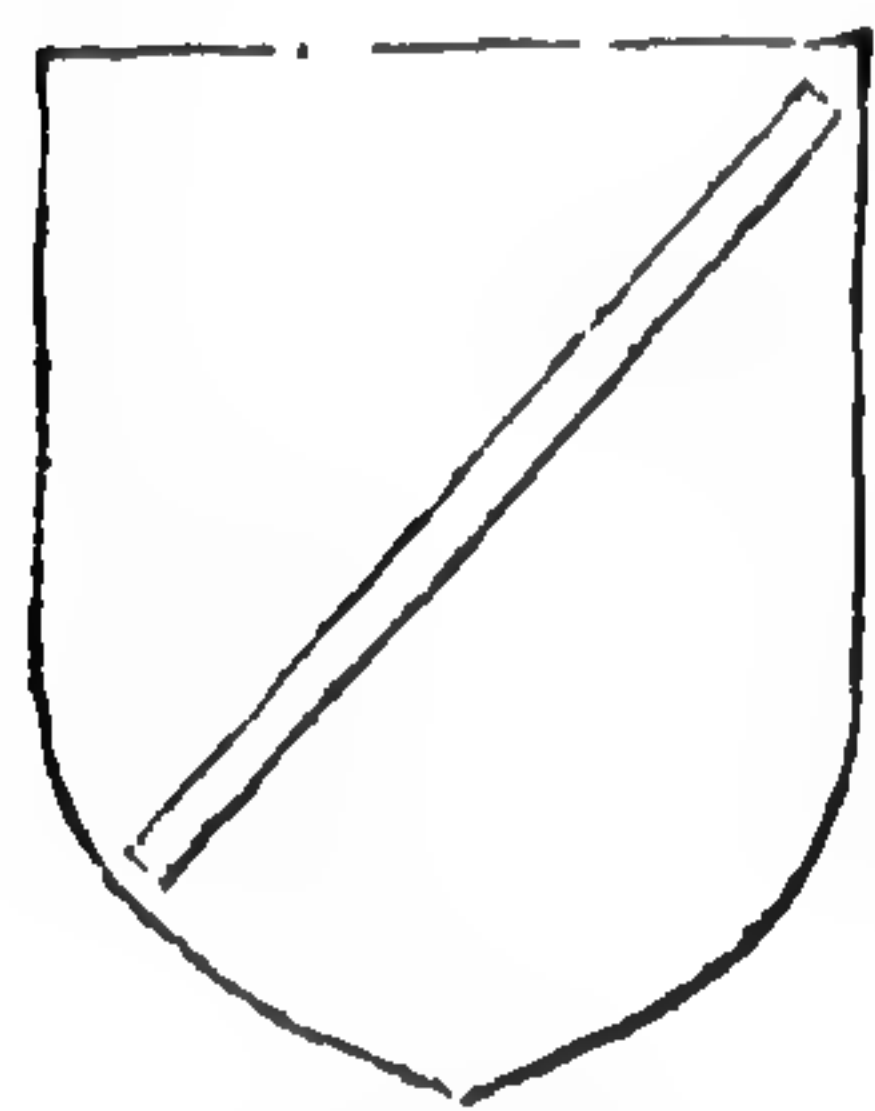
'A Scarp (as *Leigh* noteth) is that Kind of Ornament (much in Use with Commanders in the Field) which we do usually call a Scarf, as may be gathered by the Derivation thereof from the *French* Word, *Escarpe*, signifying that Ornament which usually is worn by martial Men after the same manner from the left Shoulder overthwart the Body, and so under the Arm on the right Side: As in Example.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, a
‘ *Scarp*, *Azure*. You need
‘ not in blazon thereof
‘ make any mention of
‘ this Word *Sinister*, be-
‘ cause it is never born
‘ otherwise than thus.’
But the *French* have no
such Word as *Scarpe*; they
call this Kind of Bearing

contre Cottice: And if any Thing should be
call’d a *Scarpe*, *Mackenzey* thinks, p. 35. c. 12.
that it shou’d be the *Bend*; not its diminutive:
For it looks (says he) likest to a *Scarf*; and a
Bend in *English*, is sometimes *un escarpe* in the
French, or a *Scarf*.

‘ Notwithstanding this Charge hath some
‘ Resemblance of the common Note of Illegiti-
‘ mation: Yet, is it not the same; neither hath
‘ it any such Signification; for that it agreeth
‘ not with the Content thereof, nor with the
‘ Manner of Bearing the same, as is plain by
‘ this next Escutcheon.



‘ He beareth *Or*, a Bat-
‘ toon, *Gules*. This Word
‘ is derived from the *French*
‘ Word *Baston*, which sig-
‘ nifieth a Wand or Cud-
‘ gel. The *Frenchmen* do
‘ usually bear their Bat-
‘ toon (as it were) coup-
‘ ed after this Manner;
‘ whereof I do better al-

‘ low, than of that Form which is commonly
‘ used among us in *England*, because the same
‘ being so born, doth better resemble the Shape
‘ or Form of a Cudgel or Battoon. And tho’
‘ this hath the Form and Quantity of a Coat,
‘ yet it differeth from the same, in that the Coat
‘ is extended to the Extremities of the Escu-
‘ tcheon, whereas the Battoon shall be coup-
‘ ed, and touch no Part of the same, as by this Es-
‘ cutcheon appeareth.

Some Lawyers, saith *Mackenzey*, p. 76. c. 22.
call this Figure *Barra sive Baculum*, *Sintag. jur.*
cap. 6. num. 6. lib. 45. Some *Tinea lutea*, *Hopping.*
Some *linea*, *Tepat.* cap. 5. Some call it *divisé*
Mar. quest. 1140. The *Germans* call it *Strich*,
and *Bachovius* most improperly *Tignum*, which
signifies a *Chevron*.

‘ This is the proper and most usual Note of
‘ Illegitimation (perhaps for the Affinity be-
‘ twixt Baston and Bastards; or else for that
‘ Bastards lost the Priviledge of Freeman, and
‘ so were subject to the servile Stroke) and it
‘ containeth the fourth Part of the *Bend* lini-
‘ ster; and being thus born, differeth from all
‘ the Subdivisions of the Ordinaries before ma-
‘ nifested sufficiently, what conformity soever
‘ any of them may seem to have therewith.
‘ This Mark was devised both to restrain Men
‘ truly generous, from the filthy Stain of this

‘ base (but common) Sin, when they consider,
‘ that such Accusation to themselves, and Shame
‘ to their Issue, shall never be severed from their
‘ Coat-Armour, which should be the Blazon of
‘ their Honour. For let the spurious Birth have
‘ never so noble a Father, yet he is Base-born;
‘ and Base will be ever the first Syllable in a Ba-
‘ stard’s Name, till by his own Vertues he hath
‘ washed off the Stains of his Father’s Vice, as
‘ many high Spirits have done; who though so
‘ born, have attained to the highest Pitch of
‘ Glory. Every Bastard may have his Battoon
‘ of what Colour he will, but not of Metal,
‘ which is for the Bastards of Princes. At the
‘ first, Bastards were prohibited to bear the
‘ Arms of their reputed Fathers. Then (saith
‘ Sir *John Ferne* in his *Glory of Generosity*) they
‘ did since obtain a Toleration from Sovereigns
‘ and Kings, to be made Legitimate, and to be
‘ matriculated by the King’s Grant, as Children
‘ lawfully born: Which Grant did enable them
‘ to be capable of many Immunities and Prero-
‘ gatives which others lawfully begotten do en-
‘ joy: And so by such Legitimation they are dis-
‘ charged of all those Dishonours which in for-
‘ mer Time they were subject unto; and were
‘ acquitted from the Stain of their Bastardy, Ex-
‘ cepto quod ex tali legitimatione non admitteran-
‘ tur ad Jura Sanguinis cum aliis Filiis: Except
‘ only, that they had not the Right of Blood
‘ and Inheritance thereby.

‘ By Pretence of these Legitimations, they
‘ bear the Coat-Armour of their reputed Ance-
‘ stors, with a Sign of Bastardy, now commonly
‘ known to every Man, by reason of frequent
‘ Use: Which Mark (as some do hold) neither
‘ they nor their Children shall ever remove or
‘ lay aside, *Ne sordes per errorem inter precipuos*
‘ *reputentur*; lest the Fruits of Lust should, by
‘ Error gain the Estimation of Generosity.

‘ *Upton* calleth this Baston or Battoon, a Fis-
‘ sure, and making mention of the variable
‘ Forms thereof, saith, *Istæ Fissuræ tot modis va-*
‘ *riantur, quod modis sunt bende*: These Fissures
‘ have as many Varieties of Forms as the Bends
‘ have.

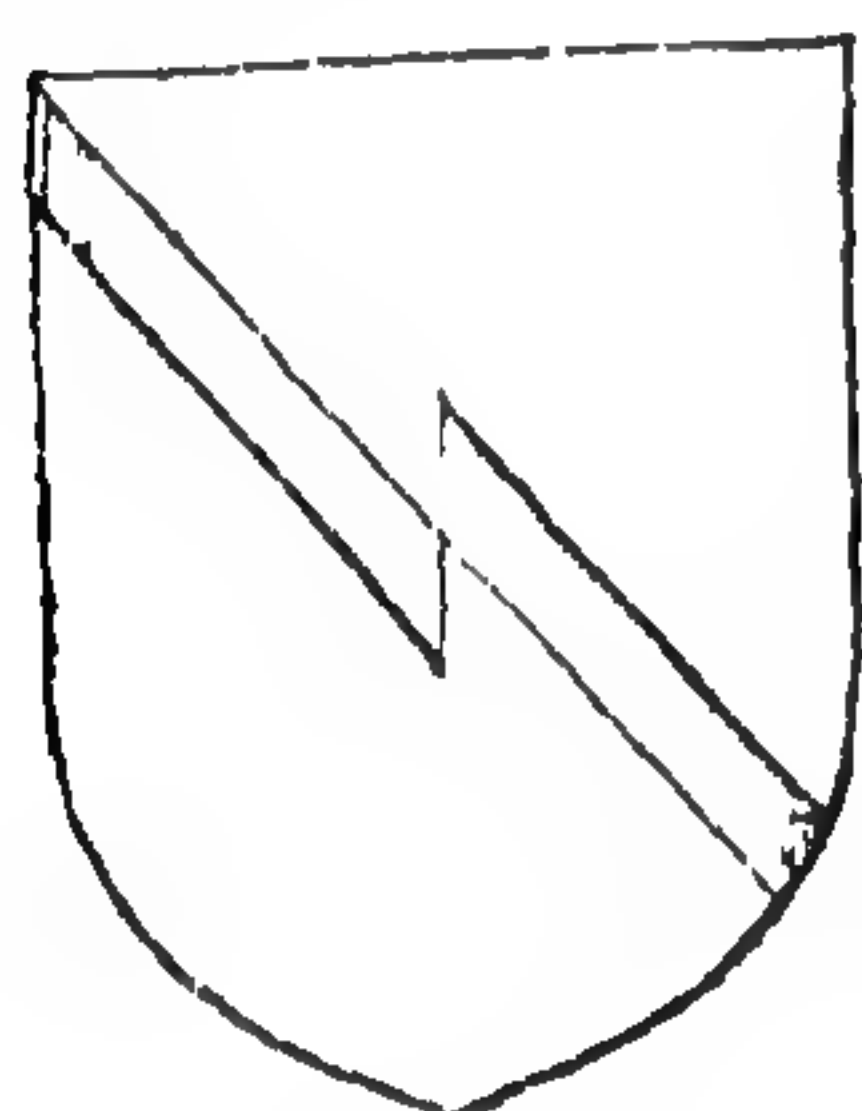
‘ For there are ‘ of them ‘ (saith he)	{	<i>Plana,</i>	{	Plain.
		<i>Ingradiatæ,</i>		Ingrailed.
		<i>Invectæ,</i>		Invecked.
		<i>Fusilatæ,</i>		Fusile.
		<i>Gobonatæ,</i>		Gobonated.

‘ And (he saith) it is commonly called a Fis-
‘ sure (which is a Cut or Rent) *pro eo quod*
‘ *sindit Arma paterna in duas partes; quia ipse*
‘ *bastardus sinditur & dividitur à patrimonio patris*
‘ *sui*: In that it cuts or rents the Coat-Armour
‘ in twain, because the Bastard is cut off from
‘ his Father’s Inheritance. In some Countries
‘ they used to distinguish these from the lawful
‘ Begotten, by setting of two Letters upon their
‘ Garments, S and P, *quasi, Sine Patre*, without
‘ Father.

' *Cui pater est populus, pater est huic nullus & om-
(nis.*

*Brats are priviledg'd above any :
We have but one Sire, they have many.*

' And perhaps S. P. did signify *Satus Populo*,
' the Son of the People. *Chassaneus* saith, that
' Bastards are not capable of their Father's Pa-
' trimony, either by Law or Custom, *Quia fi-
' lius Ancilla non erat heres cum filio Libera :*
' The Servants Child must not part Stakes with
' her Mistresses. *Leigh* is of Opinion, That the
' lawful Son of a Bastard shall change his Fa-
' ther's Mark to the right Side, observing still
' the Quantity thereof; for so I do understand
' him, in respect that he addeth immediately,
' that the same may, at the Pleasure of the
' Prince, be enlarged, or broken after this
' Manner.



' He beareth *Azure*, a
' Bend, double Dancett,
' *Argent*, by the Name of
' *Lorks*. This (saith *Leigh*)
' shall never be called other
' than a Bend, after it is
' thus parted: But Bastards
' (saith he) have sundry
' other Marks, every one
' according to their un-

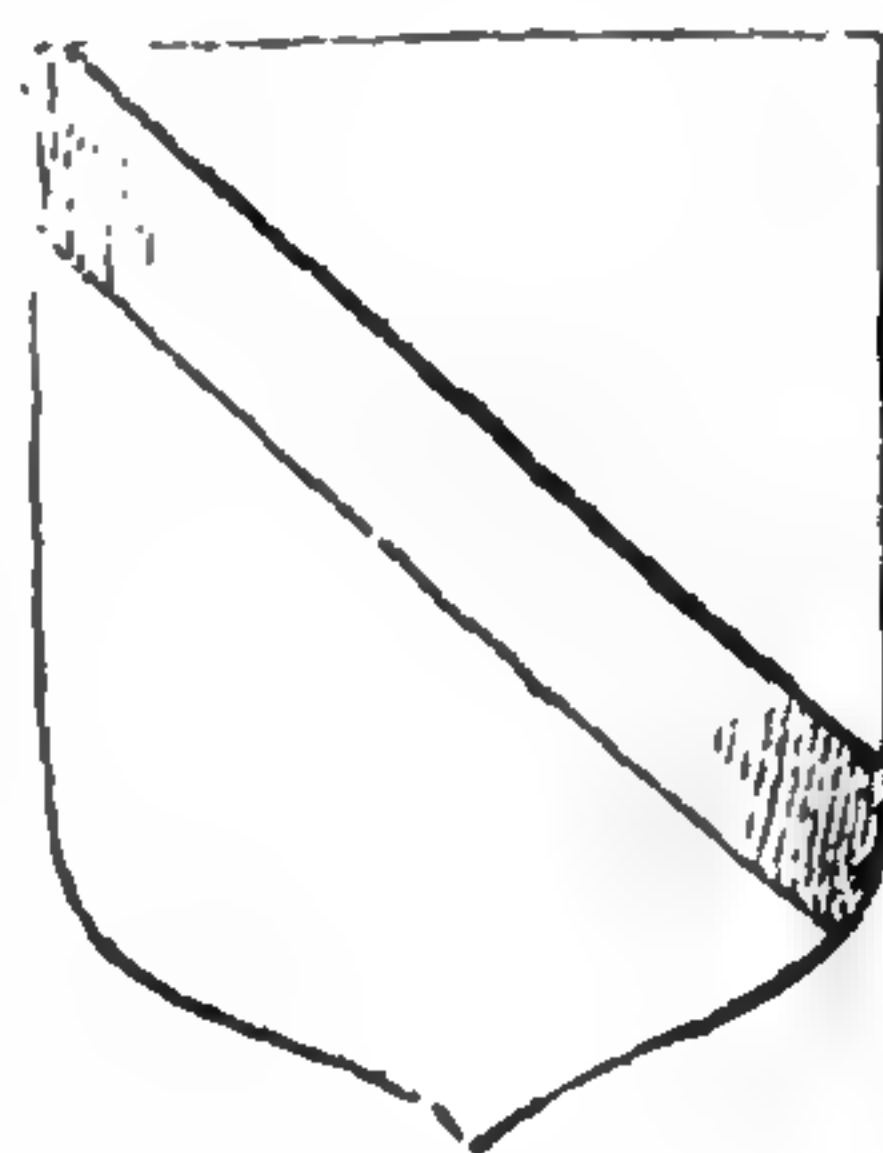
' lawful Begettings; which, with hundreds of
' others, are the Secrets of Heraldry.

This is an Opinion not altogether different
from that which I to'd you the *Scots* had receiv-
ed, and *Mackenzey* condemn'd; because, as he
said, all Marks of Bastardy should be sinister:
That is (as I take his Meaning) when they bear
the Coat of their asserted Father, with such an
Apposition (denoting the Bastardy) as was not
in the Coat before. Possibly Bastards may have
been distinguish'd by broken Ordinaries, as in
the Coat before us and their like: But then
those Ordinaries, &c. were in the Arms of their
asserted Father, and by being thus broken,

when set by his, plainly shew'd the Abatement.
But however, I will not as yet, pry too far into
these mighty Matters, since they are term'd,
The Secrets of Heraldry, because I have reserv'd
a Place in my *Traict of Difference* for that End.

Was I to blazon this Kind of Bearing, it
shou'd be thus: A Bend, *Rompu*, from *Rumpo*,
to break; for that it appears to me like the *Che-
vron* in a following Example, *viz.* Broken or
Cut, and so one Part turning down, or lifted up;
nor can I conceive it to be *Dancetté*.

' Besides those Bearings bendwise above de-
' monstrated, we mentioned another by the
' Name of a Bendlet, which hath greater Re-
' semblance with a Bend than any of the rest;
' and by the Name it may seem to be some Sub-
' division of the Bend. It hath yet no certain
' Quantity, but containeth evermore a sixth Part
' of the Field (according to the Observation of
' *Leigh*) whercof you have an Example in this
' next Escutcheon.



' The Field is *Argent*,
' a Bendlet, *Gules*. Two
' Manner of Ways doth
' this Charge differ from
' the Bend: The one, that
' the Bend containeth the
' fifth Part of the Field un-
' charged, and the third
' Part thereof charged. And
' this is limited to the sixth

' Part of the Field, which it may not exceed.
' Secondly, It is distinguished from the Bend,
' *secundum locationem* in Place, inasmuch as the
' Bend is so placed, as that the Corner of the Es-
' cutcheon doth answer to the just Middle of
' the same, between the upper and nether Lines
' thereof: But the Bendlet beginneth in the ex-
' act Corner of the Point of the Escutcheon; so
' as the lower Line is distant from the Corner
' thereof the full breadth of the Bendlet.' But
the *French* know no such Ordinary.

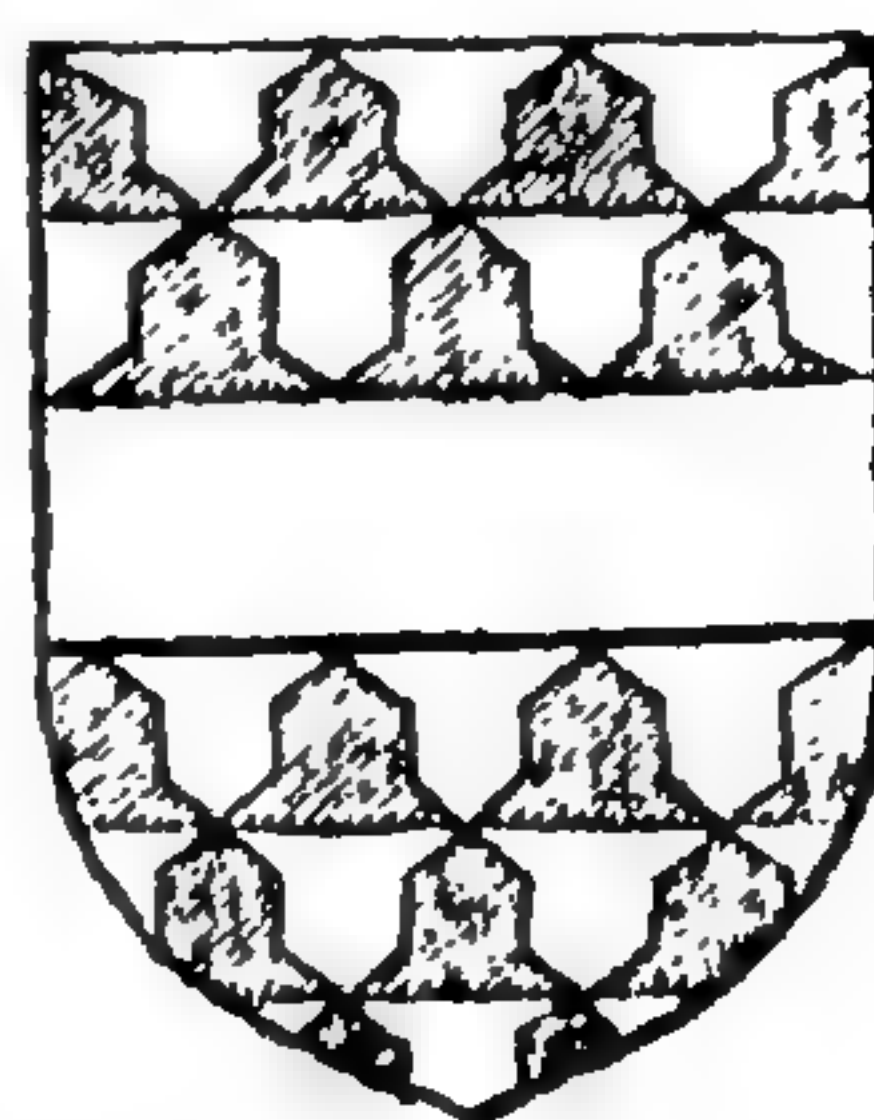
CHAP. VI.

' OUR prefixed Order doth now call upon
' me to bend my course from Bends,
' with the Parts and Subdivisions thereof, and
' to proceed to the Fess, which challengeth the
' next Place.

' The Fess is an Ordinary, formed of a two-
' fold Line, drawn overthwart the Breadth of
' the Escutcheon; in the Midst whereof is the
' very Center of the Shield. And it containeth
' the third Part of the Field, and may not be
' diminished, albeit the *French* Heraldry do blazon
' three Barrs Gemells, for a Fess of six Pieces.

But here if I mistake not, *Guillim* is in an Er-
ror; for *Baron* in his *L'Art Heraldique*, p. 36. sets
forth the Arms of *Lomaria*, which we blazon

Argent, three Barrs Gemells, *Gules*, thus, *d'Ar-
gent à trois jumelles de Gueules*, by which it ap-
pears they call them *jumelles*, not Faces or Felles
of six Pieces.



' He beareth *Vaire*, Or,
' and *Vert*, a Fess, *Gules*,
' by the Name of *Duffield*.
' This Word *Fess* is a
' *French* Word, and doth
' signify the Loins of a
' Man. This Ordinary
' hath been anciently ra-
' ken for the same that we
' call *Baltheum militare*,
or

‘ or *Cingulum Honoris*, a Belt of Honour; because it divideth the Field into two equal Parts, it self occupying the Middle between both, even as the Girdle environeth the middle Part of a Man, and resteth upon his Loins.

Guillem is wrong here also, for *Fesse* signifies (not the Loins) but the Buttocks, which are much lower than the Center, and therefore the *French* (*Bara* excepted) write it still *Face*, and it represents, saith *Mackenzey*, p. 37. cap. 13. the Scarf of a Warrior, *un Esbap*, *Colomb*. p. 118. and from bearing *Argent*, a Face *Azure*, the first of the Sharps who came from *France* with King *David*, was call’d *Monsieur de l’Esbap*, and by corruption *Sharpe*: but whether it be the Belt or the Scarf, the Matter is not much, and *Guillem*’s Definition of that Point is by many approved.

He beareth *Argent*, a Fess, *Vaire*, *Or*, and *Gules*, by the Name of *Hericke*: This Coat was assign’d by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, and *William Cambden*, *Clarencieux*, Anno 1605. to Sir *William Hericke* of *London*, Knight.

Argent, a Fess, *Sable*, was the Coat of *Henry Kyghley* of *Inskip*, Esq; who married *Gisley*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Butler* of *Bewse*, and hath Issue *Harry*, *Richard*, *George*, *William*, *John* and *Margaret*.

Romsley of the Counties of *Cheshire* and *Southampton*, *Argent*, a Fess, *Gules*. I find the same Coat also by the Names of *Depdene* of *Norfolk*, *Hasseley* of *Suffolk*, and *Lacy* of *Ireland*. It was the ancient Coat also of *Devereux*, *Marmion*, and *Langham*.

Everdon or *Everingham* of *Torkshire*; *Argent*, a Fess, *Azure*.

Wading of *Ireland*; *Sable*, a Fess, *Or*. The Coat also of *St. Omer*.

Winter; *Sable*, a Fess, *Ermine*.

Lucy of *Ireland*; *Sable*, a Fess, *Argent*: The Coat also of *Orwell*, *Bewchastel* and *Waldrington*.

Wallis; *Gules*, a Fess, *Ermine*. The Coat also of *Axton*, *Gowre*, and *Joley*.

Gules, a Fess, *Or*, was the ancient Coat of the *Beauchamps* (sometime Earls of *Warwick*) before they added the six Crosses, which they since carried.

Eliot of *Surry*; *Azure*, a Fess, *Or*.

Button alias *Button* of *Wiltshire*; *Ermine*, a Fess, *Gules*. I find this Coat born also by *Barnaby Temp*, E. 1. by the Name of *Barnacke*, and of *Isley* a *Kentish* Family.

Testeley; *Ermine*, a Fess, *Sable*.

Dine of *Oxfordshire*; *Or*, a Fess, *Sable*, Sir *John*.

Ablehall of *Warwickshire*, and *Ableshall* of *Gloucestershire*; *Or*, a Fess, *Gules*. I find the same Coat to the Names of *Dokenfield* and *Lacy*; and to belong also to Sir *Edward Colvill* of *Lincolnshire*.

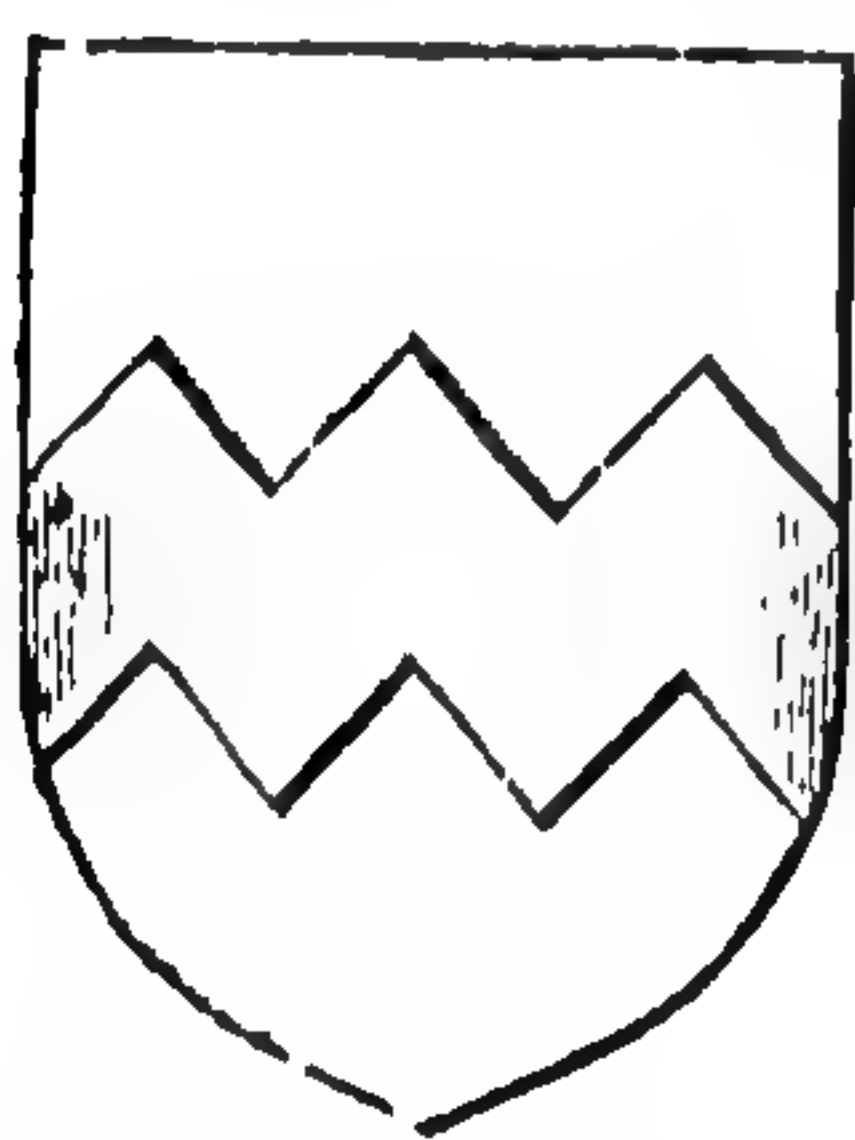
Vernon; *Or*, a Fess, *Azure*. The same Coat I find also by the Name of *Skewres* of *Wiltshire*; and by the Names also of *Oryen*, *Audencules*, *Bewmarris*, and *Brammeryse*.

‘ This Girdle of Honour may seem to have been in ancient Time given by Emperors and Kings, and their Generals of the Field unto Soldiers, for reward of some special Service performed by them: And it is not improbable, that such a Reward it was, that the General of *David*’s Army, *Joab*, would have given the Messenger that brought him News that *Absalom* was hanged by the Hair of the Head in an Oak, if he had slain him; where *Joab* saith, *Why hast thou not killed him, that so I might have rewarded thy Service with ten Sheckles of Silver, and a Girdle (or an arming Belt?)* for some translate it *Cingulum*, some *Baltheum*. Amongst the *Macedonians*, it was ordained by a military Law (saith *Alex. ab Alex.*) that the Soldier that had not killed an Enemy, *non militari Cingulo, sed capistro cingeretur*: should not be girt with an arming Girdle, but with a Halter. And not without Reason is a Man adorned with a military Girdle, signifying he must be always in a Readiness to undergo the Business of the Weal Publick; for the more speedy Performance of which Charge, he should have his Garments close girt unto his Body, that the Looseness of them should give no Impediment to the Execution of his assumed Charge and enjoined Services. And these Tokens of Chivalry were so highly esteemed in ancient Times, that *St. Ambrose* saith, in his *Age, Duces, & Principes, omnes etiam militantes, operosis Cingulis auro fulgente pretiosis, ambiunt, &c.* great Captains, Princes, and martial Men, delight to wear their Belts curiously wrought, and glittering with Gold, &c.

‘ As the Bestowing of this military Girdle, was reputed very honourable, because none were to receive it but Men of Merit; so also was it ever accounted most dishonourable for any just Cause to be again deprived of the Dignity thereof; neither should such an one be restored thereunto, but upon very singular and especial Desert, as *Perettus* noteth, where he saith, *Augustus laudabiliter militarem disciplinam gessit severissime: & privatos militari Cingulo nunquam restituit, nisi illos præ ceteris virtutum merita insignirent: Augustus* the Emperor, got much Honour by the Severity of his military Discipline: For if a Man were once deprived of his arming Girdle, he never would restore it, unless he performed some excellent Service above all others. Notwithstanding, there is also one Kind of putting off the Belt, of no less Honour, than the putting on of it, yea, much more glorious it is, in that it is the End and Perfection of the other; and that is, when the Victory is atchieved, Victory being the End of Arming, as Peace is of Battel. To which purpose is that saying, 1 Reg. 20. 11. *Ne jactes se qui se accingit, ut qui discingit*: Let not him boast who girds himself, as he that doth ungird: Meaning, we must not triumph (as the Saying is) before Victory; but it being once attained, it is the Honour of a generous Mind, to put off his Belt, and not to sanguine

his Blade with cold Blood. For those Gallants, who in Times and Places of Peace, are still drawing their Swords, like Warriours in Times and Places of War, prove (for the most Part) peaceabler and calmer than they should be.

But if a Knight be disarmed of his military Girdle by his Demerits and Offence, he is therewithal deprived of all military Priviledges, like as it fareth with a Captain, who (if he happen to lose his Ensigns) is disabled to advance any other in the Field, until he hath either regained the same, or by his Valour extorted some other from the Enemy. Which Kind of Deprivation of Knights and martial Men for any notable Transgression, was of frequent Use in Times past, and in some Places is continued unto this Day with greater Severity and much more Infamy than in former Times. *Depositio Cingulorum & Baltheorum* (saith *Wolfgangus Lazius*) *quod genus pœne proprio seorsim vocabulo discinctura & recinctura vocabatur, manet hodie adhuc in ordine Equestri, majori quam olim ignominia. Quo ritu (ut nos dicimus) Equites aurati degradantur.* The Depriving of the Belt (which was wont to be termed the Discincture or Ungirding) is at this Day still in Use amongst Knights, and with more Ignominy than it was in ancient Times: Which is nothing else but that which we call degrading of a Knight. If any ask me, How this comes about that such Degradation of a Knight is more infamous than of Old? I answer, It is because it is more rare, and therefore more remarkable. If again you ask, Why it is more rare than of Old? I answer, Because it is more infamous, and therefore Princes are more unwilling to inflict it. However, the Truth is, That base and unknighly Actions and Qualities, deserve a base and unknighly Chastisement.



He beareth Or, a Fess, Dancetté, Sable. These Arms pertain to the worthy Gentleman Sir Thomas Vavasour, who, in the Reign of King James, was Knight-Marshal of his Majesty's Household, and of the Verge thereto appertaining; whose Fa-

mily anciently had the Addition *Le* to their Name, as being the King's *Valvasores*, being, in Times past, a Degree not much inferiour to a Baron, and given to their Family *ex Regio munere*, as Mr. Camden noteth in *Torkshire*, speaking of *Haselwood*, being the ancient Inheritance of the said Family.

He beareth *Ermine*, a Fess dancetté, Sable; by the Name of *West*. This Coat was confirmed by Sir William Segar, Garter, the 5th of November 1633, in the 9th Year of King Charles I. to

West, of ————
See *Her. Off. Lond. C. 24.*

(6) *Leech of Scotland*, Argent, a Fess wavy Sable.

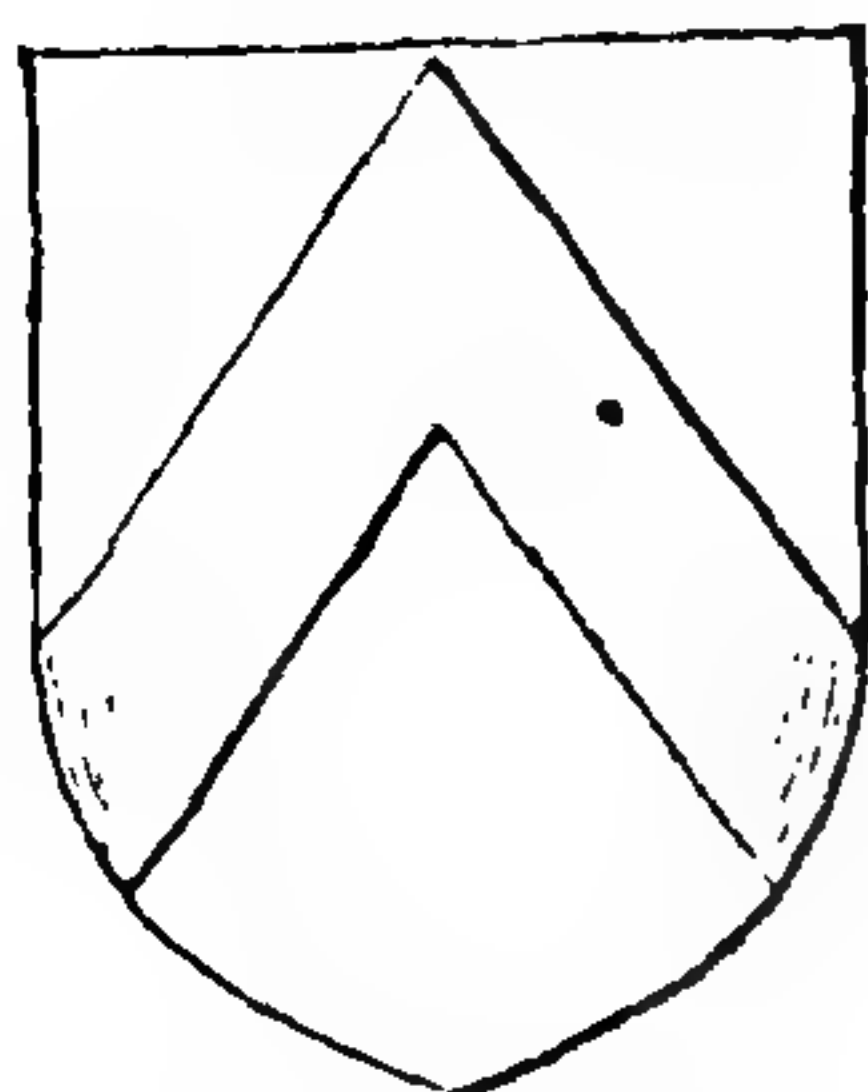
Ermine, a Fess embattiled, Gules, was assign'd by William Flower, Norroy, the 11th of Feb. 1575. 18 Q. Eliz. to Christopher Mather of Secroft, in the County of York. M. S. Ashm.
Num. 834.

(9) Argent, a Fess wreath'd, Azure and Gules, the Coat of Carmichael, Lord Carmichael: I should chuse rather to blazon this a Wreath of such Colours in Fess; tho' I have, agreeable to Sir George's Blazon, rang'd it with Ordinaries.

The Face or Fess has no Diminutive among us, which Mackenzy (p. 37. cap. 13.) admires at, seeing we assign so many to other Ordinaries: But the French, (says he) call little Faces, *Triangles*, if they be equal in Number; and *Burells*, if they be unequal, as five or seven. But I find, in Baron's *l'Art Heraldique*, p. 36. the Arms of Vignory, to be thus blazon'd, *De gueules à six Burells d'Argent*, that is, Gules, six Burells, Argent; which Burells we call Barrulets. He blazons also the Coat of Grandpre, in the same Page, thus, *Burelé d'Or & de Gueules de dix Pieces*, making *Burelé* an adjective, and thereby expressing the Coat, Burely, as we might say in English: We term this Barruly of Ten, &c. Perhaps from *Burelé* the French Word. Baron, p. 39. speaks of a *Trangle* indeed, which he terms half the Face; but gives no Rule concerning the Number, &c. as before said.

In Scotland, saith Mackenzy, p. 37. the Face or Fess, is call'd a Barr, as he instances in the Earl of Perth's Arms, who is said to bear Or, three Barrs wavy, Gules: Those (saith he) should be call'd Faces, according to the French; and Fesses, according to the English: But here I think he is mistaken; for though it differs from the French, 'tis agreeable with our Custom, who never allow more than one Fess to stand in one Field, because of its Dimension, which is the third Part thereof; and because of its position, which is in the Middle; though I hold his Blazon to be as good, because neither the French Custom nor English, agrees with their Rules. But Mackenzy will have it, that a Face or Fess, of old, was truly call'd a Barr, and it represents (says he) in its Shape, one of those Barrs which are us'd all over some Doors, and therefore the Latin Authors call it *Verris*, Skinner verb. *Bar*. But this I conceive is no Proof yet, for they and the Italians also call it *Fascia*, or *Benda*, as he himself in the same Page allows; and, in my Mind, it rather represents the Belt and Scarf, as before said.

So much of a Fess: Now of a Chevron. A Chevron is an Ordinary, formed of a two-fold Line Spirewise or Pyramidal; the Foundation being in the dexter and sinister base Points of the Escutcheon, and the Acute-Angle of the Spire, near to the Top of the Escutcheon: As in Example.



' The Field is *Topaz*,
' a Chevron, *Ruby*. This
' Coat pertaineth to the
' honourable and ancient
' Family of *Stafford*, now
' Barons, and sometimes
' Earls of *Stafford*, and
' Dukes of *Buckingham*.'

Newbery of *Ireland*; *Ermine*, a Chevron, *Gules*. The same belongs to the Honourable *Toucher*, Lord *Adley*; and to the Name of *Kinaffon*.

Wynflow; *Ermine*, a Chevron, *Ermines*.

Arras; *Ermine*, a Chevron, *Sable*. This Coat belong'd also to the Names of *Plomsted*, *Hatfield*, and *Langroder*.

Huntingfield or *Havingsfield* of *Cornwall*; *Or*, a Chevron, *Sable*. I find the same Coat to the Name of *Huntingfield* of *Suffolk*, which two Names I take to be varied only by Time and corrupt Writing. I find also another Way of Writing the Name, *viz.* *Flangefield*, which was done by an *Essex* Family who carried the same Coat; as did also the *Dumicks*, *Deuston*, *Penley*, and *Redgwall*, though of different Names.

Cornhill of *Warwickshire*; *Or*, a Chevron, *Vert*. This Coat I find also by the Name of *Tuge*. It has been carried also by the Name of *Jude* of *Bedfordshire*. Vide *Barton's Leicestershire*.

St. John of *Midsex*; *Argent*, a Chevron, *Vert*. This Coat belong'd also to the Names of *Burghepe*, *Chilton*, *Swellington* and *Trye*.

Murder or *Murder* of *Kent*; *Argent*, a Chevron, *Gules*. This Coat belong'd also to the Names of *Stockel*, *Talton*, and *Tus*.

Wanton of *Essex*; *Argent*, a Chevron, *Sable*. It was born also by the Names of *Landon*, *Archdeacon*, *Bradley*, *Deuson* and *Prodney*.

Wallis of *Sussex* and *Surry*; *Gules*, a Chevron, *Ermine*. I have seen the same Coat also by the Name of *Kokby*.

Hadley; *Gules*, a Chevron, *Or*. The same Coat by the Names of *Marteflewe* and *Gounerly*, or *Gouneris*.

Drayton of *Norfolk*; *Gules*, a Chevron, *Argent*. The same belong'd also to the Names of *Kinne*, *Tys*, *Dulford*, or *Fulford* of *Devonshire*, and *Burnbury* of *Cornwall*.

Baynard of *Norfolk*; *Sable*, a Chevron, *Ermine*: By the Name of *Wife* also.

Dabernon or *d'Albernon*, an ancient *Surry* Family seated at *Stoke Dabernon* in that County, the present Seat of Sir *Francis Vincent*; *Azure*, a Chevron, *Or*. I have seen this Coat by several other Names, as *Lathbrooke* or *Ledbrooke*, *Albernie*, *Prowit* and *Kime*.

Vert, a Chevron, *Or*, by the Name of *Garle*. Some give the Chevron *Argent*. This same Coat was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 17th of *December* 1586, 29th of *Queen Elizabeth* to *William Curll* of *Hatfield*, in the County of *Hertford*, Son of *Nicholas Curll*,

descended of the ancient Family of that Surname in *Swaldale*, within the Liberty of *Richmond*, in the County of *Tork*. Vide *M. S.* of *Grant's in Ass.* Num. 844.

(5) *Tailzeter*; *Ermine*, a Chevron, *Gules*, a Scots Family.

(9) *Argent*, a Chevron, *Sable*, by the Name of *Fochart*.

(9) *Ermine*, a Chevron, *Gules*, by the Name of *Tailzefer*.

(9) *Azure*, a Chevron, *Ermine*, is the Coat of *Lidderdale* of *St. Mary Isle*.

' This Ordinary is resembled to a Pair of
' Barge-couples or Rasters, such as Carpenters
' do set on the highest Part of the House, for
' bearing of the Roof thereof; and betokeneth
' the Achieving of some Business of Moment,
' or the Finishing of some chargeable and me-
' morable Work. This was anciently the usual
' Form of Bearing of the Chevron, as appear-
' eth by many Seals and Monuments yet extant,
' and is most agreeable to Reason, that as it re-
' presenteth the Roof of a House (though I am
' not ignorant that *Leigh* saith, it was in old
' Times the Attire for the Heads of Women-
' Priests) so accordingly it should be extended
' to the highest Part of the Escutcheon, though
' far different is the Bearing thereof in these
' Days. In which respect it were fit that com-
' mon Painters, the common Disorderers of
' these Tokens of Honour, were better looked
' unto; who both in former Ages, and much
' more in these Days, have greatly corrupted
' these honourable Signs, by adding their new
' fantastical Inventions; that so they might
' make the Things born in Coat-Armour more
' perspicuous to the View, or because they would
' be thought to be well overseen in Heraldry.
' For indeed they want the Eye of Judgment,
' to see and discern that such is the Excellency of
' these honourable Tokens, that the least altera-
' tion either by augmentation, diminution, trans-
' position, or whatsoever other Means, doth
' occasion a Change in them so great, as that
' they thereby differ from themselves, not only
' in their accidental, but also in their substan-
' tial Parts, and cease to be any longer the same
' they were before, and their Owners are de-
' barred to challenge any Propriety or Interest
' in them, in respect of such Alteration. *Modica*
' *alteratio in membro principali magnam alteratio-*
' *nem facit* (saith the Philosopher). A little Al-
' teration makes a great Alteration in a principal
' Part. As the least Spot in the Eye, which is
' the worthiest Part of the Face, doth more
' disfigure the same, than ten times so much in
' any other Member of the whole Body.'

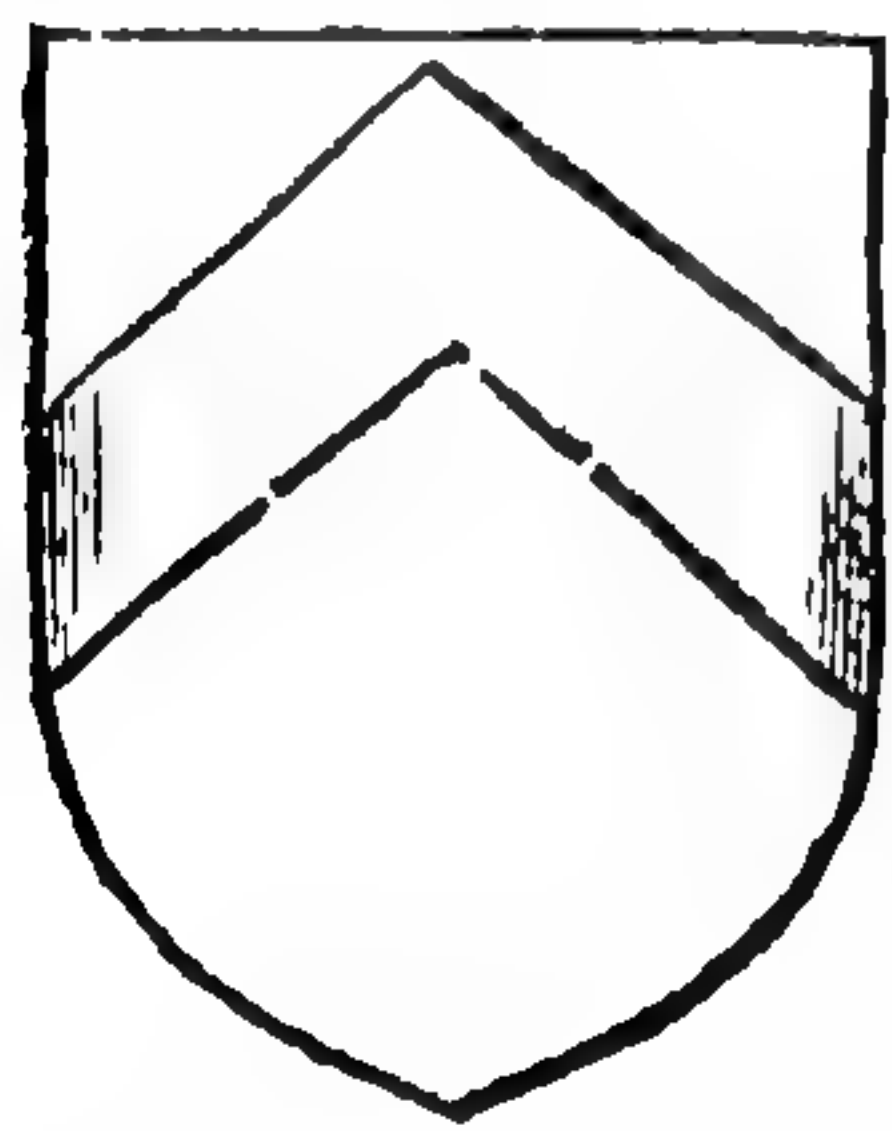
A Chevron is a common *French* Word signi-
fying a Couple, by *Vitruvius Capreolus*; by the
Latin, (saith *Mackenzey*, p. 37. cap. 14.) now it is
call'd *Signum*, or *Cantherius*; by the *Italian*, *Ca-*
priolo or *Cavilotto*, and is given by Heralds to
such as have supply'd their Prince, Country, or
Family: And thus the *Hepburns* carry *Gules* on
a Chev-

a Chevron, *Argent*, two Lyons pulling at a Rose: The Reason of which was (saith he) that when the *Scots* were near beaten at the Battle of — two Brothers of that Name came in with a fresh Supply and recover'd the Battle, (as *Holinshed*, also, adds he, confesses) for which they got the Chevron to signify the Supply they brought, the two Lyons to represent the two Brothers, and that they were *Scots* pulling at a Rose, which is the Badge of *England*: Also *Robertson* of *Struan* got a Chevron added to his Shield, for taking *Graham*, who kill'd King *James* the Ist, but he has not us'd it of late, saith he, because he thought it a Mark of Cadency.

Mackenzey justly condemns *Leigh* for his above-nam'd Whim, of its being an Head-tire; and says, it proceeded from want of *French*.

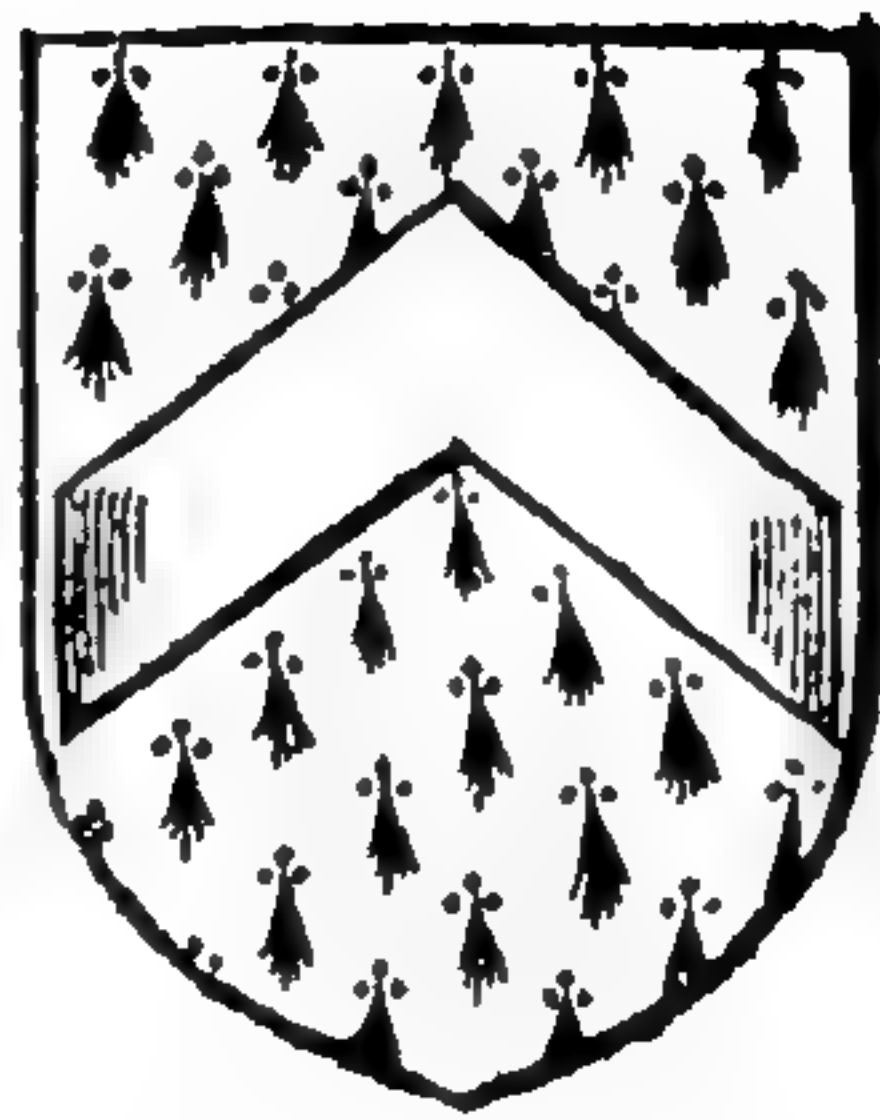
The *French* place 1, 3, 4, or 5 Chevrons at Pleasure in one Field, and in this, as in many other Things, saith *Mackenzey*, the *Scots* follow them; and certainly this is as proper as their saying, three Pales, three Bends, and the like.

'The Content of the Chevron is the fifth Part of the Field (according to *Leigh*): But *Chassanens* reckoneth the same amongst those Ordinaries that do occupy the third Part of the Field. You may have two Chevrons in one Field (saith *Leigh*) but not above; and if they exceed that Number, then shall you call them Chevron-ways. But I suppose they might be termed much better Chevronels; that is to say, minute or small Chevrons; for so is their Blazon more certain. This Charge following, and the Subdivisions thereof, are diversely born, as well in respect of the diverse Location, as of the variable Form thereof; for sometimes it is born on Chief, otherwhiles on Base, sometimes Enarched, sometimes Reversed, sometimes Fretted, &c. As after by Examples appeareth.

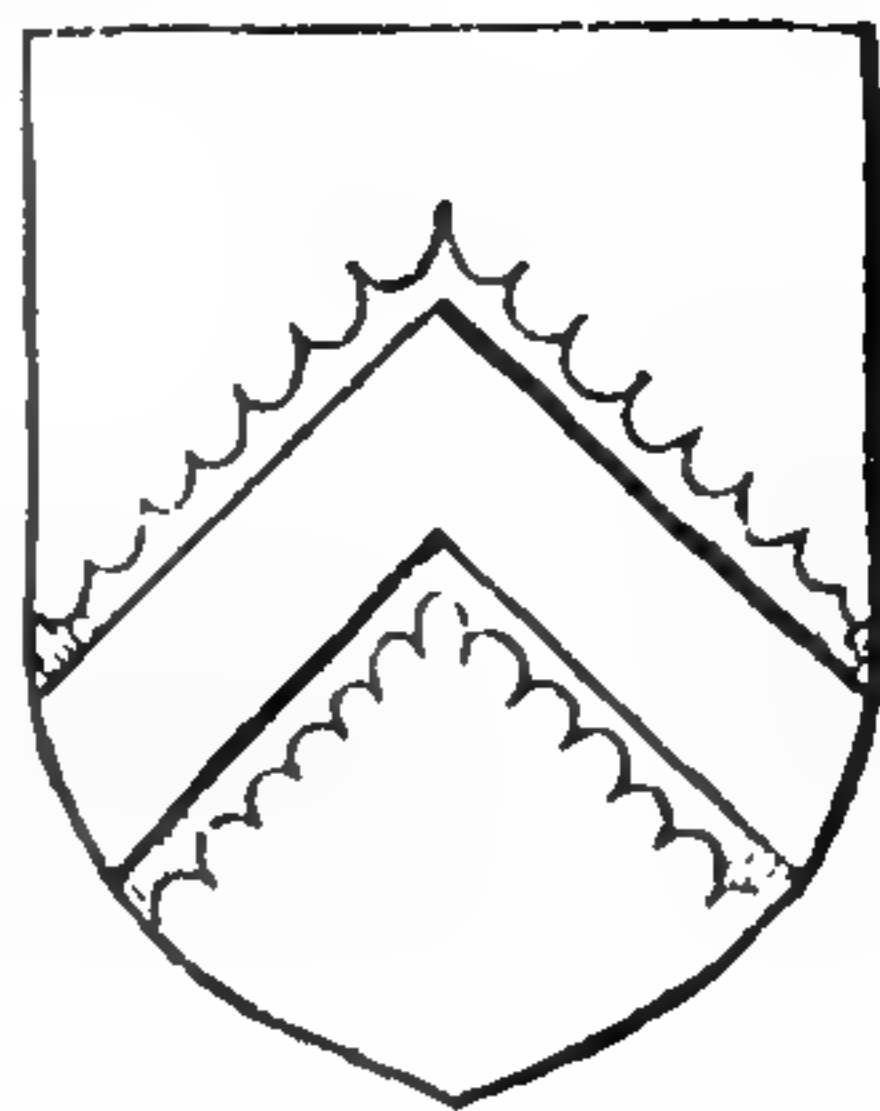


'He beareth *Or*, a Chevron in Chief, *Azure*. Note, That the lower Part of this Chevron is far above the ordinary Place of a single Chevron; for it is pitched as high as the Nombril of the Escutcheon, where- as others have their ri-

sing from or near above the dexter and sinister Base Points. The Ancestors of this Bearer (saith *Leigh*) have born the same otherwise, which was for some good Purpose removed, although it were better after the common Manner of Bearing. There are divers Accidents incident unto this Ordinary, viz. Transposition, as in this last Escutcheon; Couping, Voiding, and Reversing. Of all which I purpose to give several Examples in their proper Places.

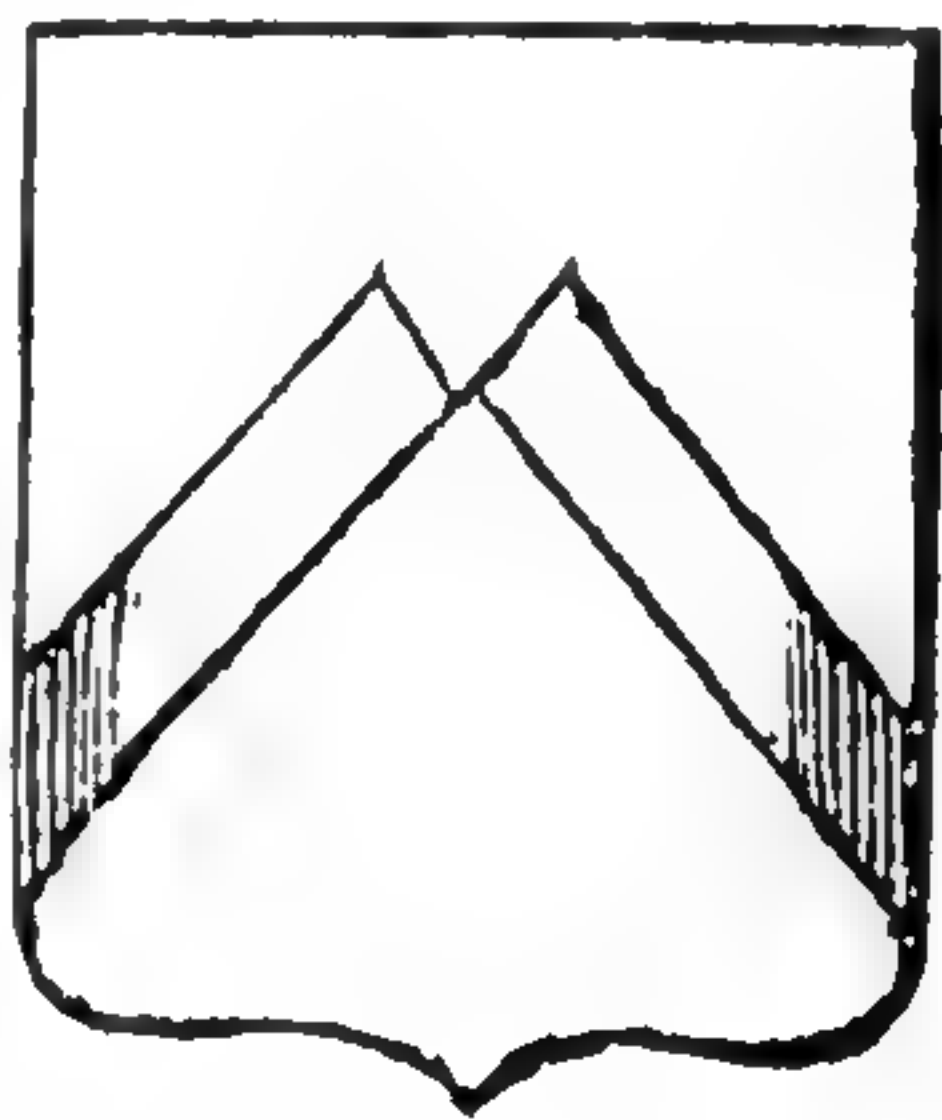


'He beareth *Ermine*, a Chevron couped, *Sable*; by the Name of *Jones*. What Couping is, I have before shewed; whereunto (for shunning needless Repetition) I refer you.



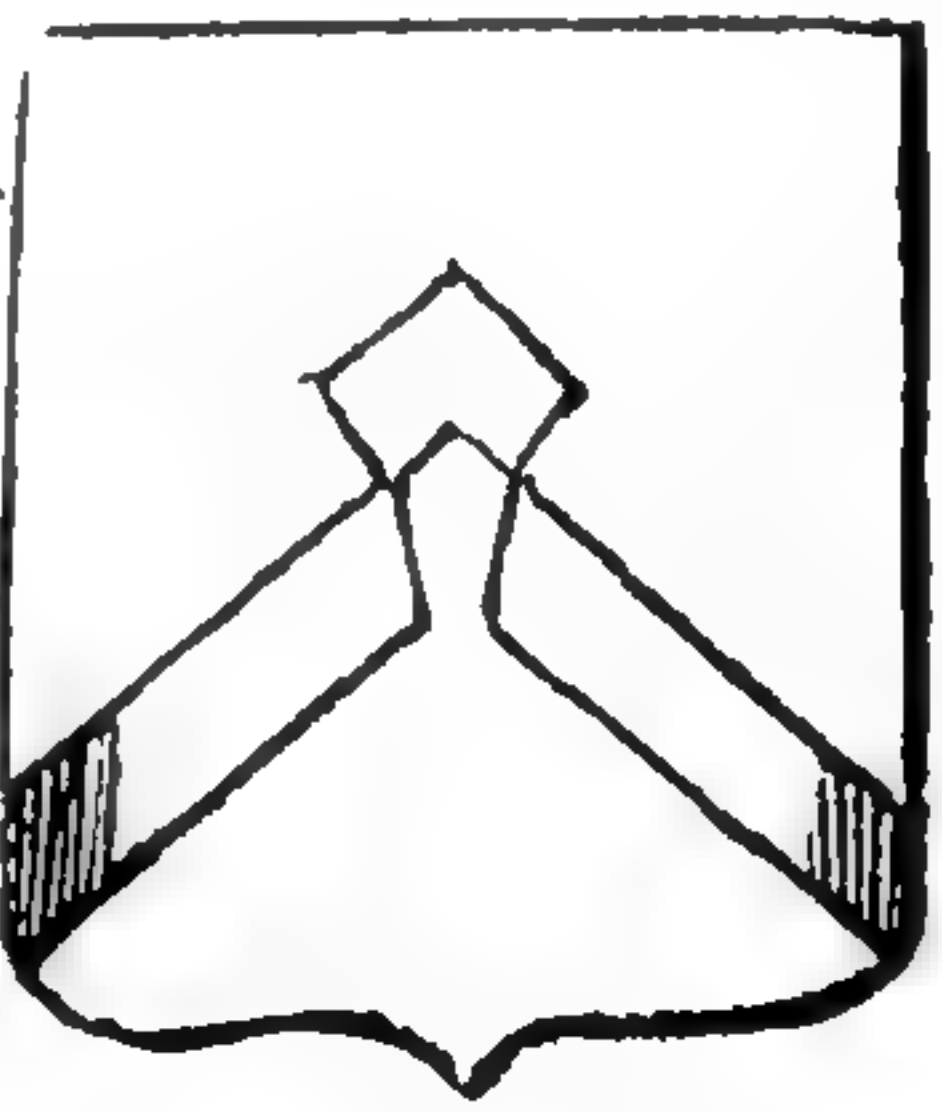
'He beareth *Azure*, a Chevron Ingrailed, voided, *Or*, by the Name of *Dudley*. What voiding is, I have shewed before: In the Blazoning of Coat-Armours of this Kind, I mean of Charges voided, you shall not need to make any men-

tion of the Colour of the exempted Part thereof, saying, That it is voided of the Field: For if you say voided only, it is ever understood that the Field sheweth through the middle Part of the Charge voided. If the middle Part of this Chevron were of a different Metal, Colour, or Furr, from the Field, then should you blazon it thus: A Chevron engrailed, *Or*, surmounted of another, of such or such Colour.'



This is a *French* Bearing, and very seldom to be found among us: 'Tis thus blazon'd, *de Sable au Chevron d'Argent brisé ou éclaté par le haut*, i. e. *Sable*, a Chevron, *Argent*, burst or split on the Top. By *Syl. Pet. Sta. Capreolus fractus, diminutus capite, mutatus,*

&c. *Mackenzey* p. 39. I have seen several of these in one Shield, as I shall shew hereafter.

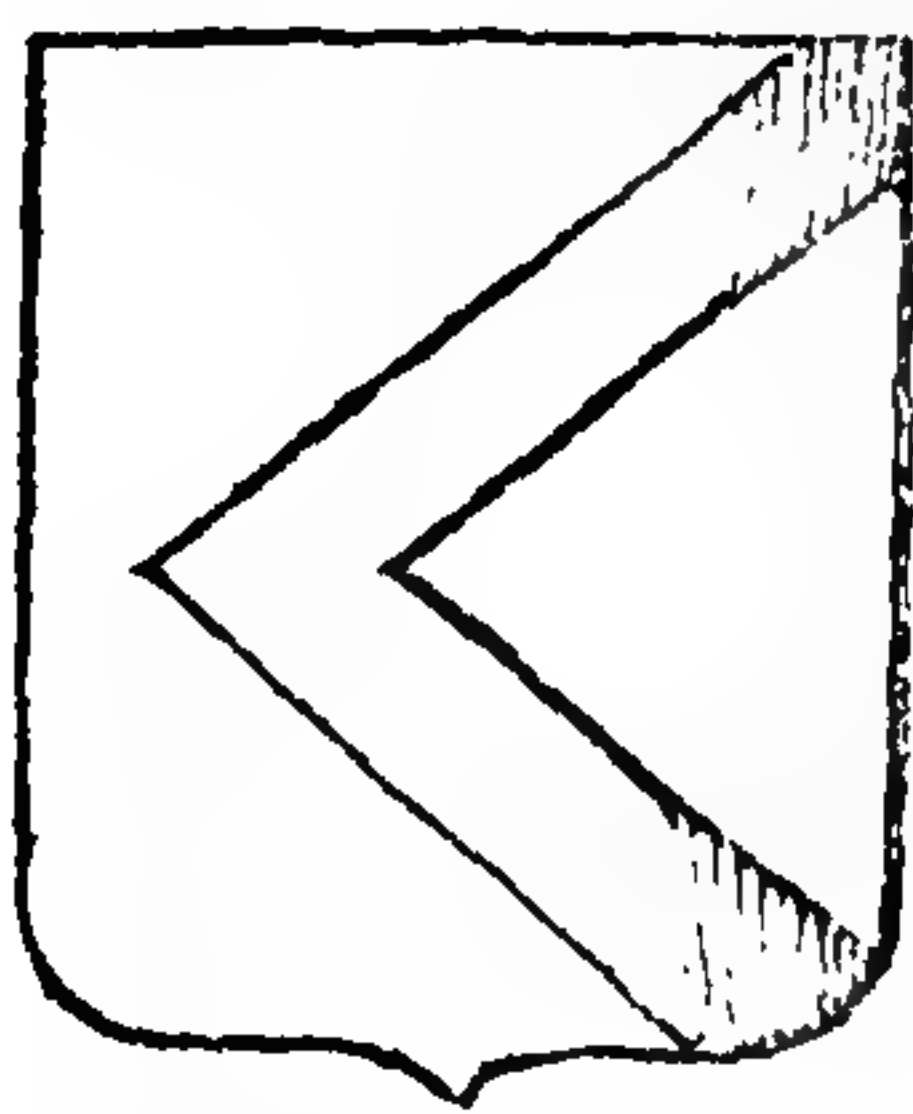


Argent, a Chevron, *Rompu*, is the Blazon of this Coat; though some say erroneously *Rompé*, not knowing the *French*. If the Manner in which this Chevron is broke, was mention'd, I think it would be better; for *Rompu* may

as well be apply'd to a Chevron broken in another Form or Place.



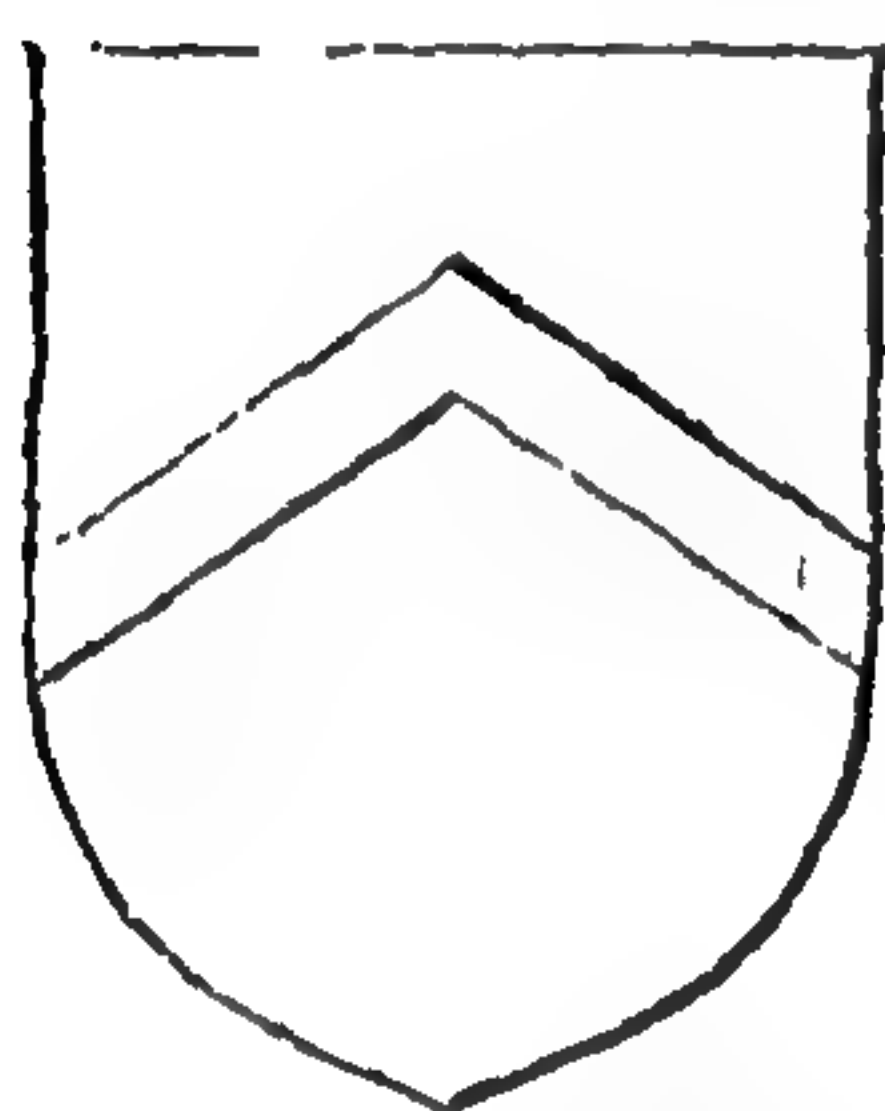
Azure, a Chevron reversed, *Or*. This is a *French* Coat, and placed by *Baron* in his *Art Heraldique* p. 47. to the Name of *Ralet*; his blazon is *d'Azur au Chevron versé d'Or*.



This also is a *French* Coat by the Name of *Doublet*, and blazon'd by *Baron* in the same Place thus, *d'Or au Chevron couché d'Azur*.

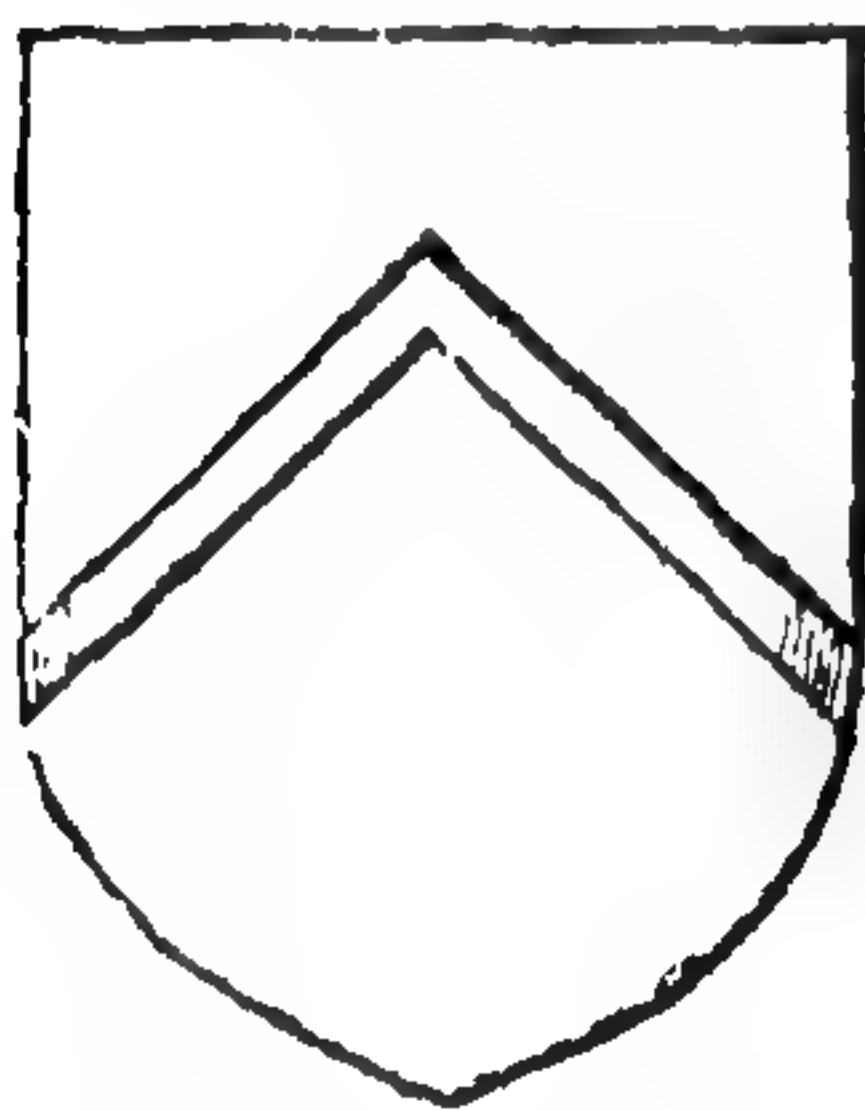
The Subdivisions of this } *Chevronel*.
Ordinary are } *Couple-clofe*.

A *Chevronel* is a Diminutive of a *Chevron*, and signifieth a minute or small *Chevron*, and containeth half the Quantity of the *Chevron*: As for Example.



He beareth *Argent*, a *Chevronel*, *Vert*. Of these (saith *Leigh*) you may have no more than three in a Field, except Partition. The other Subdivision of the *Chevron* is called a *Couple-clofe*. A *Couple-clofe* is a subordinate Charge derived

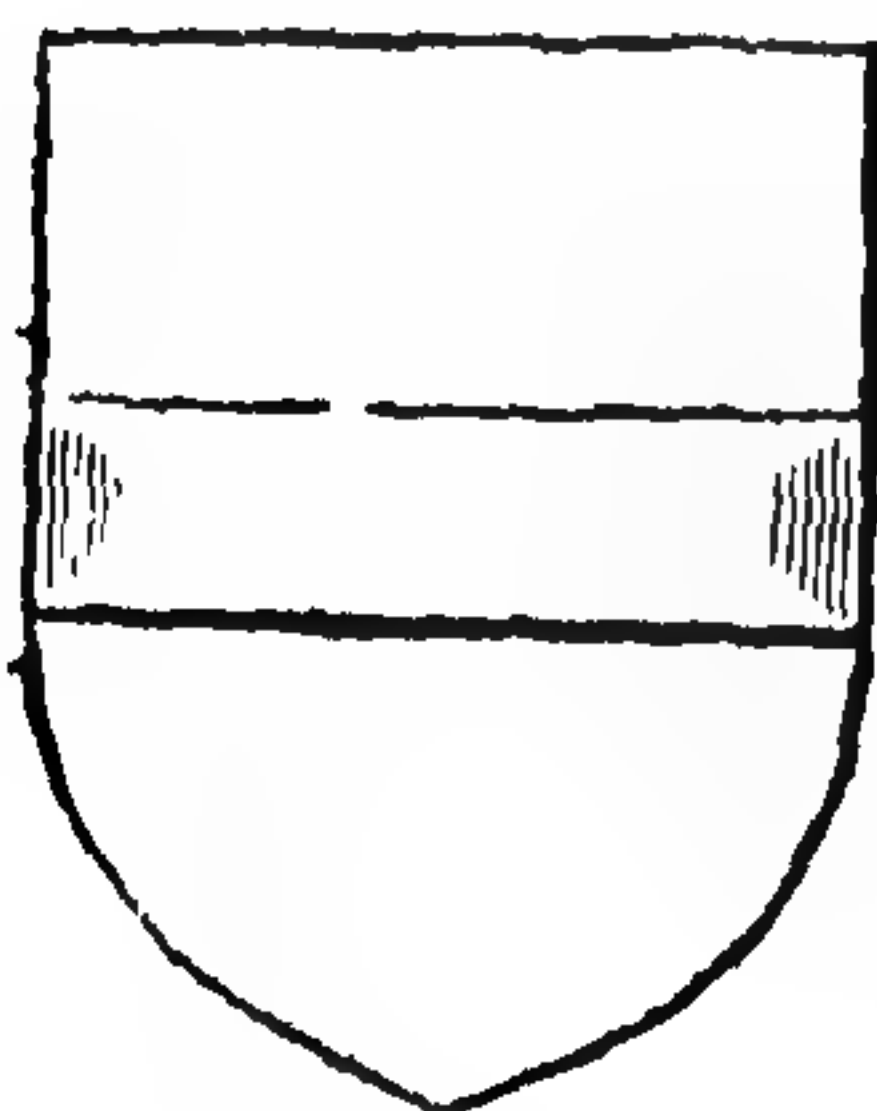
from a *Chevron*, and formed of two Lines erected *Chevron*-ways.



He beareth *Vert*, a *Couple-clofe*, *Argent*. This containeth the fourth of the *Chevron*, and is not born but by Pairs, except there be a *Chevron* between them. Well doth the Name of this Charge agree with the Use thereof, which is not

only to be born by *Couples* for the most Part, but also to have a *Chevron* between them, which they inclose on each Side.

The next in order to the *Chevron* is the *Barr*. A *Barr* is composed of two Equi-distant Lines drawn overthwart the *Escutcheon*, after the Manner of the *Fess* before-mentioned, as in this next *Escutcheon* appeareth.



This Ordinary differeth from the *Fess*, not only in that it containeth the fifth Part of the Field, whereas the *Fess* occupieth the third Part thereof; but also that the *Fess* is limited to one certain Place of the *Escutcheon*, to wit, the

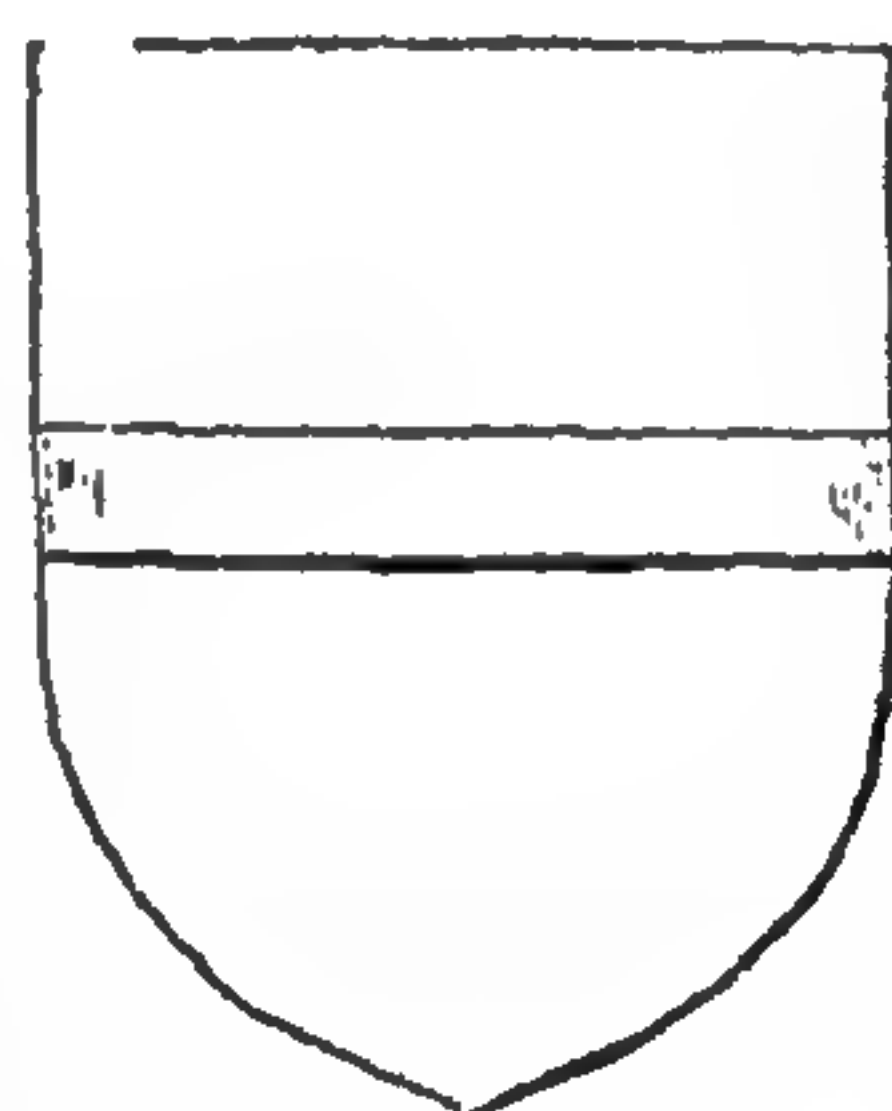
exact Center or *Fess* Point thereof, whereas the *Barr* is not tied to any prescript Place, but may be transferred unto sundry Parts of the *Escutcheon*. But if there be but one only

Barr in the *Escutcheon*, then must the same occupy the Place of the *Fess*, as appeareth in this *Escutcheon*. This Charge is of more estimation than is well considered of many that bear the same. If you have two *Barrs* in the Field, they must be so placed, as that thereby the Field of the *Escutcheon* may be divided into five equal Parts; so shall each of them receive their just Quantity.

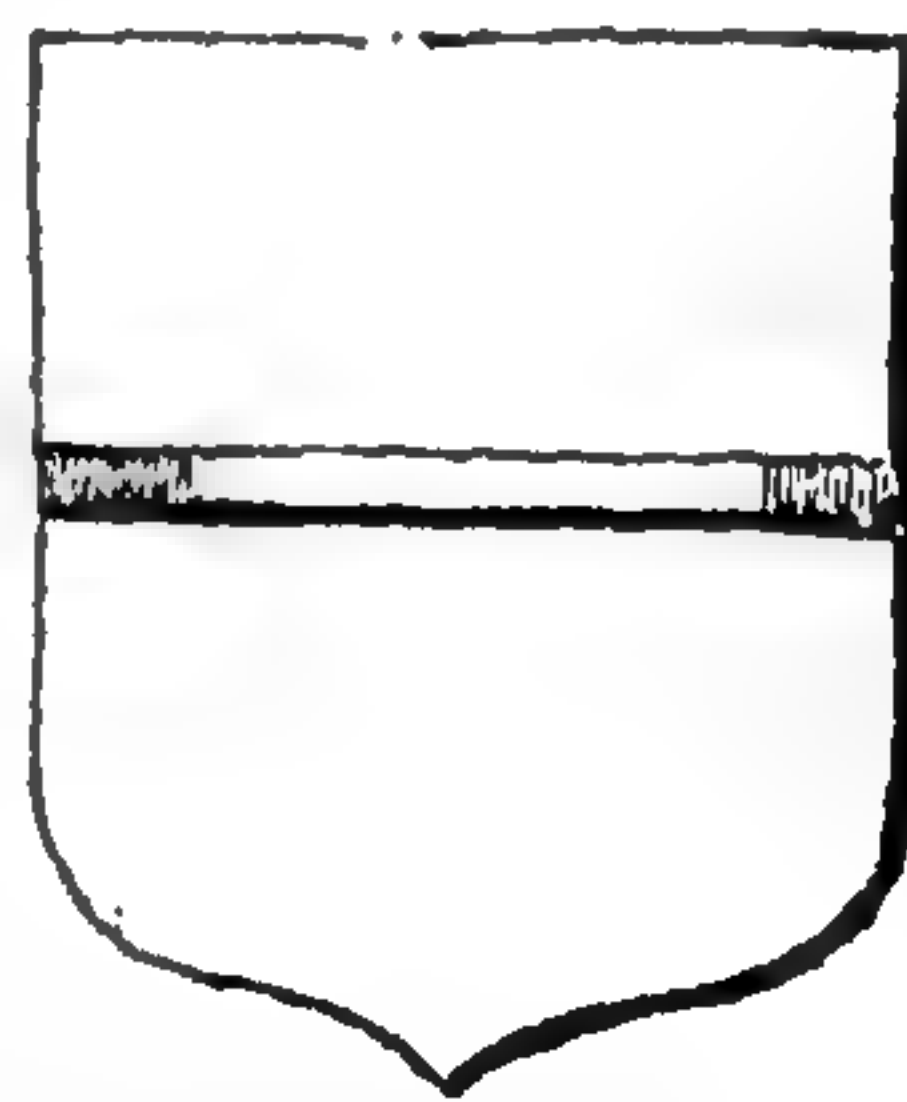
The *French* have no such Ordinary as this; for they, as I told you before, call a *Bend sinister* a *Barr*: And when they say he bears *Barrs* or *Barreé*, they mean a Bearing like our *Scarpes* or *Bendy sinister*; and so on the contrary, when they blazon what we call *Barrs* or *Barry*, they say *Faces* or *Facé*.

A *Barr* is subdivided into a } *Clofet*.
} *Barulet*.

A *Clofet* is a Charge abstracted from a *Barr*, and consisteth also of two Equi-distant Lines drawn overthwart the *Escutcheon*: As in Example.



He beareth *Or*, a *Clofet*, *Sanguine*. This containeth half the *Barr*, and of these there may be five in one Field, and are very good Armoury. The other Subdivision of a *Barr* is called a *Barulet*, which (after the Opinion of *Leigh*) cannot be born dividedly, but must be born by *Couples*, unless they be parted with a *Barr*, whereof you have an Example in this next *Escutcheon*.



He beareth *Sable*, a *Barulet*, *Argent*. The Content of the *Barulet* is the fourth Part of the *Barr*, whereof it is a Derivative, as by the Name of Diminution imposed thereupon doth manifestly appear. *Barulets* (saith *Upton*) are diverse-

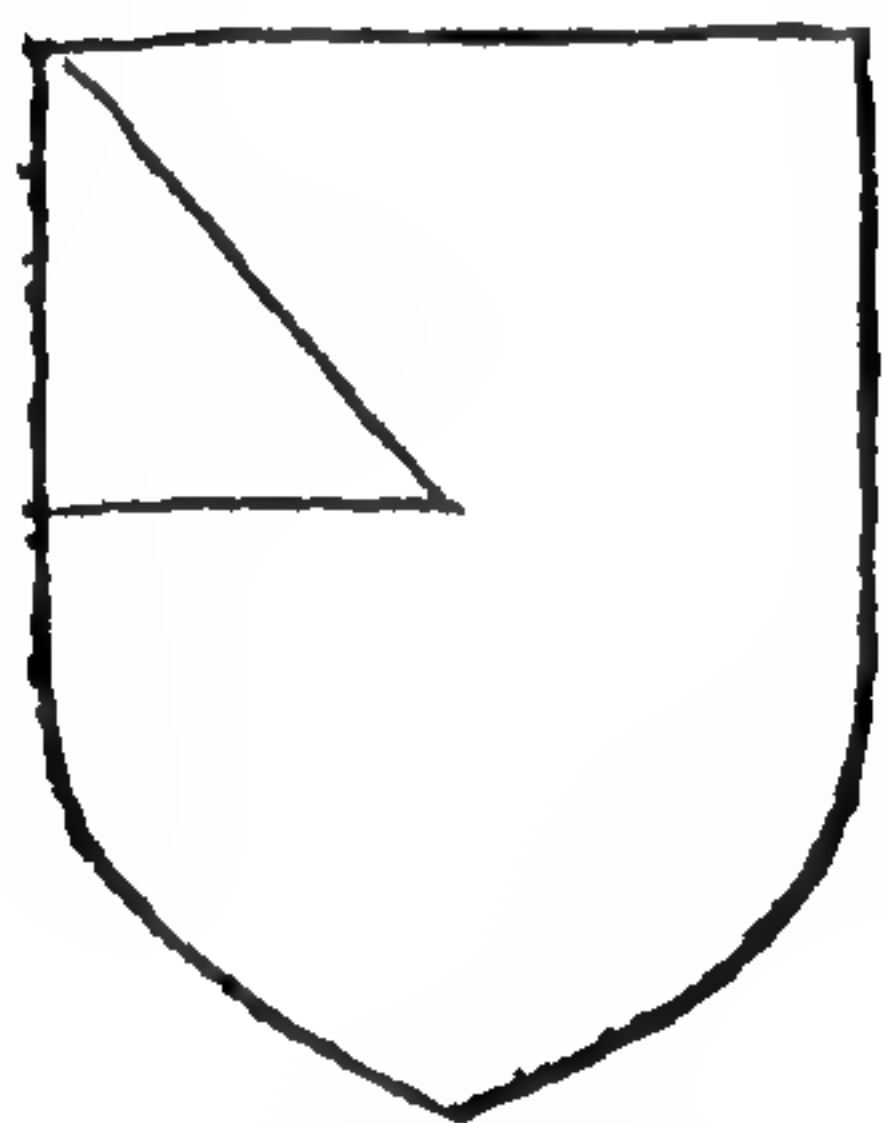
ly born in Arms, viz. Plain, Engrailed, &c. whereunto good heed must be taken in Blazon.

Although I might seem to set this Chapter a-part for the honourable Ordinaries; yet, seeing there are other Ordinaries (something less frequent) that are form'd by the like Lines, I thought proper to insert them here, although they do preceed some of the honourable Ones, which being compos'd of more Lines, I am constrain'd by my late mention'd Method to treat of after such as have less: The first of these Ordinaries is the *Gyron*.

' A *Gyron* is an Ordinary consisting of two
' straight Lines drawn from divers Parts of the
' Escutcheon, and meeting in an Acute-Angle
' in the Fess-Point of the same. A *Gyron* (as
' one saith) is the same that we call in *Latin*
' *Gremium*, which signifieth a Lap, and is the
' Space between the Thighs; and thence per-
' chance do we call the *Gyron*; which Name,
' whether it be given to this Charge, because
' it determines *in gremio*, in the very Lap or
' Midst of the Escutcheon, or because it hath a
' Bending like the Thigh and Leg together, I
' cannot define.'

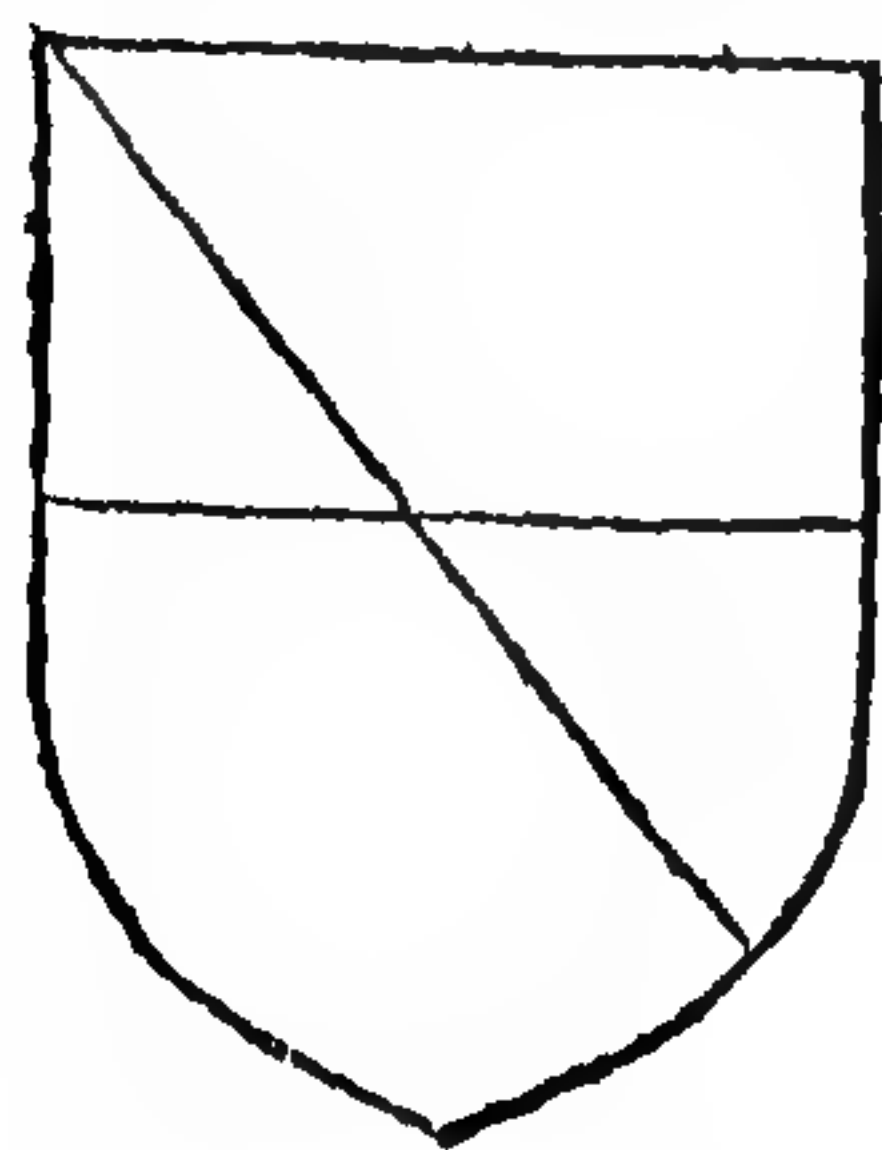
Mackenzey p. 27. c. 8. saith, That *Gyron* is the
French Word for Bosom; and that *Gyrons* were
so call'd, because they met in or about the Bo-
som: They were of old call'd, *Contrarie conid*,
because they did meet in *Cono*, *portat arma con-*
tra conata ex octo partibus, Vid. Fern. 211. They
are in the *Latin* call'd, *Pinnule octonae*, and *Merli*
octango-laxi by the *Italians*: And therefore if
they be eight, saith he, the Number need not
be express'd, but if there be fewer or more it
must. *Berengarius* was so call'd, saith *Mackenzey*,
Quia ejus arma erant bene gyronata.

' *Gyrons* are born diversely, viz. single, by
' couples of six, of eight, of ten, and of twelve,
' as shall appear hereafter, where I shall speak
' of Arms having no Tincture predominating.
' For the Making this Ordinary, behold this
' next Escutcheon, where you shall find one single
' *Gyron* alone, which doth best express the Man-
' ner thereof: As in Example.



' He beareth Sanguine,
' one *Gyron* issuing from
' the Chief dexter Point,
' Or. If these two Lines
' whereof this Ordinary
' is framed, were drawn
' throughout to the Extre-
' mities of the Escutcheon,
' then would they consti-
' tute two *Gyrons*, as in this

' next Escutcheon appeareth. But if this *Gyron*
' had stood in Fess in the dexter Part, and the
' *Gyron Argent*, then were it the second Coat of
' the Lord de *Wolfo* of *Suesia*, whose Daughter
' was married to the Marquess of *Northampton*,
' and after to *Gorge*.



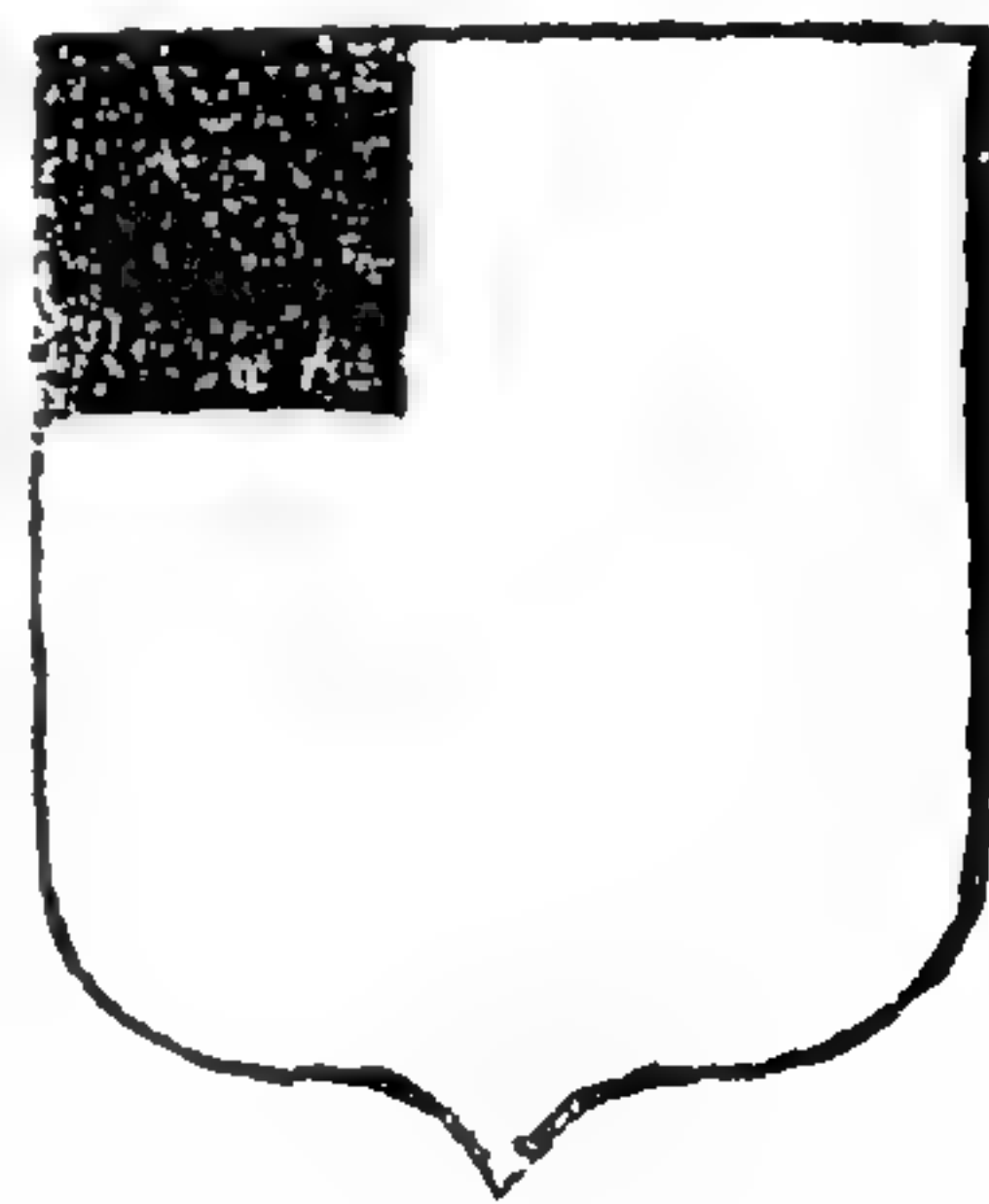
' He beareth *Argent*,
' two *Gyrons*, *Gules*. You
' need not say, meeting
' in Point, the One from
' the dexter Chief, the
' Other in the sinister Base,
' because they do ever-
' more meet in the Fess-
' Point, be they never so
' many. Here you see,

' that as two Lines drawn, the one Bend-ways
' from the dexter Corner of the chief Part of
' the Escutcheon, and resting on the Fess-Point,
' and the other drawn Fess-ways overthwart the

' Escutcheon, and meeting with the same in
' the said Fess-Point, do make one *Gyron*: So
' do the same drawn throughout, produce two
' *Gyrons*.

' So much of a *Gyron*: Now of a Canton and
' Quarter.

' A Canton is an Ordinary framed of two
' straight Lines, the One drawn perpendicularly
' from the Chief, and the Other transverse from
' the Side of the Escutcheon, and meeting there-
' with in a Right-Angle, near to the Corner of
' the Escutcheon, as in this next appeareth.



' He beareth *Argent*, a
' Canton, *Sable*, by the
' Name of *Sutton*. This
' Ordinary is termed a
' Canton, because it oc-
' cupieth but a Corner or
' Cantel of the Escutcheon.
' Some Armourists do
' hold, That the Canton
' is a Reward given to
' Gentlemen, Esquires,

' and Knights, for Service done by them, and
' not to a Baron. Some others notwith-
' standing are of a different Opinion, That a
' Canton may well beseem an Earl or a Baron
' receiving the same at his Sovereign's Hand;
' yet is the Quarter to be preferred in Dignity
' before the same: And before them both,
' Sir *John Ferne* preferreth the Escutcheon of
' Pretence, which he calleth an *Engislet* or Fessy-
' Target.

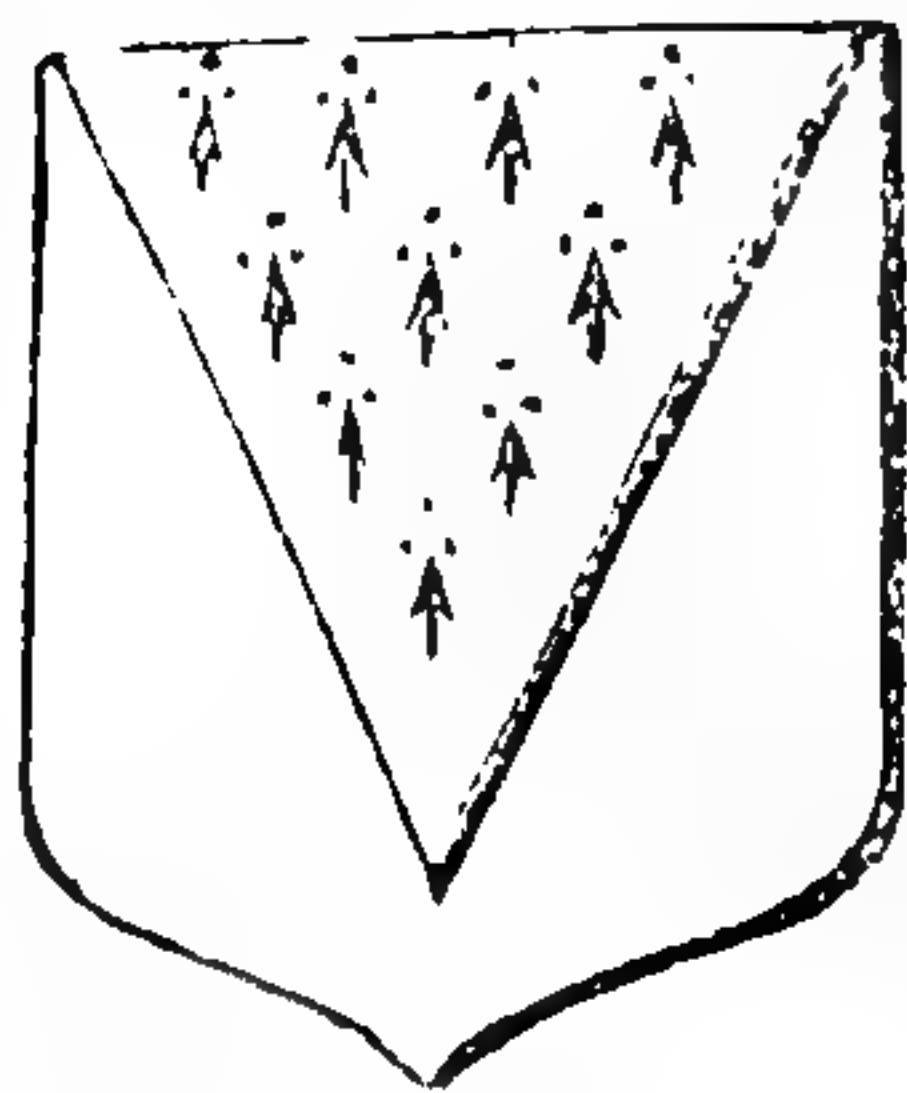
In this *Mackenzey*, p. 27. c. 8. agrees pretty
well with *Guillim*; for, says he, it is call'd Can-
ton from the *French* Word *Canton*, which signi-
fies a Corner; and it represents the Banner
that has been given to the Bearer, as a Reward
of his Service; or at least is equivalent, as if a
Banner had been given to him.

' Note, That a Canton parted traverse-ways,
' whether it be from the dexter Corner, or from
' the Sinister, doth make two base Squires. And
' if the Canton be placed in the dexter Corner
' of the Escutcheon, you must in blazon only
' name it a Canton, not making any mention
' of the local Situation thereof: But if it be pla-
' ced on the contrary Side, then must you in
' Blazon add this Word Sinister, as he beareth
' a Canton sinister. The sinister Canton is all
' one with the Dexter in Form, in Quantity,
' and in Estimation, but differeth from the same,
' both in regard of the local Position thereof (by
' reason that it is placed in the sinister Corner of
' the Escutcheon) as also in that it is not of so
' frequent Use.

' Hitherto of a Canton, now of a Quarter.

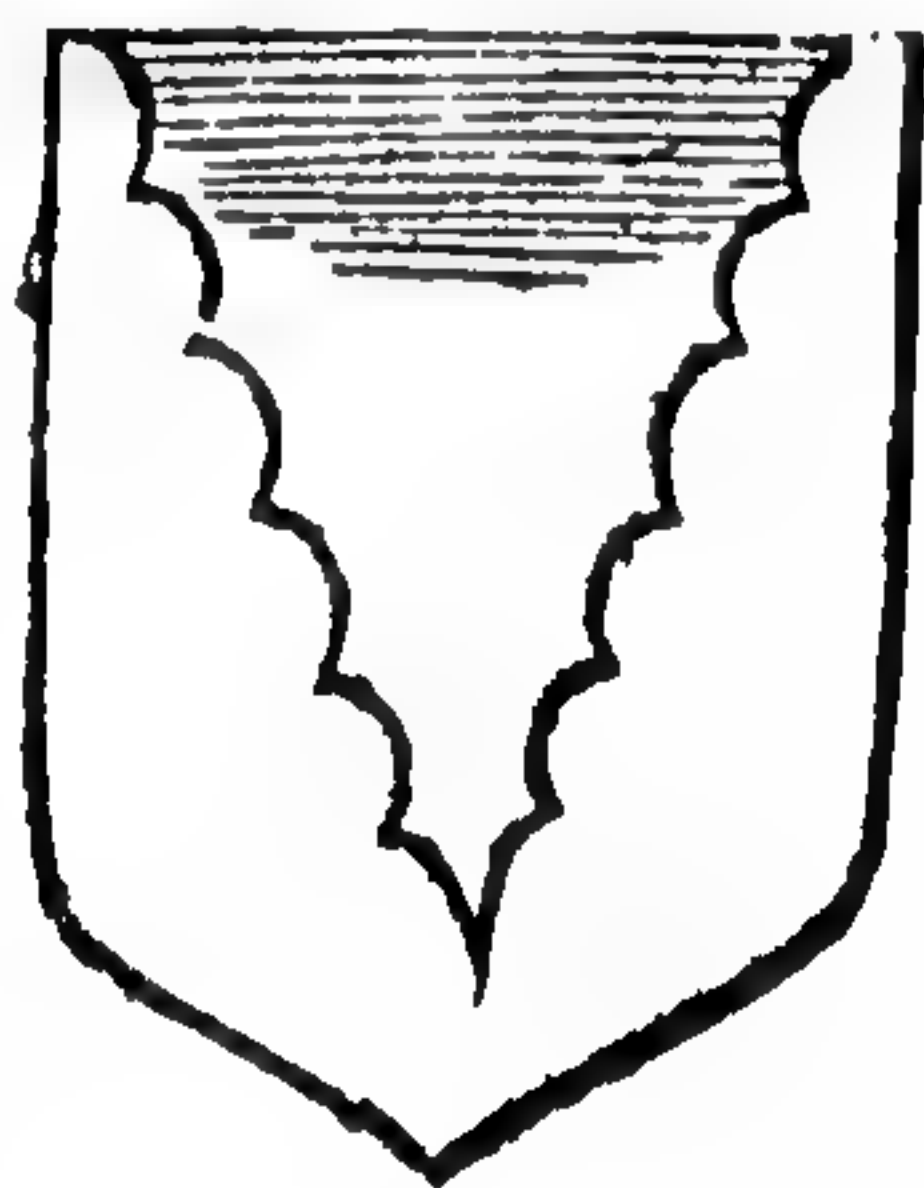
' The Quarter is an Ordinary of like Compo-
' sition with the Canton, and holdeth the same
' Places, and hath great resemblance thereof;
' insomuch as the same Rules and Observations
' that do serve for the One, may be attributed
' to the Other, *Quia similia similibus est ratio*;
' of

'tain. All given him by King *Edward* the Third, who also made him one of the Founders of the most Noble Order of the Garter. In all Fortifications and Buildings, in case the Ground be distrusted to be unsure and deceivable, Men are accustomed to build upon Piles, and by them to force an infallible and permanent Foundation.



Azure, a Pile, *Ermine*, was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, June 28, 1587. 29 Queen *Eliz.* to *Tho. Wyche* of *Davenham*, in *Com. Cest. Gent.* (who married ——— Daughter and Heir of ——— *Moreton*, of the said County) Son of *Richard*, by his

Wife ——— Daughter of ——— *Haughton*, which *Richard* was Son of *Richard* (by his Wife ——— Daughter of *Beefston*) who was Son of *William Wyche* and *Margery* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Richard Brett* of *Davenham* aforesaid. Vide M.S. of Grant's in Ashm. N° 844.



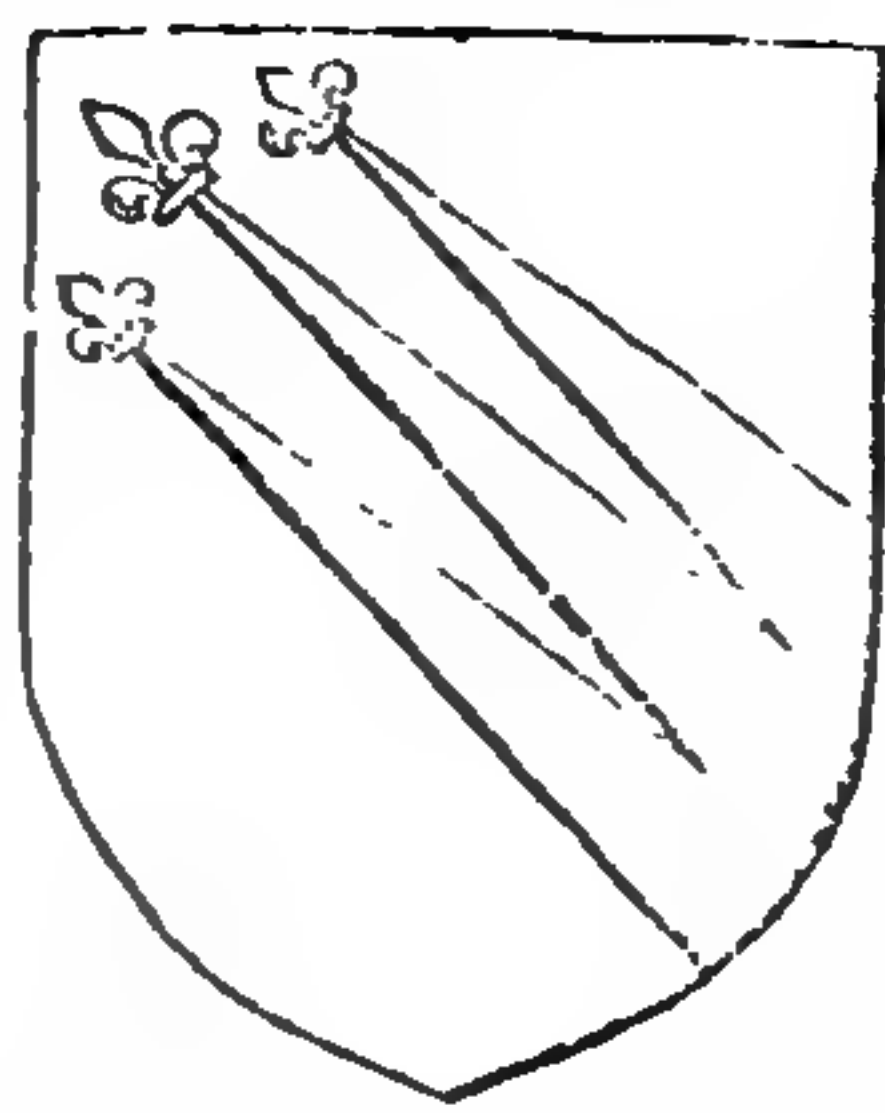
'He beareth *Or*, a Pile engrailed, *Sable*, by the Name of *Waterhouse*; and was the paternal Coat-Armour of *Dr. Edward Waterhouse*, a great Lover of Antiquities and Heraldry.' This was the Gentleman that writ the Octavo, Entitled, *The De-*

fence of Arms and Armoury, which I have quoted in my Introduction, and he that was suppos'd to have a chief Hand in *Morgan's Sphere of Gentry*.

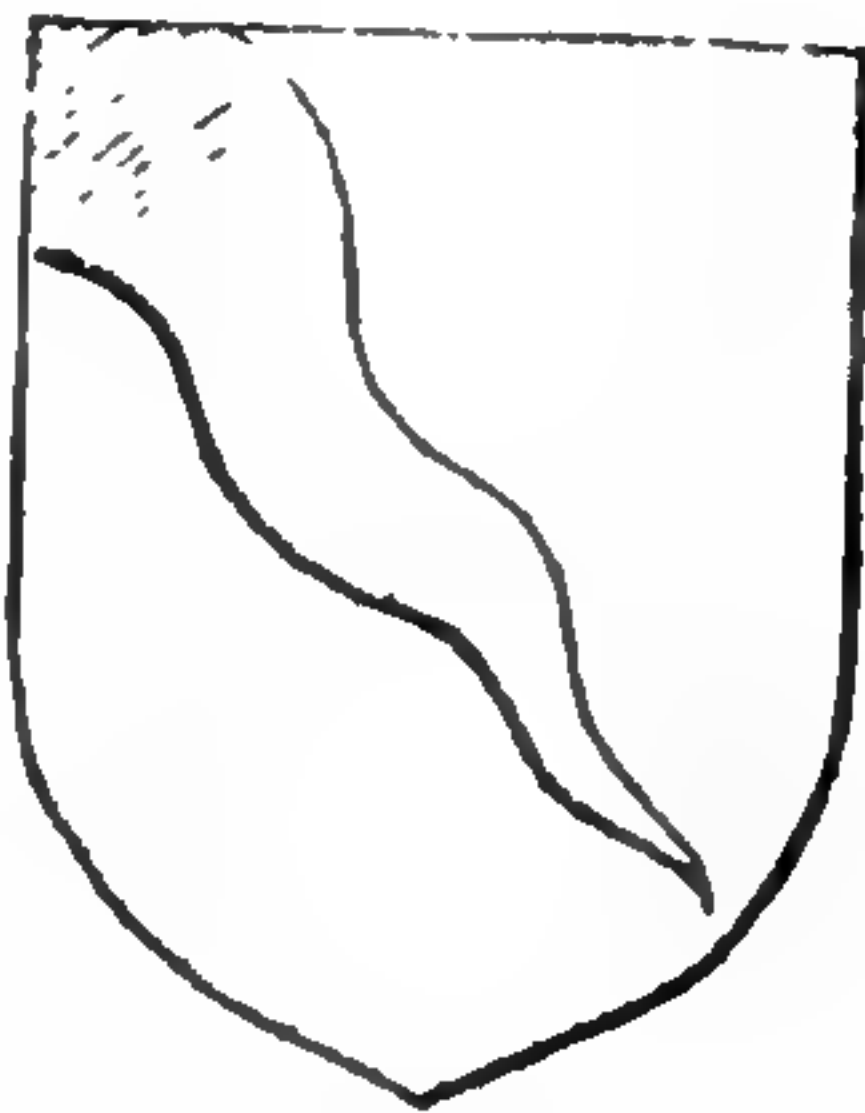
'Sometimes you shall find this Ordinary born transposed or reversed, contrary to the usual Form of their Bearing, viz. with their Points upward, which naturally ought to be downwards, being supposed to be a Piece of Timber, whose nether Part is sharp'ned, to the End that it may be more commodiously driven into the Ground; and sometimes two or three in one Escutcheon; as hereafter shall appear.

'The Pile is an ancient Addition to Armoury, and is a Thing that maketh all Foundations to be firm and perfect, especially in Water-works.

'When there is but one Pile in the Field, it must contain the third Part of the same at the Chief. This Ordinary is diversely formed and born, as in this next Escutcheon doth appear.



'He beareth *Argent*, a triple Pile, Flory on the Tops, issuing out of the sinister Base, in Bend, towards the dexter Corner, *Sable*. This Sort of Bearing of the Pile, hath a Resemblance of so many Piles driven into some Water-work, and by long Tract of Time, incorporated at their Heads, by reason of an extraordinary Weight imposed upon them, which gave Impediment of their Growth in height.



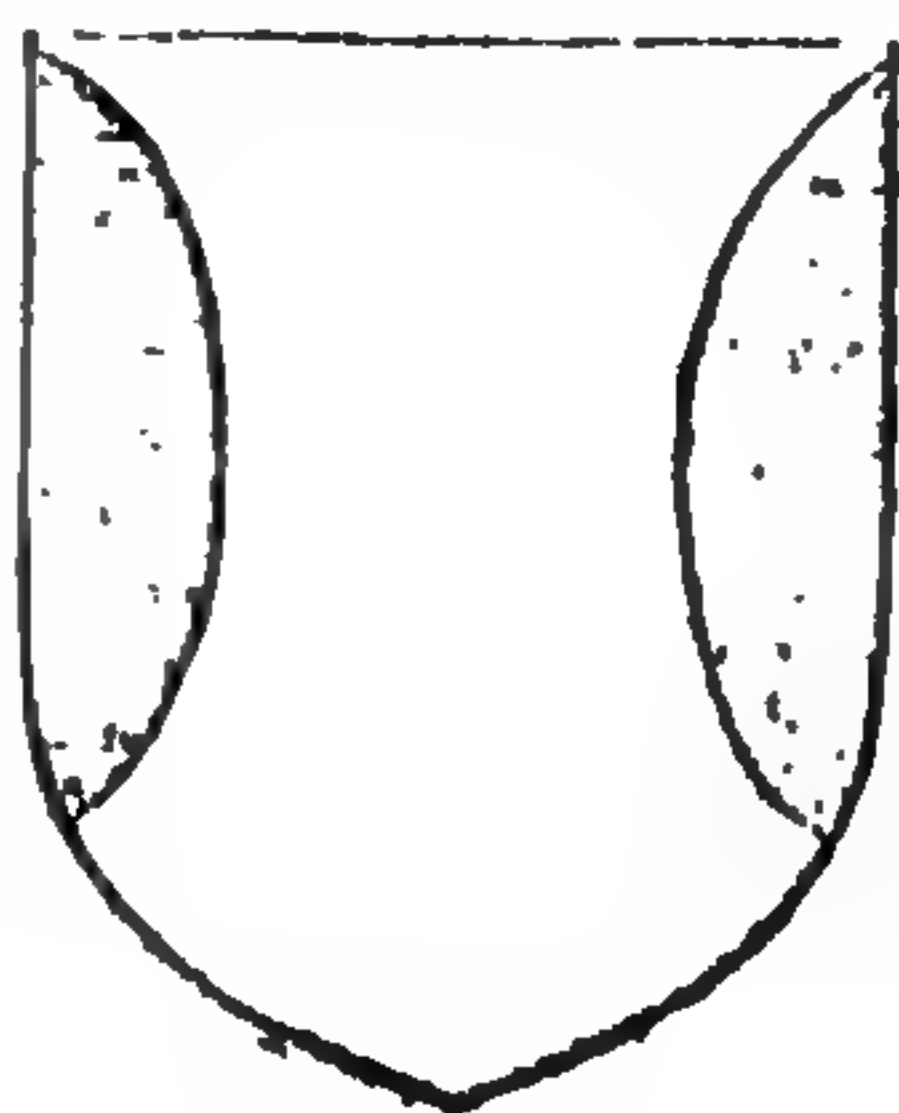
'He beareth *Azure*, a Pile waved, issuing out of the dexter Corner of the Escutcheon, Bendways, *Or*, by the Name of *Aldim*. As this Pile waved issueth out of the Dexter, so also may the same be born from the sinister Chief Point. Moreover you shall find them born in Pale, and sometimes issuing out of the Base with the Point thereof transposed, which I leave to Observation.

'So much of Piles, and their Variety, as well of Form as of Location. There rest yet some other Sorts of Ordinaries, that are composed of a two-fold Line, not hitherto spoken of.

'Such are these, viz. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Flasque.} \\ \text{Flanch.} \\ \text{Voider.} \end{array} \right.$

'In some Mens Conceit, perhaps, these Ordinaries last mentioned might have been more fitly placed amongst such as are before handled, and are composed of a single Line (of which Number these may be well reckoned, if we consider them each one a-part by themselves;) but soasmuch as none of them are born single, but always by couples; for conveniency, I have chosen rather to sort them with these that are formed of a two-fold Line: And first of a Flasque.

'A Flasque is an Ordinary consisting of one Arch-line, drawn somewhat distant from the Corners of the Chief, and meanly swelling by Degrees until you come towards the Midst of the Escutcheon, and from thence again decreasing with a like comely Descent unto the sinister base Points: As in Example.

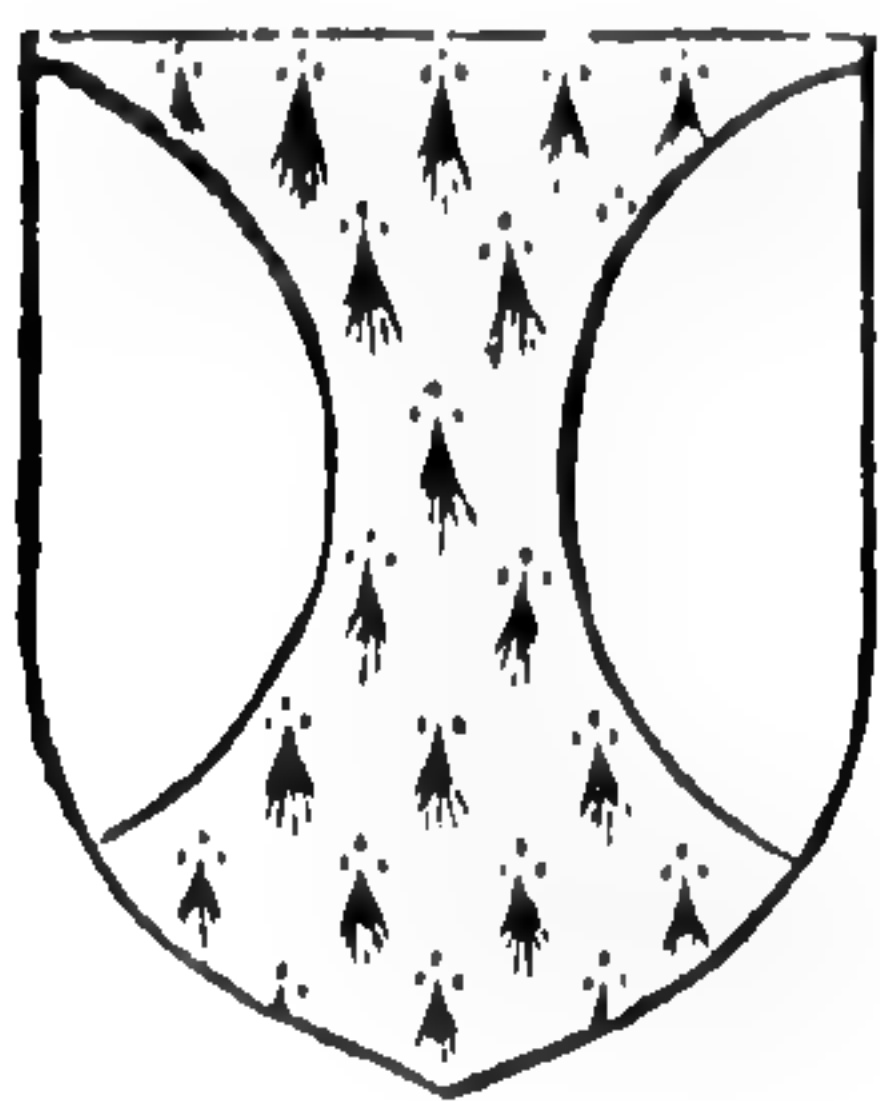


'The Field is *Or*, two Flasques, *Azure*. This Reward (saith *Leigh*) is to be given by a King for Vertue and Learning, and especially for Service in Ambassage: For therein may a Gentleman deserve as well of

‘ of his Sovereign, as the Knight that serveth
 ‘ him in the Field. This is called an Arch-line,
 ‘ of the *Latin* Word *Arcus*, that signifieth a Bow,
 ‘ which being bent, hath a moderate bowing,
 ‘ void of Excess of Tuberosity. This Word
 ‘ Flaque is derived either from the *French* Word
 ‘ *Fleschier*, or from the *Latin* Word *Flecto*, which
 ‘ signifieth to bend or bow.’

It hath its Name, saith *Mackenzey* p. 28. c. 8.
 as *Skinner* observes, à similitudine uterum anti-
 quorum: *Animi candorem notat, Herodian. in se-*
vero, p. 223. But *Spelman* (says he) asserts, that
 they are the Facings of Gowns which were of
 old so shap’d. Others also there are who think
 these Flashes to be the proper Rewards given
 by Princes, to such as have serv’d them as do-
 mestick Servants: For the Voider, which is the
 Diminutive of the Flaque, is acknowledg’d by
Guillim (as you will by and by see) to be the
 Reward for domestick Service, & eadem est ratio
 totius, & partis.

‘ The next in Order is the Flanch, which is
 ‘ an Ordinary formed of an Arch-line, taking its
 ‘ Beginning from the Corner of the Chief, and
 ‘ from thence compassing orderly with a swell-
 ‘ ling Embossment, until it come near to the
 ‘ Nombril of the Escutcheon, and thence pro-
 ‘ portionably declining to the sinister base Point,
 ‘ as in this next Escutcheon.

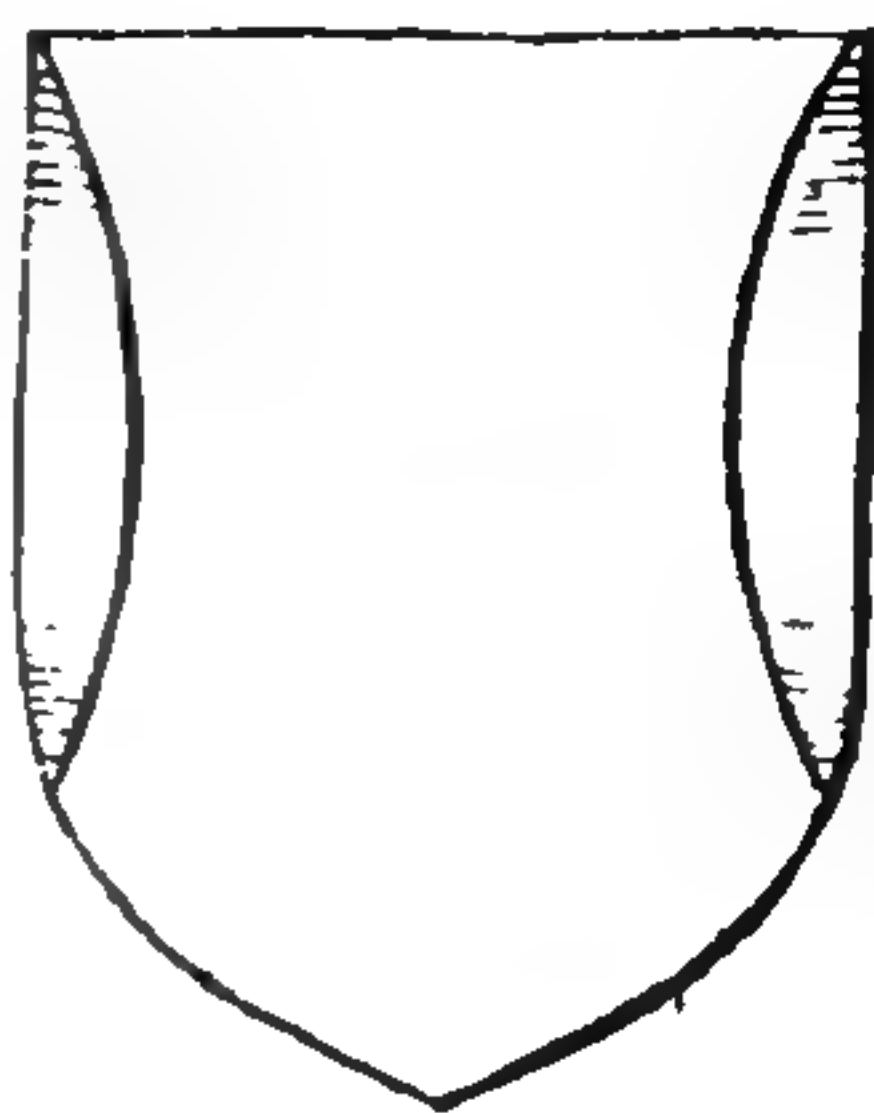


‘ He beareth *Ermine*,
 ‘ two Flanches, *Vert*. This
 ‘ (saith *Leigh*) is one De-
 ‘ gree under the aforesaid
 ‘ Flaque, yet it is com-
 ‘ mendable Armoury. This
 ‘ Word Flanch (as some
 ‘ do hold) is derived from
 ‘ the *French* Word *Flans*,
 ‘ which signifieth the

‘ Flank of a Man or Beast, that includeth the
 ‘ small Guts, because that Part strutteth out,
 ‘ cum tumore quodam, as it were a blown Bladder.
 ‘ Sometimes you may find this Ordinary made
 ‘ of some other Forms of Lines than plain, which
 ‘ when it shall happen, you must in the Blazon
 ‘ thereof make special mention of the Form of
 ‘ Line whereof it is composed.

‘ Last of all in our Ordinaries, cometh the
 ‘ Voider, consisting of one Arch-line moderate-

‘ ly bowing from the Corner of the Chief, by
 ‘ Degrees, towards the Nombril of the Escu-
 ‘ tcheon, and from thence in like Sort declin-
 ‘ ing, until it come unto the sinister Base, and
 ‘ hath a more near Resemblance of the Bent of
 ‘ a Bow than the Flanch hath, in that it riseth
 ‘ not with so deep a Compass: As in Example.



‘ He beareth *Tenne*, two
 ‘ Voiders, *Or*. This is the
 ‘ Reward of a Gentlewo-
 ‘ man for Service by her
 ‘ done to the Prince; but
 ‘ then the Voider should
 ‘ be of one of the nine Furs
 ‘ or Doublings. Such Re-
 ‘ ward (saith *Leigh*) might
 ‘ the Dutcheffs of *Mont-*

fort have given to her Gentlewoman, who
 ‘ served her most diligently, not only while
 ‘ she kept the Town of *Hamybot*, but also when
 ‘ she rode armed into the Field, and scared the
 ‘ *Frenchmen* from the Siege thereof. These are
 ‘ called Voiders, either because of the Shallow-
 ‘ ness wherein they do resemble the accusom-
 ‘ ed voiding Plates with narrow Brims used at
 ‘ Tables; or else of the *French* Word *Voire*,
 ‘ which signifieth a Looking-glass or Mirrour,
 ‘ (which in ancient Times were commonly made
 ‘ in that bulging Form) especially considering
 ‘ they are given to Gentlewomen in recompence
 ‘ of Service, unto whom such Gifts are accept-
 ‘ able; and withal implying, that Gentlewo-
 ‘ men so well deserving, should be Mirrors and
 ‘ Patterns to others of their Sex, wherein to be-
 ‘ hold both their Duties, and the due Reward of
 ‘ Vertues. His Counsel was so very behoveful,
 ‘ who advised all Gentlewomen often to look
 ‘ on Glasses, that so, if they saw themselves
 ‘ beautiful, they might be stirred up to make
 ‘ their Minds as fair by Vertue, as their Faces
 ‘ were by Nature: But if deformed, they might
 ‘ make amends for their outward Deformity,
 ‘ with their intern Pulchritude and gracious Qua-
 ‘ lities. And those that are proud of their Beau-
 ‘ ty, should consider, that their own Hue is as
 ‘ brittle as the Glass wherein they see it; and
 ‘ that they carry on their Shoulders nothing but
 ‘ a Skull wrapt in Skin, which one Day will be
 ‘ loathsome to be looked on.

C H A P. VII.

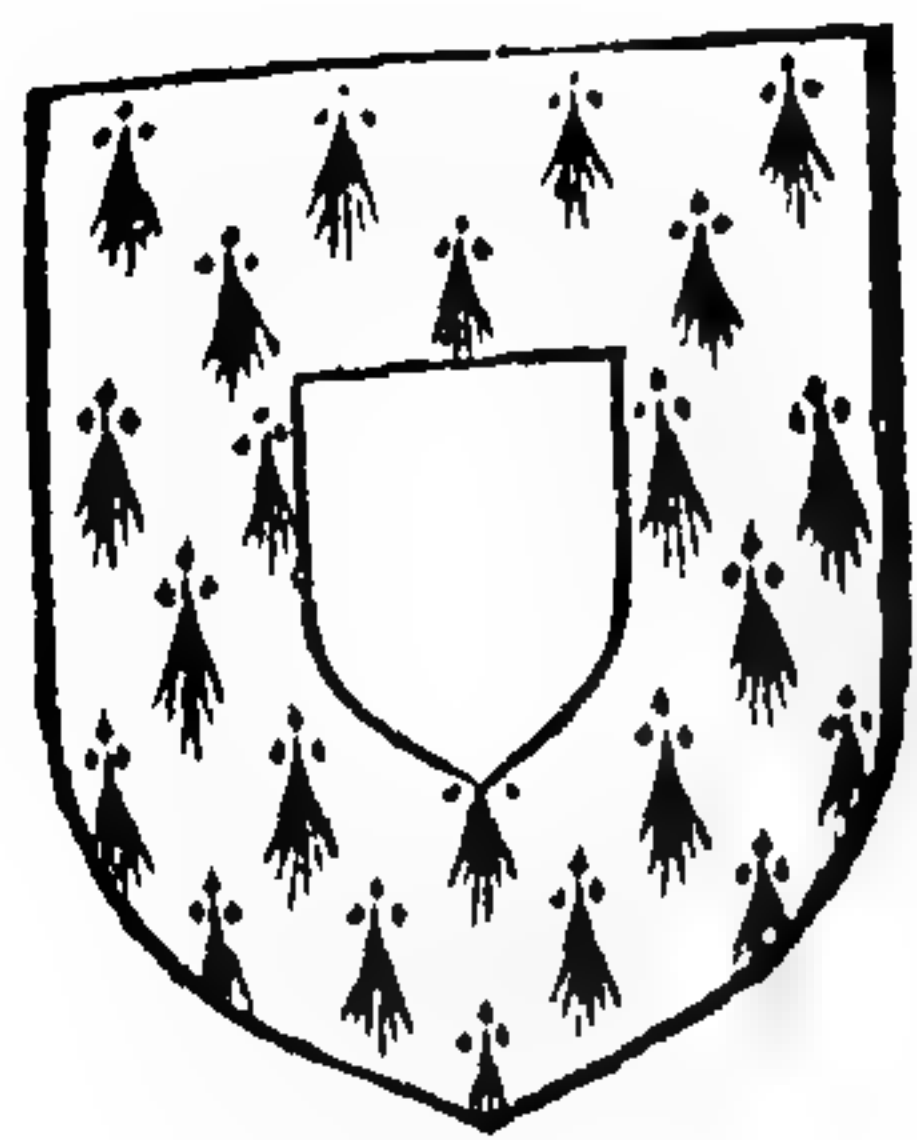
‘ **H**AVING shewed the Manner and Making
 ‘ of such Ordinaries as are composed of
 ‘ a two-fold Line; we will now proceed to that
 ‘ other Member of the Distribution before de-
 ‘ livered, which maketh mention of Ordinaries
 ‘ consisting of Lines more than two-fold; and
 ‘ will shew how they also are made.

‘ Such Ordinaries do consist } Three-fold.
 ‘ of Lines } Four-fold.

‘ Those that are formed of a three-fold Line,
 ‘ are the Inescutcheon and the Orle.

‘ The

‘ The Inescutcheon is an Ordinary formed of
‘ a three-fold Line, representing the Shape of the
‘ Escutcheon: As in Example.

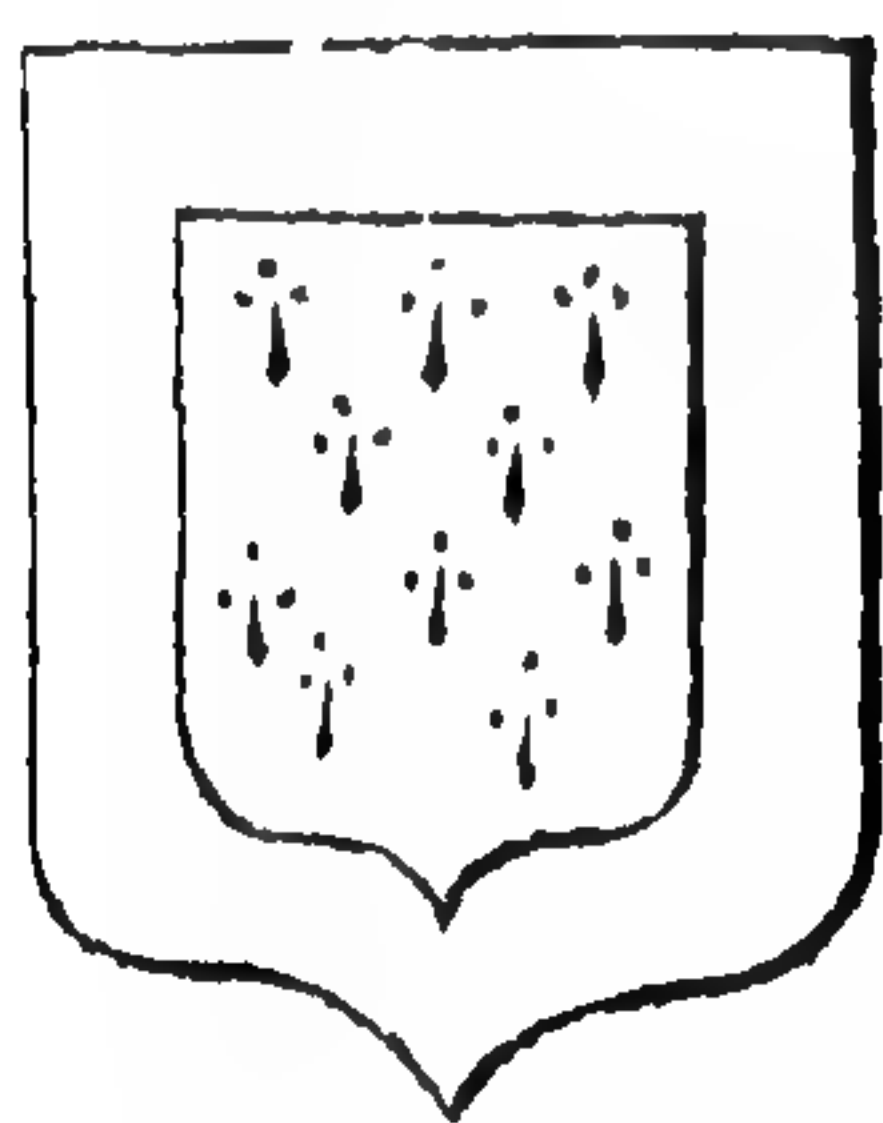


‘ He beareth *Ermine*,
‘ an Inescutcheon, *Gules*,
‘ by the Name of *Hul-*
‘ *grave*: This Name of
‘ Inescutcheon is proper
‘ only to those that are
‘ born in this Place; for
‘ if the same were born
‘ in any other Place, than
‘ upon the Fess-Point of

‘ the Shield, you should term the same then an
‘ Escutcheon, and not an Inescutcheon; so must
‘ you also, if there be more than one in the
‘ Field. This Escutcheon is sometimes termed
‘ an Escutcheon of Pretence, as shall hereafter
‘ appear.

I conceive both the *English* and *Scotch* are in
an Error, when they say an *Inescutcheon of Pre-*
tence; or that the *Scutcheon of Pretence* is an In-
escutcheon: For an Inescutcheon is properly the
Charge of a Shield, and born within a *Scu-*
tcheon or Shield, as the Coat before us, whe-
ther in that or any other Position, let *Guillim*
assert what he please; and therefore the *French*
do more properly call our *Scutcheon of Pretence*, a
Scutcheon Sur-tout, a Shield over all, because it co-
vers some Part of the Charge of the Coat or Coats
whereon it is placed: But of this hereafter.

‘ This Ordinary containeth the fifth Part of
‘ the Field (saith *Leigh*, but his demonstration
‘ denoteth the third Part) and may not be dimi-
‘ nished; and albeit it be subject to some Alter-
‘ ation, by reason of the different Forms of
‘ Lines before specified, yet it keepeth still one
‘ sett Form of an Escutcheon, as we shall see
‘ by and by.



The next Ordinary, in
course, which is composed
of a three fold Line, is the
Border as We and the
French term it, *i.e.* a Bor-
der; for, as you may ob-
serve by the Cut, it bor-
ders round, and as it were
hemms in the Field.

The *French* reckon this the Ninth among
their twelve Honourable Pieces: But what is
very remarkable, our *English* Herald's will by no
means admit it as such, nor as a principal Fi-
gure, but only as a Difference, though they do
allow of its diminutive the Orle as such: But,
as both *Mackenzey* and *Nisbet* have very well ob-
serv'd, they are mistaken; for 'tis an Ordinary,
and a principal Figure, not only in *France* and
Scotland, but in *England* too, as is evident in
the following Coats, which consist of no other
Charge but Bordures; therefore *Guillim*, *Leigh*,
and other Writers should have better consulted
their Books of Ordinaries before they had writ
so positively.

Ermine, a Bordure, *Gules*, is the ancient Coat
pertaining to the Family of *Hundestore*. I sup-
pose none will pretend that this is a Mark of
Cadency from the ancient Dukes of *Britany*,
and if not, the Bordure must be an Ordinary,
and a principal Figure.

Or, a Bordure, *Vaire*, pertain'd to the ancient
Family of *Gwine*.

I could here instance two or three more, as
particularly the Families of *Hunt*, *Swynburne*, &c.
whole Coats, by my Method, I am constrain'd
to speak of in another Place.

‘ The next in rank of this Kind is the Orle,
‘ which is an Ordinary composed of a three-fold
‘ Line duplicated, admitting a Transparency of
‘ the Field, throughout the innermost Area or
‘ Space therein inclosed. This hath the Form
‘ of an Inescutcheon, but hath not the solid Sub-
‘ stance thereof, being evermore voided; as in
‘ these following Examples appeareth.



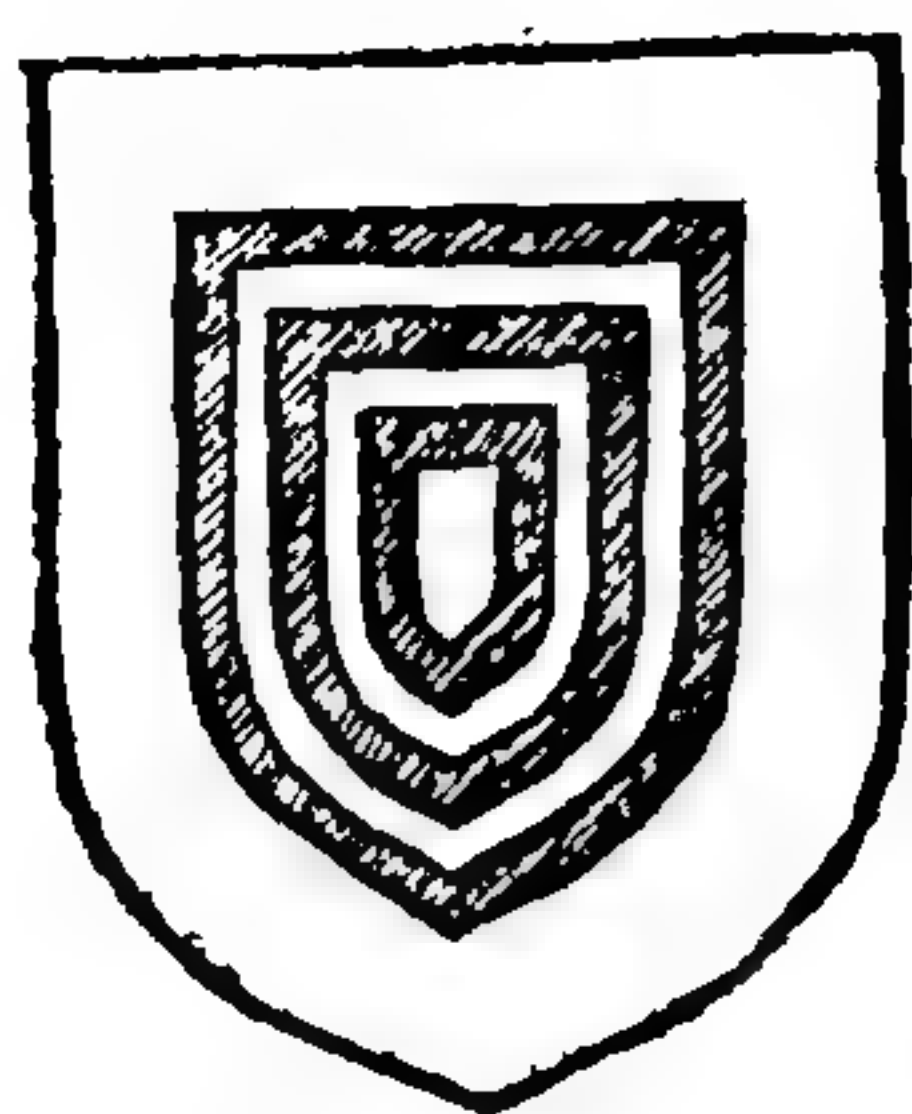
‘ He beareth Or, an
‘ Orle, *Azure*, by the
‘ Name of *Bertram*, Lord
‘ of *Borhal*. This Word
‘ *Orle* seemeth to be de-
‘ rived from the *French*
‘ Word *Orillon*, which
‘ signifieth a Pillow, and
‘ is attributed to this Or-
‘ dinary, because the same

being of a different Tincture from the Field-
and formed out of a double Tract, in re-
gard of the Transparency of the Field with-
in, and the surrounding thereof without, it
receiveth the Resemblance of an embossed
Substance, as if it were raised like a Pillow
above the Field. *Opton* termeth it in *Latin*
Tractus, which signifieth a Trace or Trail, be-
cause the End is seen both within and with-
out it; and the Trail itself is drawn thereup-
on in a different Colour. If the were flored
(saith *Leigh*) then must it be called a Tressure,
which sheweth to be the fifth Part of the Field.
And if two or three be in an Escutcheon, you
must term them a double Tressure.

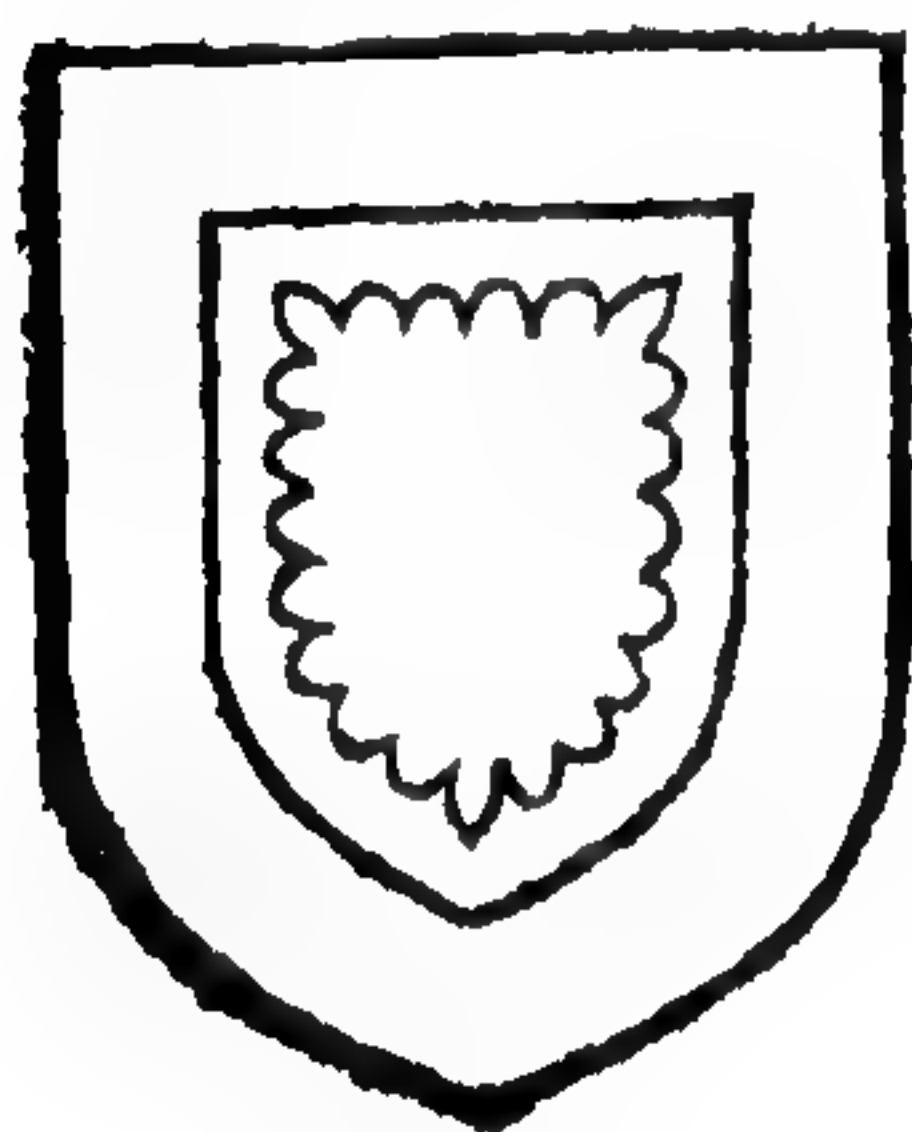
But *Mackenzey* getteth this Orle from the
Latin Word *Orla*, which signifies a little Bor-
dure, and says, That as the Bordure, which
was given to recompence such as have shewed
Protection and Defence, because it defendeth what
is within it. He makes the Tressure or *Tressure*
also to signify the same, because he holds it to
be the Diminutive thereof, as that is of the
Bordure. What a Tressure is, see the Examples
following those of the Orle.

‘ *Chaffaucus* saith, that the Orle is sometimes
‘ formed of many Pieces, and that they are born
‘ to the Number of Six.

‘ As touching the Doubling of this plain Orle,
‘ I will not here give Example, for that I pur-
‘ pose to present to your View a three-fold Orle
‘ or Tract, which doth include the two-fold, as
‘ in this next Escutcheon appeareth.

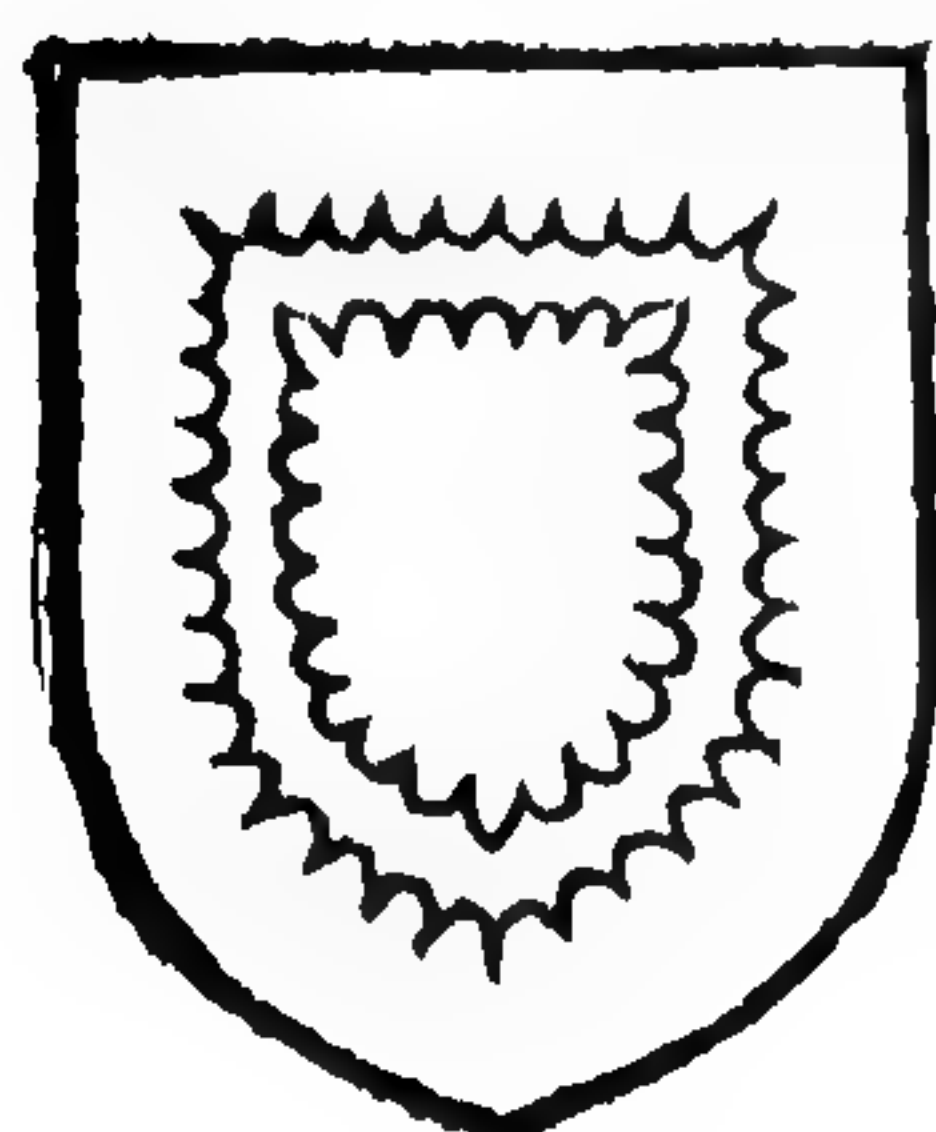


‘ He beareth Or, an
 ‘ Orle of three Pieces, Sa-
 ‘ ble. That this Ordina-
 ‘ ry is born of many
 ‘ Tracts, it appeareth by
 ‘ this Example, taken
 ‘ out of *Upton*, for the
 ‘ Reader’s Satisfaction;
 ‘ where it is said, *Sunt*
 ‘ *insuper alii qui habent*
 ‘ *istum Tractum triplicatum & quadruplicatum, ut*
 ‘ *nuper in armis Episcopi Cænonianensis, qui porta-*
 ‘ *vit pro Armis unum Tractum triplicatum de ni-*
 ‘ *gro, in campo aureo*: Some bear the Orle tripled
 ‘ and quadrupled, as the late Bishop of *Maine*,
 ‘ who bare a tripled Orle, *Sable*, in a Field, *Or*.
 ‘ This Ordinary is born diversely, according to
 ‘ the several Forms of Lines before handled, as
 ‘ may appear in the Examples ensuing.



‘ He beareth Or, an
 ‘ Orle Engrailed on the
 ‘ inner Side, *Gules*.
 Or, an Orle Indented
 on the inner Side, is the
 Coat of *Landill of Coule*;
 and without the Indent
 is the ancient Coat of that
 Name, as now quarter’d
 by the Earl of *Hume*.

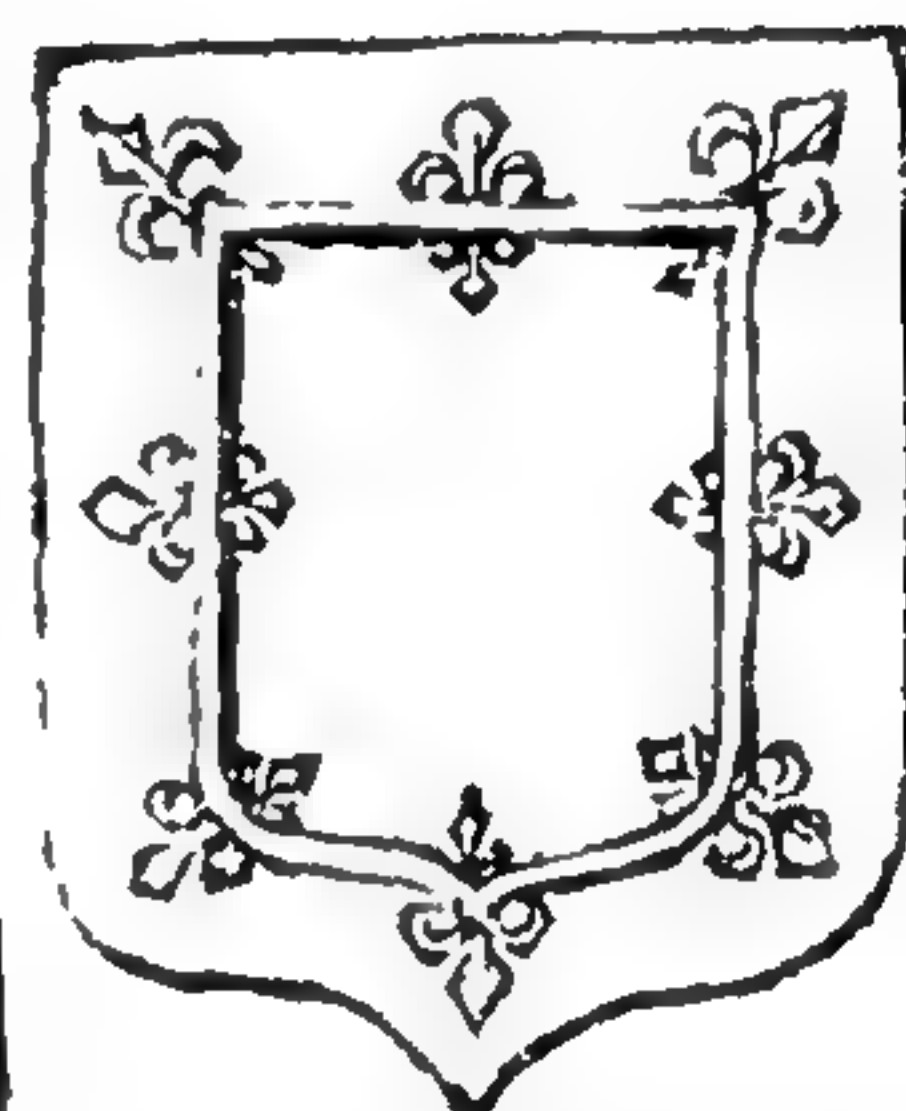
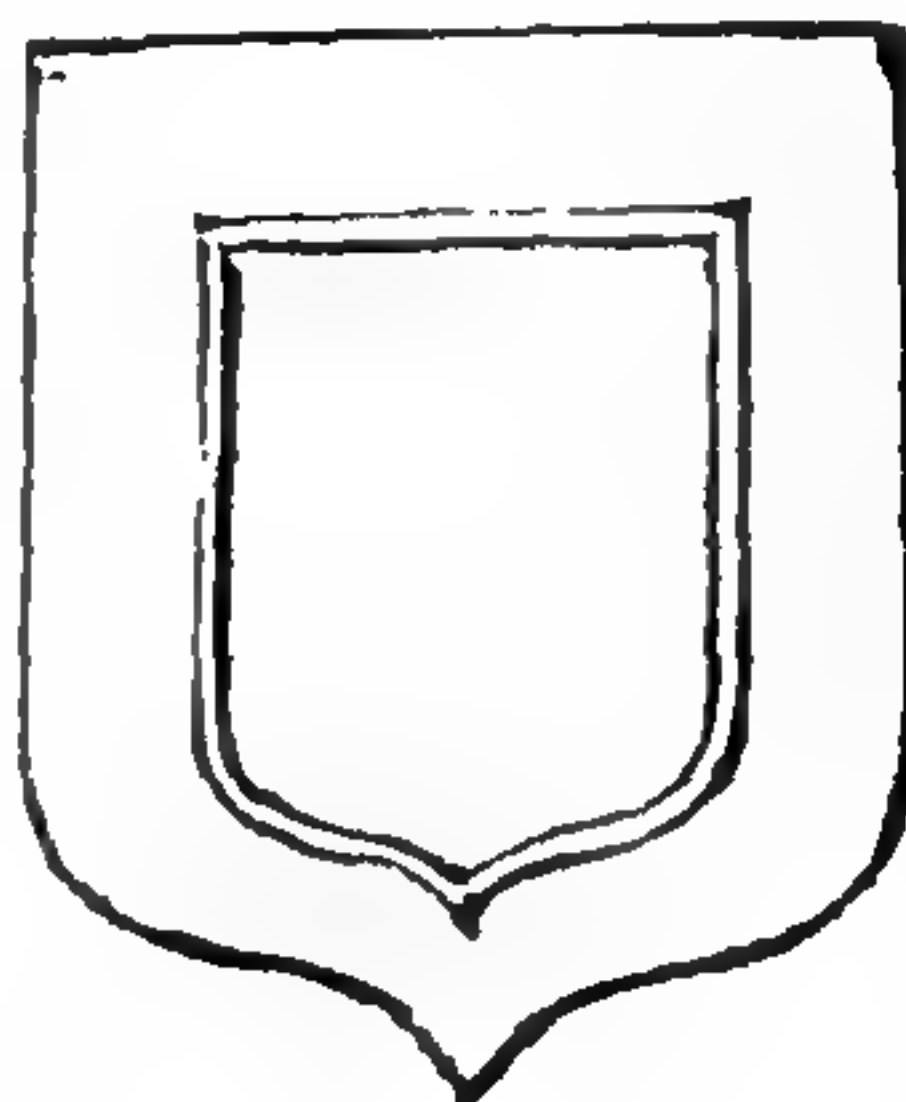
‘ I found this Form of Bearing observed by an
 ‘ uncertain Author, whom at first I supposed
 ‘ to have either unskilfully taken, or negligent-
 ‘ ly mistaken the Trick thereof; but after I had
 ‘ found in *Upton*, that in blazoning of an Orle
 ‘ Engrailed, he blazoned the same; an Orle En-
 ‘ grailed on both Sides, I took more special No-
 ‘ tice of this Kind of Bearing, for that such a
 ‘ Form of Blazon (proceeding from a Man so
 ‘ judicious in this Kind) seemed covertly to im-
 ‘ ply a Distinction of That from this Form of
 ‘ Bearing. And because *diversa juxta se apposta*
 ‘ *magis elucescant*, Things differing give Light
 ‘ each to other, I will here produce the Coat it
 ‘ self, and the Blazon thereof, as I find it set
 ‘ down by *Upton*.



‘ *Il port (saith he) de*
 ‘ *Gules un trace engrailie,*
 ‘ *de chascun cost a’Or.*
 ‘ And in *Latin* thus: *Qui*
 ‘ *habet ista Arma, portat*
 ‘ *unum tractum ex utraque*
 ‘ *parte ingradatum, de la-*
 ‘ *ro in campo rubro* He
 ‘ beareth an Orle engrail-
 ‘ ed on both Sides, *Or*, in
 ‘ a Field, *Gules*. And no doubt by hee!ul Ob-
 ‘ servation you may find these Orles in like Sort
 ‘ born invecked, *Similium enim similis est ratio;*
 ‘ for like Things have the like Reason and Re-
 ‘ spect.

‘ *Note*, That diverse Charges, as well Arti-
 ‘ ficial as Natural, are born Orle-ways, or in

‘ Orle: As likewise in Form of Cross, Bend,
 ‘ Chevron, Saltire, &c. the Examples whereof
 ‘ I must pass over, until a fit Place be offered
 ‘ to handle Charges of those Kinds Concern-
 ‘ ing the Bearing of Orles, composed of the sun-
 ‘ dry Sorts of Furs, I hold it needless to use
 ‘ Examples to express them to the View, for
 ‘ that by Consideration of the manifold Sorts
 ‘ of several Ordinaries before expressed, their
 ‘ diverse Manner of Bearing may be easily con-
 ‘ ceived: And therefore I will leave them to
 ‘ Observation.’



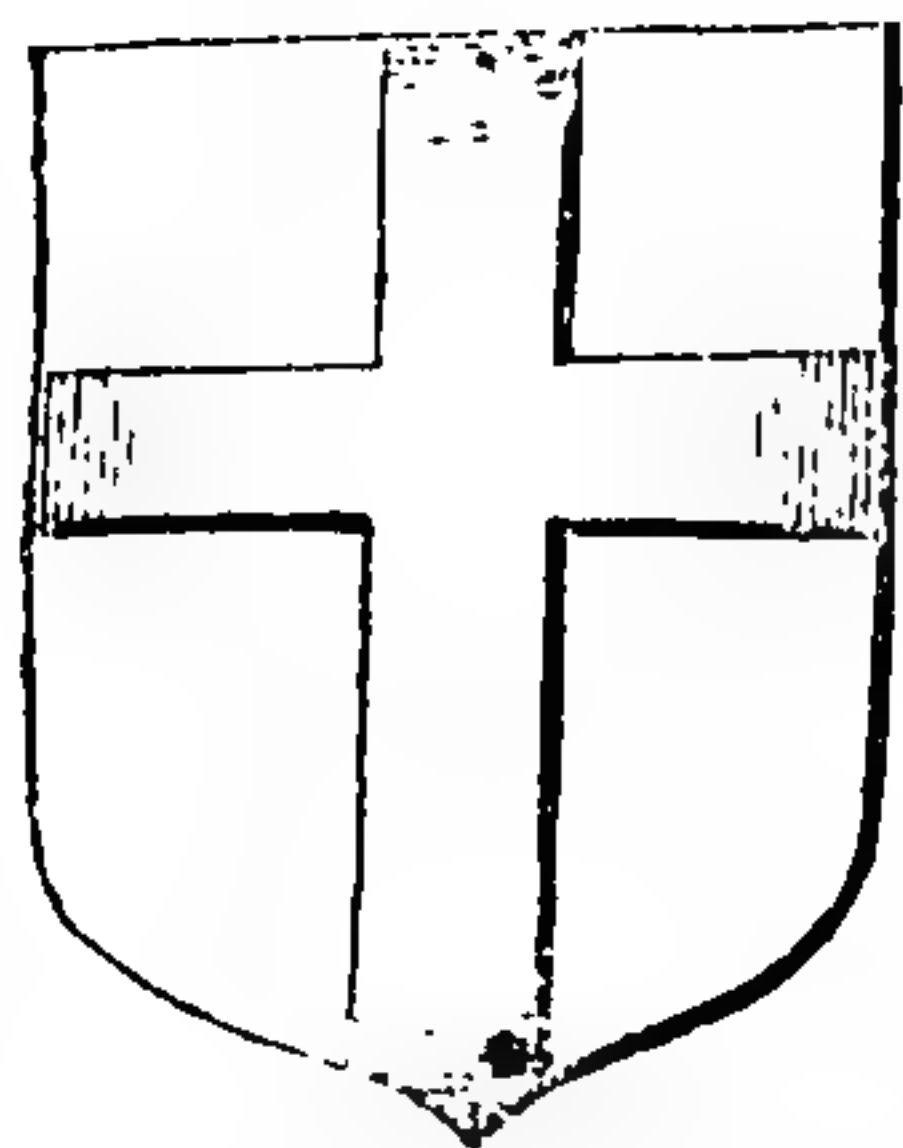
Argent, a Tressure, *A-*
zure. This, as I said, is
 the Diminutive of an Orle,
 and is most frequently
 born Flory, Counter-flory,
 particularly in *Scotland*,
 as in the next Escutcheon,
 and sometimes double, as
 in the Arms of that King-
 dom, to which it was ad-
 ded, as a Note of that me-
 morable League betwixt
 their King *Achais* and
Charlemaign King of *France*.
 It is carried as a principal
 Figure in *England*, by the
 Family of *Jason*, as you will
 find hereafter.

‘ Hitherto have we considered the Making
 ‘ of such Ordinaries as are composed of a three-
 ‘ fold Line: Our Order calleth me now to speak
 ‘ of such Ordinaries as do require a four-fold Line
 ‘ for the Effecting of them.

‘ Of this Sort is the } Cross.
 } Saltire.

‘ The Cross is an Ordinary composed of a
 ‘ four fold Line, whereof two are Perpendicu-
 ‘ luar, and the other two are Transverse, for
 ‘ so we must conceive of them, though they are
 ‘ not drawn throughout, but meet by Couples
 ‘ in four Acute-Angles, near about the Fess-
 ‘ Point of the Escutcheon; to look upon (if
 ‘ they were couped, as they are sometimes found)
 ‘ like to four Carpenter’s Squares; as the Ex-
 ‘ ample following will demonstrate. This Or-
 ‘ dinary is called *Crux*, à *cruciando*, or à *cruciatu*,
 ‘ because of the unspeakable Torture and Tor-
 ‘ ment which they do suffer, who undergo this
 ‘ Kind of Death. The Content of the Cross is
 ‘ not the same always: For when it is not
 ‘ charged, then it hath only the fifth Part of the
 ‘ Field; but if it be charged, then must it con-
 ‘ tain the third Part thereof. To give you par-
 ‘ ticular Examples of all the different Forms of
 ‘ Bearing of the Cross, were as needless as end-
 ‘ less, considering the Variety set down by other
 ‘ Authors: I will therefore content my self with
 ‘ these ensuing.

‘ He



‘ He beareth *Argent*, a
‘ Cross, *Sable*, by the Name
‘ of *Raynsford*, and is the
‘ paternal Coat Armour of
‘ Sir *Richard Raynsford* of
‘ *Dallington* in *Northamp-*
‘ *tonshire*, Kt. Lord Chief
‘ Justice of his Majesty’s
‘ Court of *King’s Bench*.

‘ This Coat was also born by *Henry Rayns-*
‘ *ford* of *Stanmore magna* in *Middlesex*, B. D.
‘ deceased.

‘ *Argent*, a Cross, *Vert*, by the Name of *Huf-*
‘ *sey*; and with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Coat-
‘ Armour of Sir *Thomas Hussey* of *Hemington* in
‘ *Lincolnshire*, Bart.

‘ *Azure*, a Cross, *Or*: This Coat Armour per-
‘ tained to the right worshiptul Family of *Shel-*
‘ *ton* in the County of *Norfolk*, whence descend-
‘ ed that honourable vertuous Lady, *Mary Shel-*
‘ *ton*, who was many Years of the most honou-
‘ rable Bed-chamber of that glorious Queen *El-*
‘ *izabeth*; and was also Wife to the right wor-
‘ shiptul Sir *John Scudamore* of *Home-Lacy* in the
‘ County of *Hereford*, Kt. Standard-bearer to
‘ Her Majesty’s Honourable Band of Gentle-
‘ men Pensioners.’

This same Coat is also born by *Theophilus*
Shelton, of *Darrington*, in the County of *York*.
Esquire.

(B) *Or*, a Cross, *Gules*, by the Name of
Corsby.

Vert, a Cross, *Or*, was born by *Henry Sted-*
man or *Stedmyr*, of *Brecknockshire*, Gent. who
dy’d in the House of — *Rose*
behind, or on the North Side of
St. *Maries* Church, the 22d. of *Octo-*
ber, 1685. Aged 65, or thereabouts,
buried by the Care of his Son *Hen-*
ry Stedmyr, M. A. (and Chaplain of *All Souls*
Colledge) in St. *Mary’s* Church.

He accompany’d Sir *Leolin Jenkyns’s* Body
from *Hammersmith* to *Oxon*, and continuing
there for some Time after, for the Sake of his
Son, fell sick and dy’d. He was the Son (as
Ant. à Wood conceiv’d) of *John Stedman* of *Loves-*
idge in *Caermarthenshire*, Esq; and had been a
Student in *Jesús Colledge* with Sir *Leolin Jenkyns*
before-mentioned.

Henry Stedman, the Son, was matriculated, of
St. *Alban’s Hall*, in *Oxon*, by the Name of *Sted-*
min, Son of *Henry Stedmin* of St. *B—chin*, Gent.
Aged 17, 1671. April 10.

Argent, a Cross, *Sable*, was the
Coat of *Piers Leigh*, of *Bradley*, who
married to his first Wife *Jane*,
Daughter to Sir *Thomas Gerard* of
Bryn.

Coll. of the
North. per
Glover (or
Chester) in
M. S. in the
Ashmolean
Library, Number 834.

‘ This Ordinary is oftentimes diversely nam-
‘ ed, according to the Diversity of Lines where-
‘ of it is composed: For as is the Form of
‘ Lines whereof it is made, so is the Denomina-

‘ tion thereof. In the ancientest Institution of
‘ the Bearing of the Cross (without all Con-
‘ troversy) it had this Form; which is taken
‘ to be the true Shape of the Cross whereupon
‘ our blessed Saviour *Jesús Christ* suffered:
‘ Whose godly Observation and Use was in
‘ great Esteem in the Primitive Church; tho’
‘ in latter Times it hath been dishonourably
‘ entertained by two opposed Kinds of Fan-
‘ tasticks: The One, who so superstitiously dote
‘ on it, that they adore it like their God: The
‘ Other, who so Unchristianly detest it, that
‘ they slander the most godly and ancient Use
‘ thereof, in our first initiating unto *Christ*, as
‘ if it were some devilish Idol. But the true
‘ Soldiers of such a Captain need not to be
‘ ashamed to bear their General’s Ensign. And
‘ this Bearing was first bestowed on such as
‘ had performed, or at least undertaken some
‘ Service for *Christ*, and Christian Profession:
‘ And therefore being duly conferred, I hold
‘ it the most honourable Charge to be found in
‘ Heraldry. But the Form and Bearing there-
‘ of (as well as the Chevrons formerly spoken
‘ of) hath been also depraved through the in-
‘ considerate Handling of common Painters.
‘ For which Cause I have caused this prece-
‘ dent Cross only to be cut after this Fashion,
‘ in the Rest I have ensued the vulgar Manner of
‘ Bearing now used, *Nemo enim errantem arguit,*
‘ *qui cum multis errat.*’

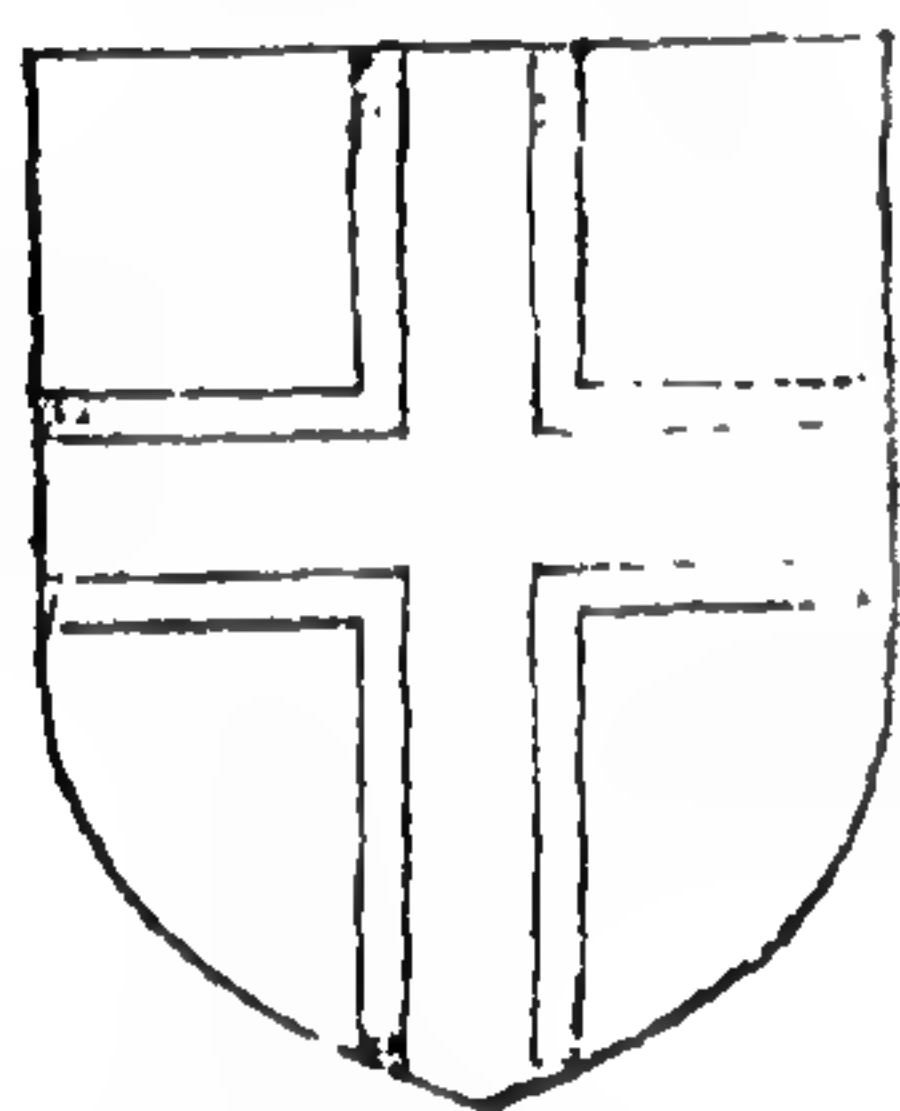
That which made this Ordinary so consider-
able, and so frequently used in Heraldry was,
the ancient Expeditions into the Holy Land,
and the Holy War; for the Pilgrims, after
their Pilgrimage, took the Cross for their Cog-
nizance, and the Ensign of that War was the
Cross; and therefore these Expeditions were
called *Croissades*. In these Wars (saith *Mackenzey*
p. 42. cap. 16.) the Scots carried St. *Andrew’s*
Cross, the French a Cross *Argent*, the English
a Cross *Or*, the Germans, *Sable*, the Italians,
Azure, the Spaniards, *Gules*, as *Colomb.* observes:
Thus *Montmorancy* carry the Cross because they
were the eldest Christians among the *Gauls*,
and the Dukes of *Savoy* because they did assist
the *Rhodes* against the *Turks*; and the *Sibald*,
who are come from *Sabaudia*, carry the Cross,
because *Savoy* or *Sabaudia*, from whence they
came, carry the Cross; for *Sibandus* or *Sibaldus*,
is but the corrupted Name of *Sabaudus*. But
the St. *George’s* Cross, i. e. the red Cross in a
Field, *Argent*, is now the Standard of England,
he being our Patron.

The plain Cross is call’d in *Latin*, *Crux sim-*
plex & plana.

Note, That the *Latin* Terms of most of the
Crosses following, are set down from *Mackenzey*,
who gives them as set down by *Syl. Pet. Sanct.*
Upton, and others.

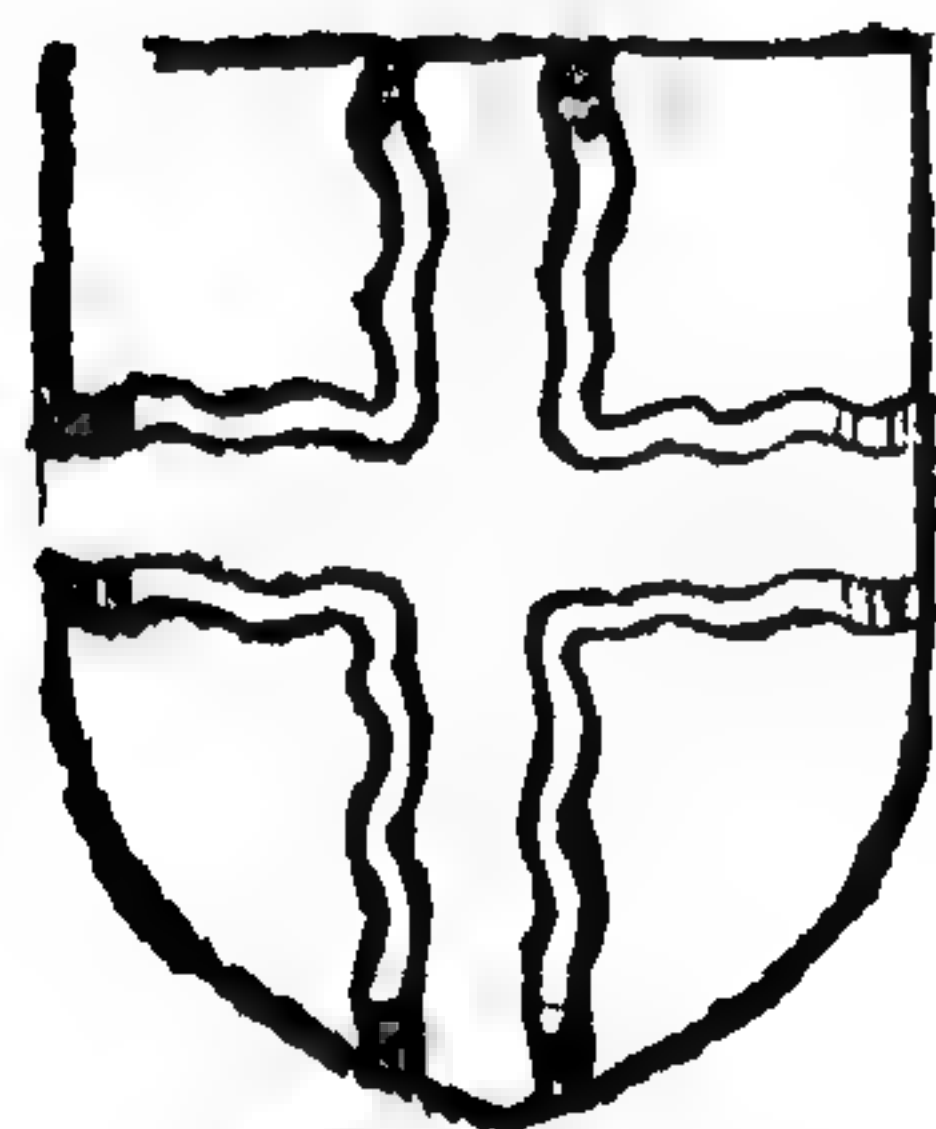
‘ A like Form of Bearing of this, is that Cross
‘ which we find born in the Shield of St. *George*,
‘ but diversely from this, both in Metal and
‘ Colour: Which, of some Armourists in *Up-*
‘ *ton’s* Time (as himself noteth in his *Discourse*

‘ of Arms) received in those Days a very strange
 ‘ and absurd Kind of Blazon, which he there
 ‘ setteth down after this Manner; the Shield,
 ‘ *Gules*, four Quarters, *Argent*: Whose Reason
 ‘ herein (saith he) I do not allow, for that by
 ‘ such Manner of Blazon, the Bearing of a
 ‘ plain Cross shall never be known. Moreover,
 ‘ herein also may we observe the Blazon hereof
 ‘ to be erroneous, in that they say, Four Quar-
 ‘ ters: Which are indeed but so many Cantons;
 ‘ else should they all four meet in the Center of
 ‘ the Escutcheon. This Ordinary is subject to
 ‘ voiding and coupling, as these Examples fol-
 ‘ lowing shew.



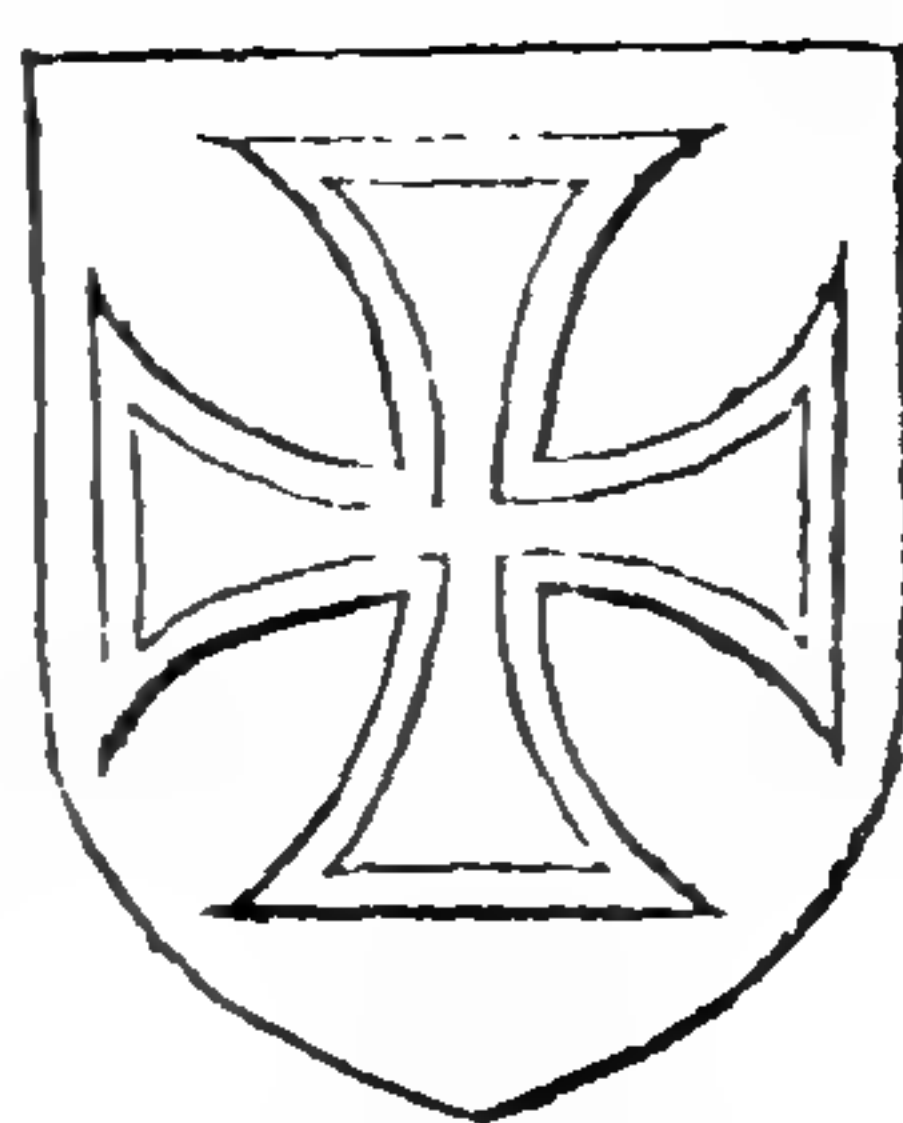
‘ He beareth *Argent*,
 ‘ a Cross voided, *Azure*;
 ‘ in *Latin*, *Crux sicca intror-*
 ‘ *sion, seu perforata*. ‘ *Pa-*
 ‘ *normitan* writeth of *Al-*
 ‘ *phonius* King of *Aragon*
 ‘ (what Time he besieged
 ‘ *Pateoli*, a City by the
 ‘ Sea-side in *Campania*)
 ‘ that he resorted daily to

‘ the Sea-shore for his Recreation, upon a Time he
 ‘ chanced to find the Corps of a Man of *Genoa*
 ‘ in *Italy*, that had been cast out of a Galley;
 ‘ and thereupon alighting speedily from his
 ‘ Horse, caused all others that were near him
 ‘ to light; and commanded some to dig a Grave,
 ‘ whilst others covered the naked Corps; and
 ‘ he himself, with his own Hands did make a
 ‘ Cross of Wood, which he stuck fast at the
 ‘ Head of the Man so interred; to testify that
 ‘ all Christian Offices may besiem the greatest
 ‘ Kings; and that whatever Death we die, it
 ‘ is not material, so we live to Christ. So great
 ‘ is the Resemblance oftentimes of Things born
 ‘ in Coat-Armour, which yet in their Existence
 ‘ are much differing, that a Man well seen in
 ‘ Heraldry, may easily commit an Error in the
 ‘ Blazoning of them, as by comparing of this
 ‘ Coat-Armour with the next, will manifestly
 ‘ appear: Wherefore you must use an advised
 ‘ Deliberation in Blazoning, especially of Arms
 ‘ of near resemblance.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, a
 ‘ Cross wavy, voided,
 ‘ *Sable*, by the Name of
 ‘ *Duckenfield* in *Devon-*
 ‘ *shire*. In Coats of such
 ‘ Bearing, you shall not
 ‘ need to say, in the Bla-
 ‘ zon of them, that the
 ‘ Charge (whatsoever the
 ‘ same be) is voided of

‘ the Field; because when you say only Void-
 ‘ ed, and no more, it is always understood to
 ‘ be voided of the Field.

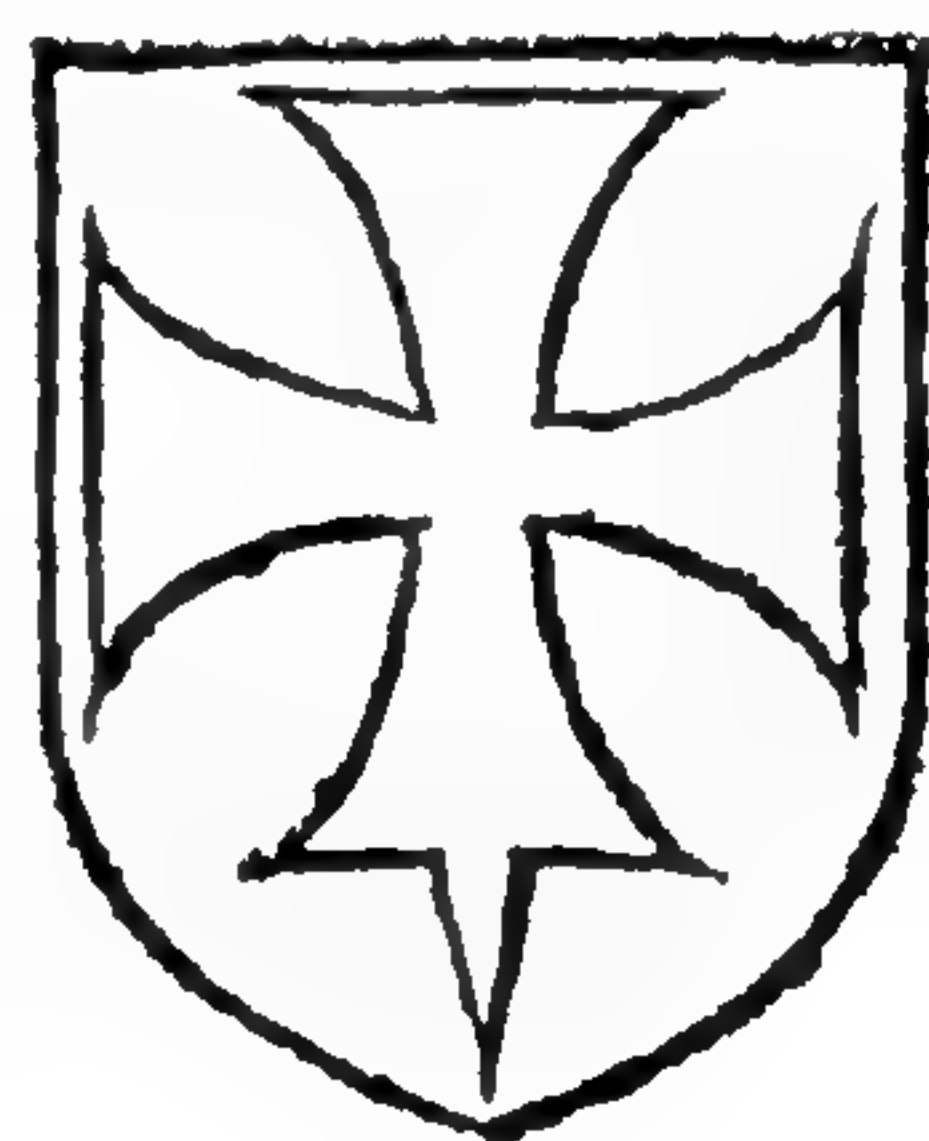


‘ He beareth *Or*, a Cross
 ‘ *Pate*, *Sable*, Embraited,
 ‘ *Gules*.

This is call'd a Cross
Pate: *Quia extremitates*
ejus sunt patulae, because
 the Ends are broad and
 patent, and to this agree
Chif. fol. 28. Brule d'Ar-
mes des Arm. 67. though

Leigh, I know, is of a contrary Opinion, and
 calls it *Formee* or *Forme*. In the *Latin* a Cross
Pate is call'd, *Crux patula ad seipsos, seu Crux*
patens.

‘ This approacheth near to the former, in re-
 ‘ spect of the double Tract thereof; yet doth
 ‘ it much differ from the same in substance, in-
 ‘ asmuch as the Charge of that is a twofold
 ‘ Cross, *viz.* one surmounted of another; and
 ‘ this a single Cross bordered or environed with
 ‘ a Hem or Edge. Moreover, That this is not
 ‘ a Cross of *Gules*, surmounted of another, *Se-*
 ‘ *ble*, it is clear, because the Edge that goeth
 ‘ about this Cross is much narrower than is the
 ‘ Space between those two Crosses. Besides,
 ‘ it cannot stand with the Rules of good Ar-
 ‘ moury, to bear Colour upon Colour, or Me-
 ‘ tal upon Metal. This is called a Cross *Em-*
 ‘ *braited*, of the *Latin* Word *Embrata*, which
 ‘ signifieth an Edge, Welt, or Hem for a Gar-
 ‘ ment, and is to be understood to be of the
 ‘ same Thickness with it, and not to lie either
 ‘ upon or underneath.



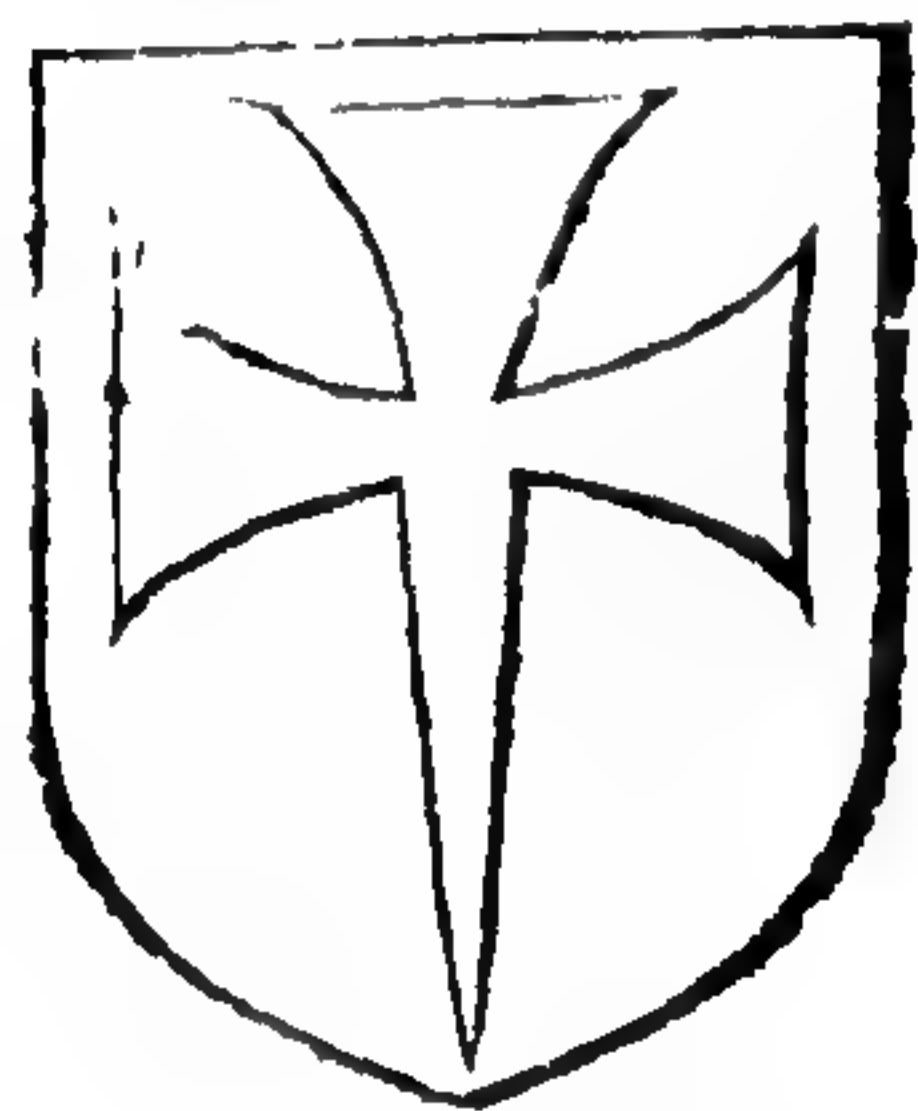
‘ He beareth *Or*, a
 ‘ Cross *Pate* fitch, in
 ‘ the Foot, *Gules*. This
 ‘ Coat was born by *Gul-*
 ‘ *frid de Sandmore* that
 ‘ lived in the Time of
 ‘ King *Henry* the second.
 ‘ It is termed Fitch of
 ‘ the *Latin* Word *Fixus*,
 ‘ which signifieth to be

‘ ften or make sure, because by the Means of
 ‘ the Sharpness added to the Foot thereof,
 ‘ it becometh more apt to be fastned any
 ‘ where.

But *Mickensy*, p. 43. c. 16. says, it is call'd
 Fitch from the *French* Word *Fixee*, which
 signifies fixed, and that the Writing it *Fixee*
 with a, t, is an Error: But such Disputes as these,
 tho' unnecessary, vex the Reader to the Purpose,
 and therefore in my Mind it were better to say a
 Cross fixable; and for the same Reason, it were
 better to say a Cross crouch-wife, than to say a
 Cross Potent, or Potence: For a Potence signifies
 a Crouch in the *French*, but Potent and Potence
 are the same Terms: Nay, the *French* would
 be puzzled to understand their own Language
 in some of our Books of Heraldry, and are high-
 ly to be commended for having their Terms in
 their own Tongue.

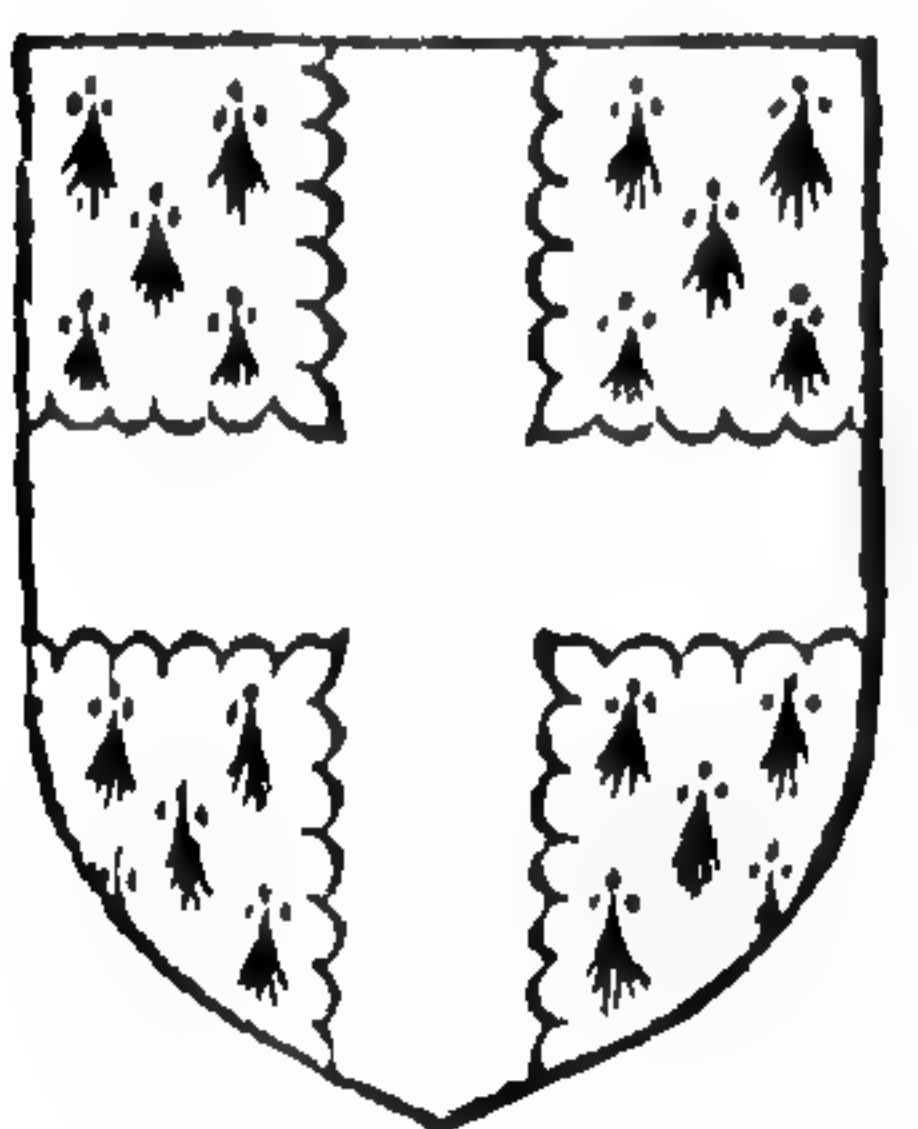
The Reason of Crosses *Fichée* (or fixable, as I term them) being born in Arms, *Mackenzey* conceives, was, That the Primitive Christians did always carry Crosses with them as Marks of Devotion; and when they settled themselves in their Journey at any Place for Devotion, they fixed these portable Crosses in the Ground.

‘There is another Sort of Fitching of Crosses that have the whole fourth Part fidgetive, as in this next Escutcheon.



‘The Field is Jupiter, a Cross *Patee* on three Parts, and fitched on the Fourth, *Sol.* This (saith Gerard Leigh) was the Shield of blessed Cadwallader, last King of the Britains, who slew Lothaire, King of Kent, and Ethelwold, King of the South Saxons.’ This Sort of Cross, in the Latin, is, *Crux patula desinens in Cuspide oblongam, seu cuspidata.*

He beareth *Sable*, a Cross *Patee Fichée*, *Or*, by the Name of *Collier*. This Coat was confirmed October 10. 5th of King Charles I. 1629. by Sir William Segar, Garter, to Francis Collier of Darlington in Com. Staff. Esq; descended from Robert Collier who came out of France into England in the Reign of King Henry the VIth, and settled at the above-nam’d Place, and whose Heir he was. *Origin. Penes Colter de Litchfeld. Her. Off. Grants Numb. 2.*



‘He beareth *Ermine*, a Cross engrailed, *Gules*, by the Name of *Norwood*, and is born by Henry Norwood of Tulsy in Gloucestershire, Esq; one of the Esquires of his Majesty’s Body, and Deputy-Governor of Tangier: And by Francis Norwood of Lackington in the said County, Esquire.’

This Coat, with a Crescent for difference, was confirm’d, at the Request of *Rouge Cress* by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, Anno Dom. 1585. to Thomas Norwood of Aylwood, in the County of Buckingham.

In Latin this Form of Cross is term’d *Crux striata, cannaliculata, seu crispata*, and by some *ingradata*. By Dion. *αμεινιστος ποσωνος*.

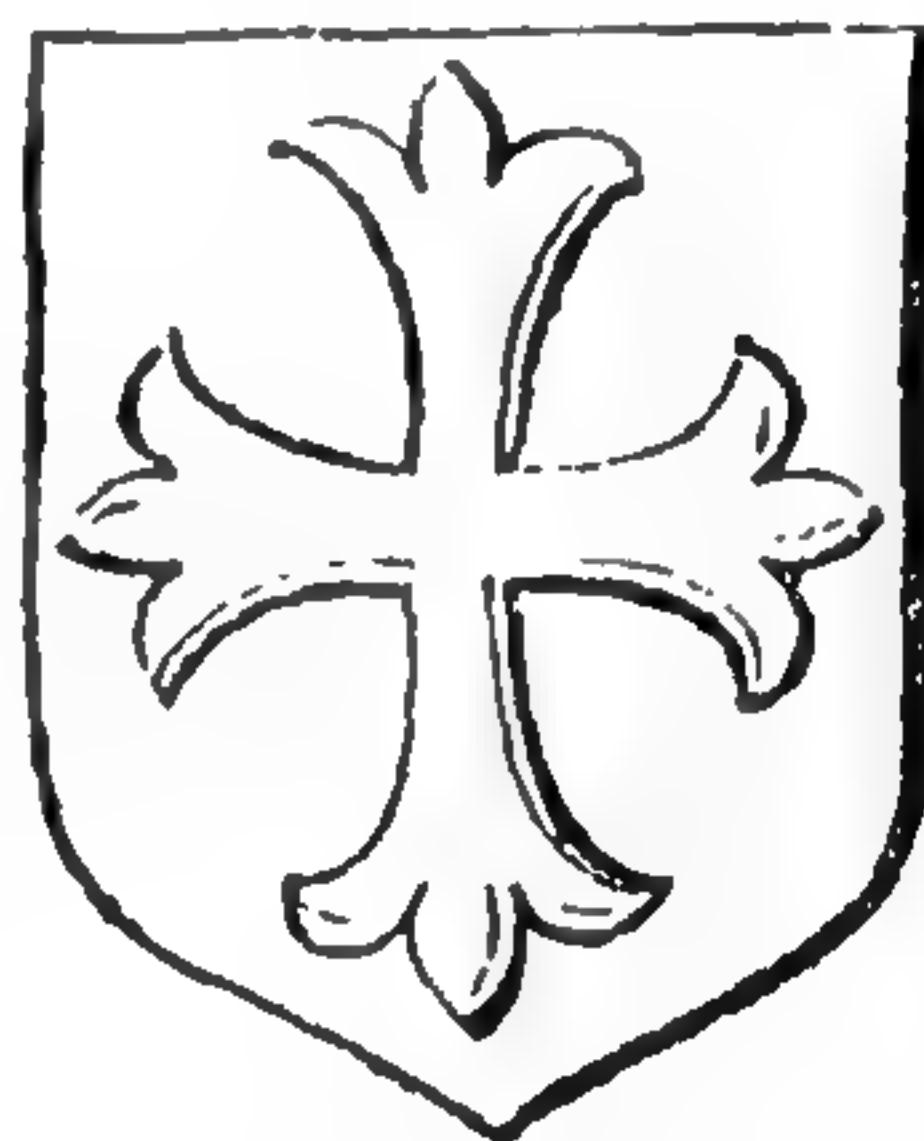
Gules, a Cross engrail’d, charg’d with five *Ermine*-Spots, was the Bearing of Thomas Good, A. M. and Fellow of Balliol Colledge, Parson of — in Com. Linc. who dy’d 1680, being Son of Richard G. Chandler of Oxon. and

of — Daughter of Thomas Blagrave of Oxon. which Richard was buried the 21st of November, 1673. near his Father, being Son of William Good, Alderman of Oxon. who was Son of Richard Good of Allhallows Parish, Alderman, and twice Mayor of Oxon. who dy’d the 12th Day of August, 1609, and was buried in Allhallows Church. The said William was by his first Wife Mary.

(M) *Or*, a Cross engrail’d, *Sable*, is the Coat of Rait of Hall-green.

(M) *Sinclair* of Oibster, *Argent*, a Cross engrailed on the Outer, and waved on the inner Side, *Sable*.

‘As this Cross is formed of bunched Lines, so are there others that are composed of sundry other Sorts of Lines before shewed, as Experience will inform you, and as you may in Part see by Examples following.



‘The Field is Jupiter, a Cross *Patonce*, *Sol.* You may read in Leigh his *Accidence of Armoury*, p. 59. that King Egbert did bear in Battle a Cross of this Form or Fashion in his Left-hand, and in his Azure-coloured Banner likewise.’

He beareth *Azure*, a Cross *Patonce*, *Or*, by the Name of *Ward*. This Coat was confirmed to John Ward of Great Ilford in Essex, Esq; descended of an ancient and worthy Family of that Surname in Yorkshire, by William Segar. *Her. Off. Essex, c. 21.*

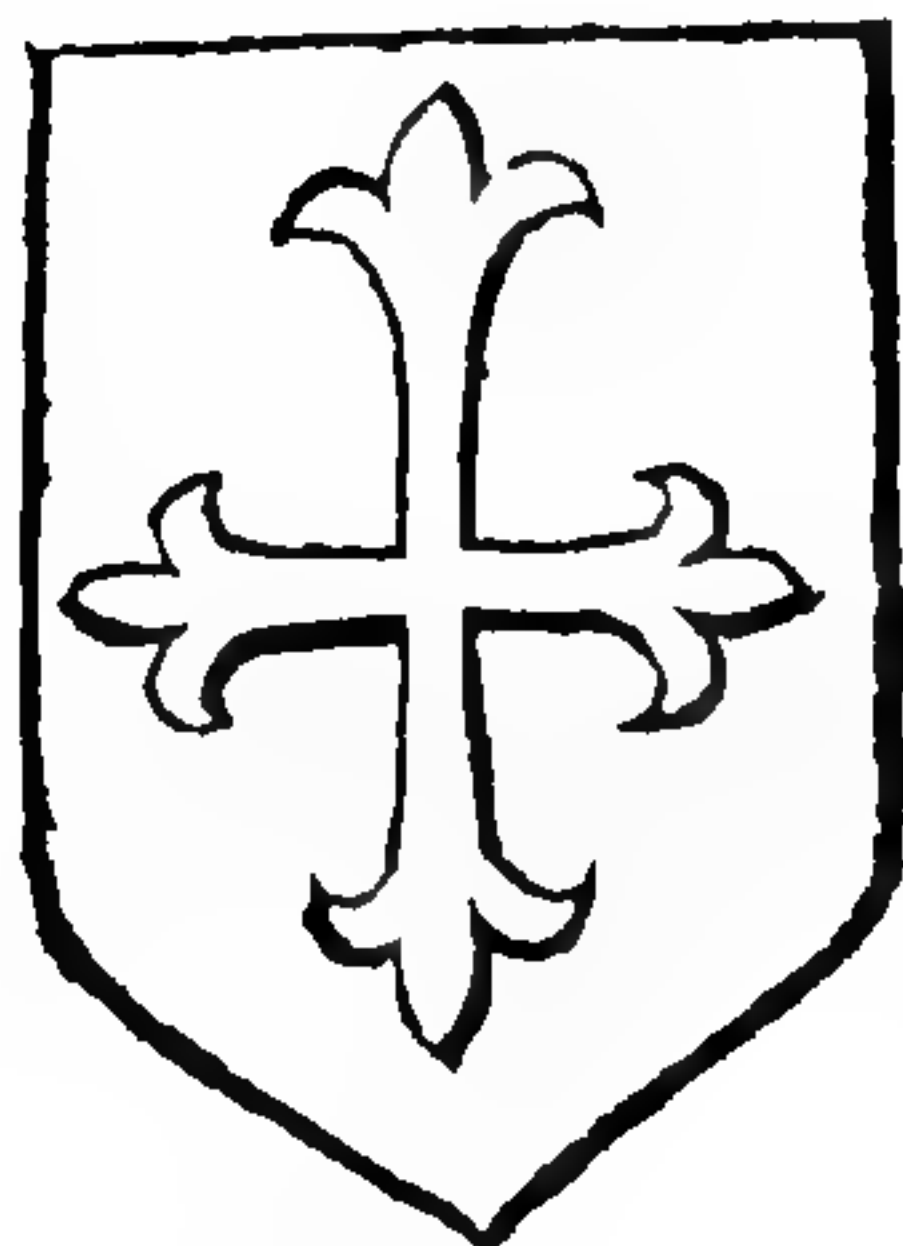
Sable, a Cross *Patonce*, *Argent*, was the Coat of Richard Greshore of Yeton, who married Katharine, Daughter and one of the Heirs of Richard Cotton of Hampsted Rudware, and by her had Issue Thomas, Richard, John, Anthony, Davy, Elizabeth, Eleanor, Katharine, Anne, Alice, Margaret, Maud, Jane, Dorothy, Mary and Ursula.

Collect. of the North, per Glover, or per Chet. in M.S. in Athl. Num. 834.

Thomas married Maude, Daughter to Sir William Poole, Kt. Eleanor was married to Thomas Redishe Son and Heir to Robert, Katharine to Thomas Rogecroftes Son and Heir of George Rogecroftes, and Anne to Roger the eldest Son to Edward, Son and Heir to Roger Appyllysdon, Knight.

‘Here you may observe how this Cross *Patonce* differeth from the Cross *Patee* (demonstrated before in the Shield of Cadwallader) and also from the Cross Flourey or *Fleurée*, which I shall presently shew you in *Pentbar’s* Coat-Armour.

It differs also from the Cross Flory, inasmuch as that doth circumflex and turn down its Extremities like a *Fleur de Lys*, and this doth extend and stretch to a certain *Patée* Form. *Morgan's Sphere of Gentry*, lib. 2. p. 13. But it is call'd by *Colomb*. p. 142. *Croix enbendée*, and not *Patonce*.



' He beareth Or, a Cross flory, Sable, by the Name of *Lamplugh*, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of *John Lamplugh* of *Lamplugh* in *Cumberland*, Esq; descended from that ancient Family of the *Lamplughs*, he being the Three and twentieth in Descent, of which there have been Nine Knights;

' one of which was *Sir Robert Lamplugh*, who lived in the Reigns of *Henry* the Second, and *Richard* the First. The Bearer hereof (who is now living) was Colonel of a Foot Regiment in the Service of his late Majesty King *Charles* the First, in the Army commanded by his Highness Prince *Rupert*, and was in actual Service under the same Command at the Battle at *Marston moor* in *Torkshire*, Anno 1644. and was in several other Services for his said Majesty.

He beareth Sable, a Cross Or, by the Name of *Braham*; which Coat was confirm'd unto *Sir Richard Braham*, as a publick Acknowledgment of his Loyal Services in the Grand Rebellion of Forty One, by *Sir Edward Walker*, Garter, June the 10th, the 22d of King *Charles* the First, Anno Dom. 1646.

Argent, a Cross flory, Sable, was the Coat of *Richard Bamyster* of the *Bank*, who had to his first Wife *Margaret*, Daughter to *Nicholas Rigmadon* of *Wedlaker*, and hath Issue by her *William*, which *William* married *Ellen*, Daughter to *Sir Henry Halsall*.

The said *Richard* had to his second Wife *Margaret*, Daughter to *William Kirkeby* of *Raclyf*, by whom he hath Issue *Henry* and *Isabell*.

(M) *Anny* of *Dolphington*, Or, a Cross flory, Gules. In the *Latin* this is term'd *Crux florida*.



' He beareth *Argent*, a Cross *Patonce*, voided, Gules, by the Name of *Pilkington*, a Knightly Family of great Antiquity, and very numerous, taking Name from *Pilkington* in *Lancashire*. 'Tis reported, according to *Fuller's Worthies*, p. 110.

' That the Chief of the Family being sought for, soon after the Conquest, was forced to obscure himself under the Habit of a Thresher

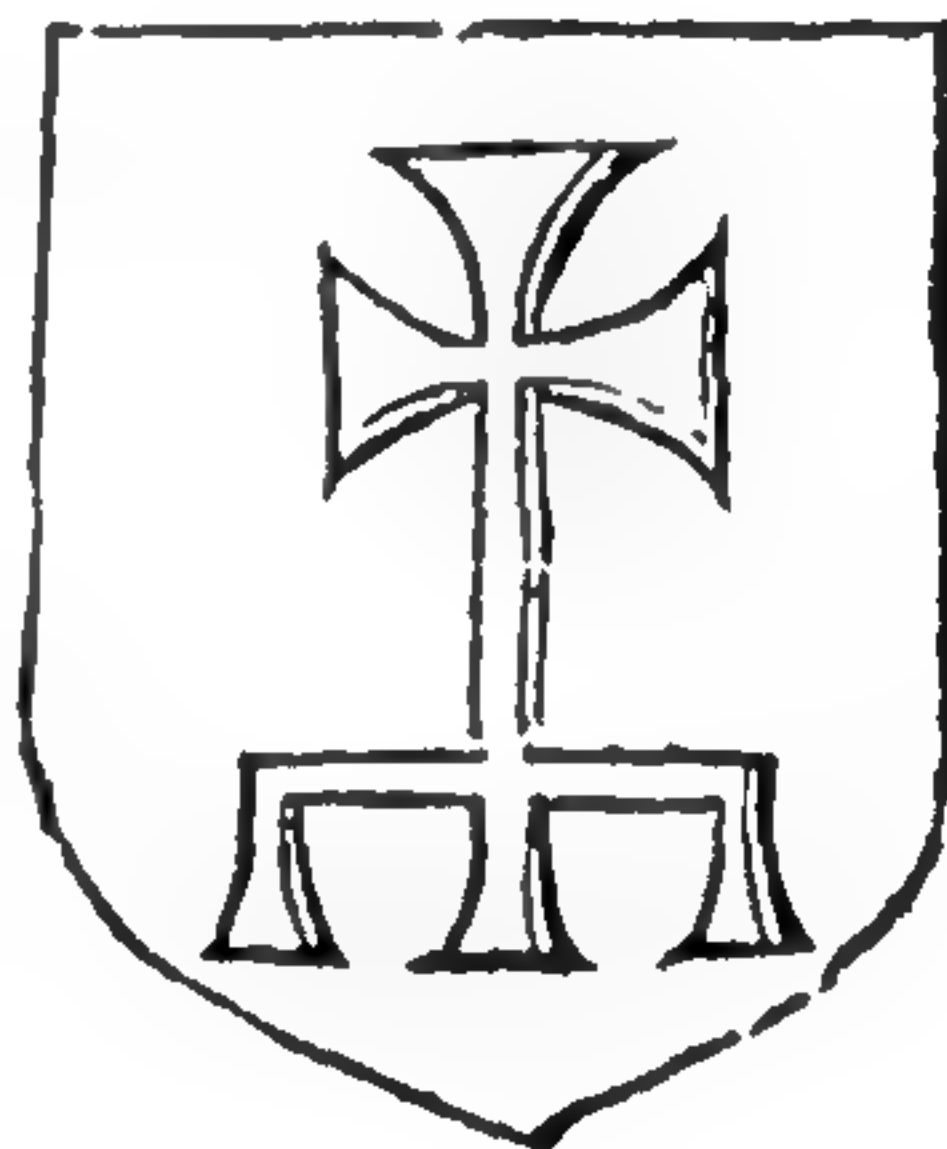
(others a Mower) which occasioned the Motto, *Now thus, now thus*. Others think this to have happened in the Wars between *Tork* and *Lancaster*, when *Sir John Pilkington*, together with his Brothers *Sir Robert* of *Rivington*, and *Sir Thomas* of *Stanley*, with their Father *Sir Robert*, had their Lands taken from them; and *Sir John* was bound by Indenture not to take up Arms against the King. *Geffery Pilkington*, Grandson of this *Sir John*, married the Daughter and Heir of *Sallow* of *Stan-*
ton in *Derbyshire*, whose Posterity continues there to this Day.

Argent, a Cross *Patonce* voided, Gules, is born by the Name of *Pilkington*, and was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, to *Jacob Pilkington*, Bishop of *Durham*, descended of the ancient and worthy Family of *Pilkington* in the County of *Lancaster*, at *Aukeland*, in the County Palatine of *Durham*, the 1st of *August*, 1575. 17th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

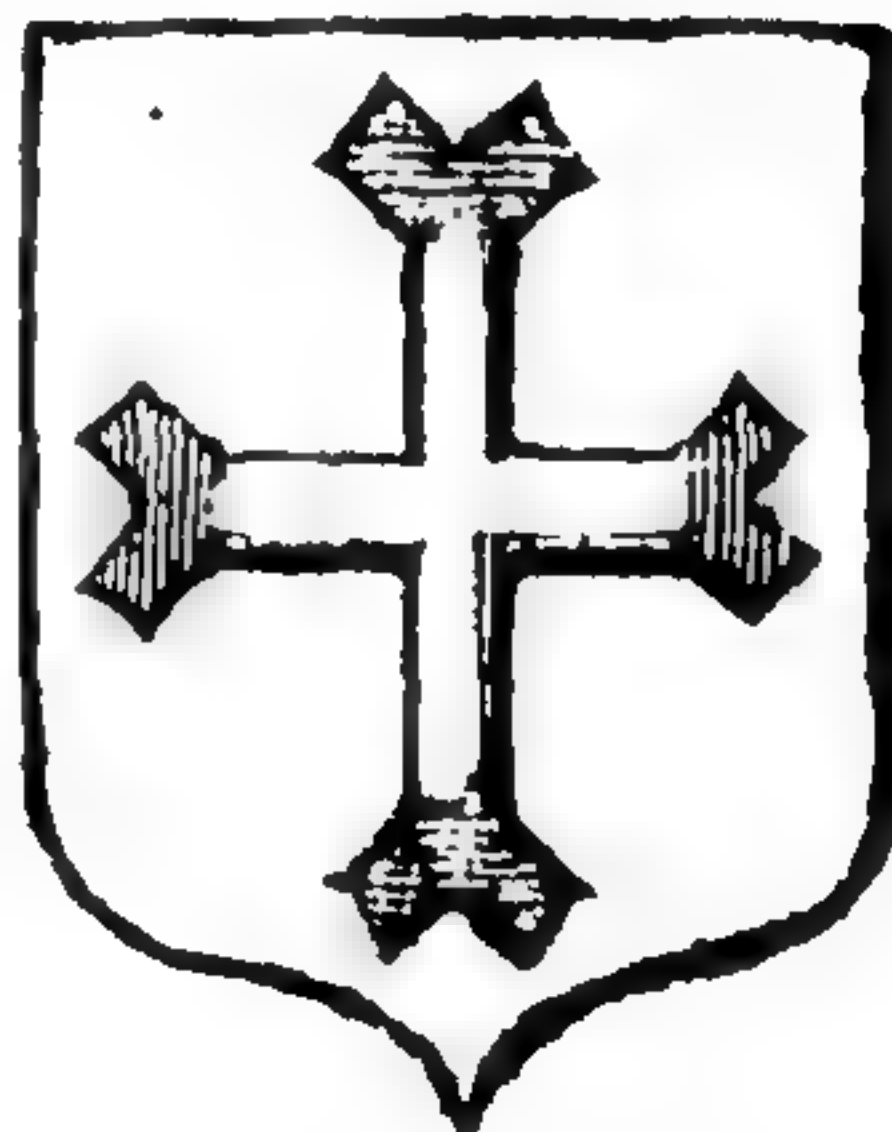
M. S. in Ash.
Numb. 834.



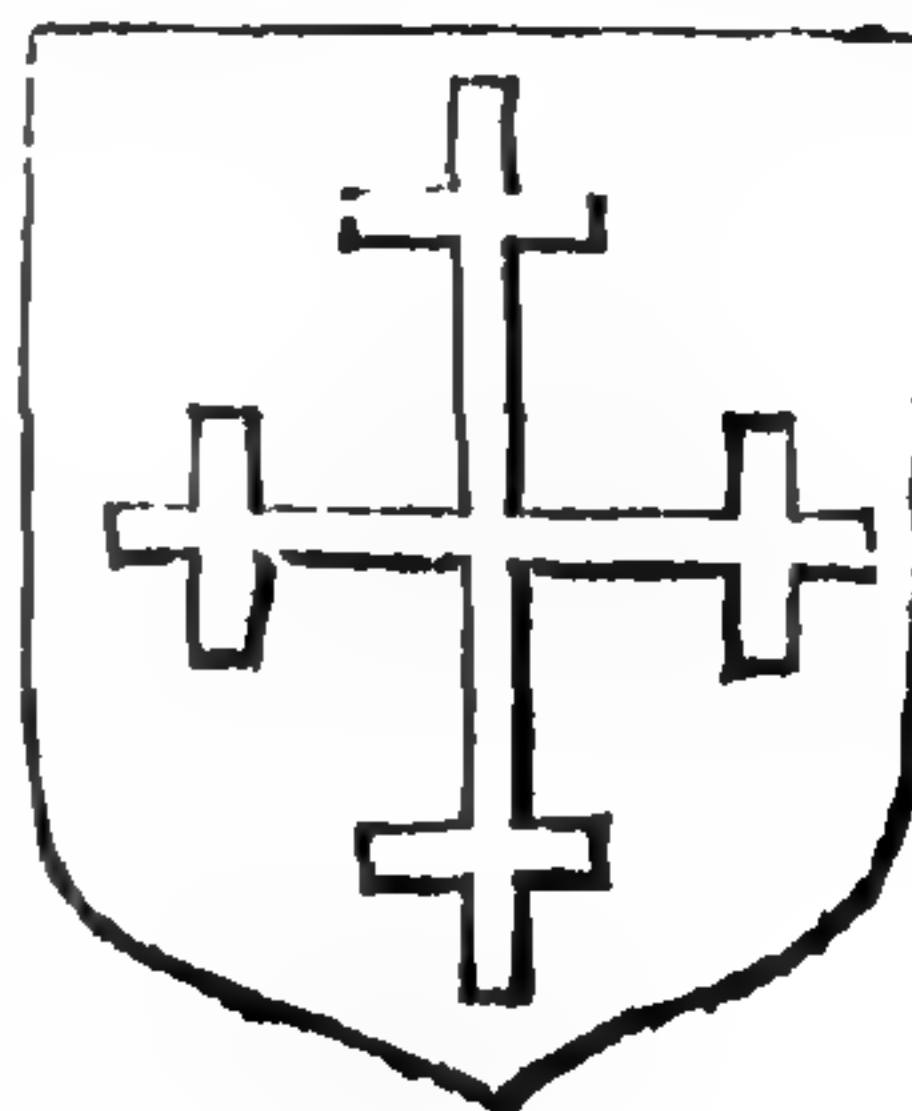
' *Azure*, a Cross *Avelane*, Or. In *Latin* it is written, *Crux avelana*: The Quarters resembling the Filbert Nuts.



' Gules, a Cross *Patée* *Lambeaux*, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Rudetzker*.



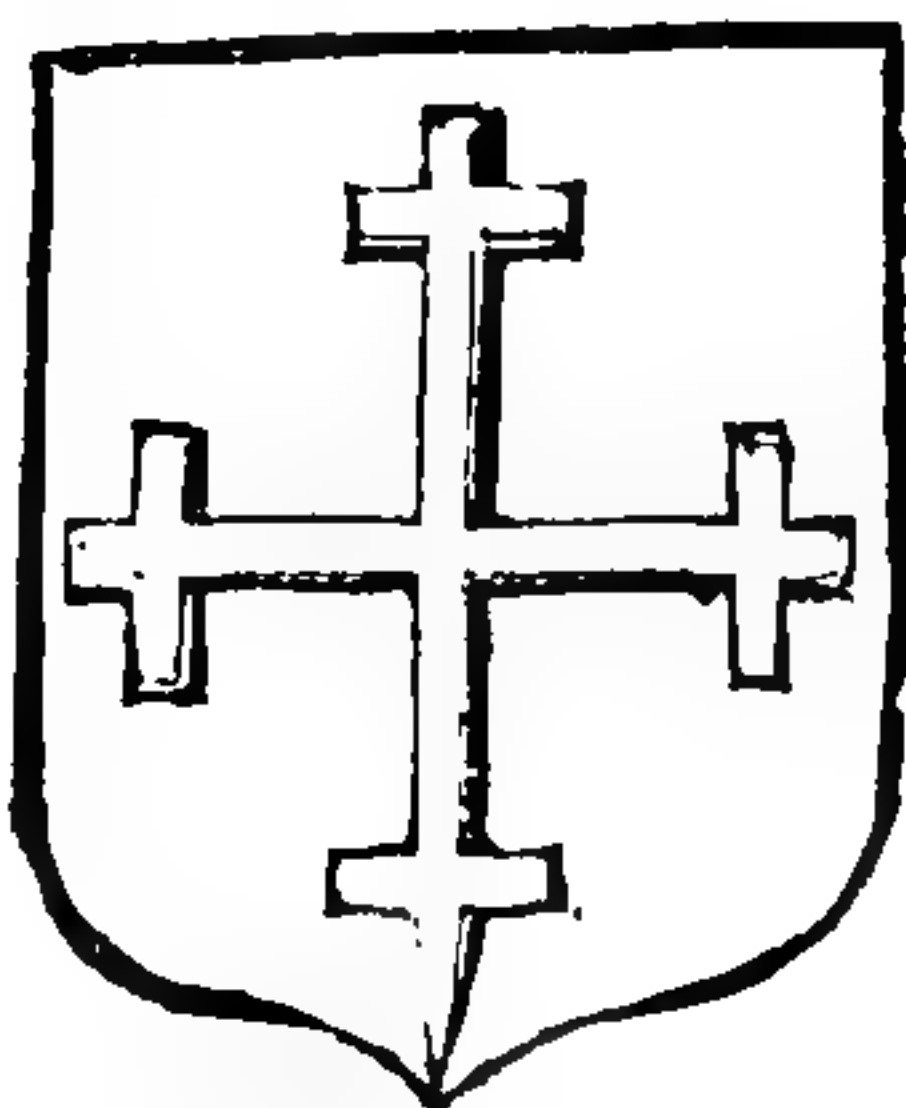
' Or, a Cross *Furche*, Gules.



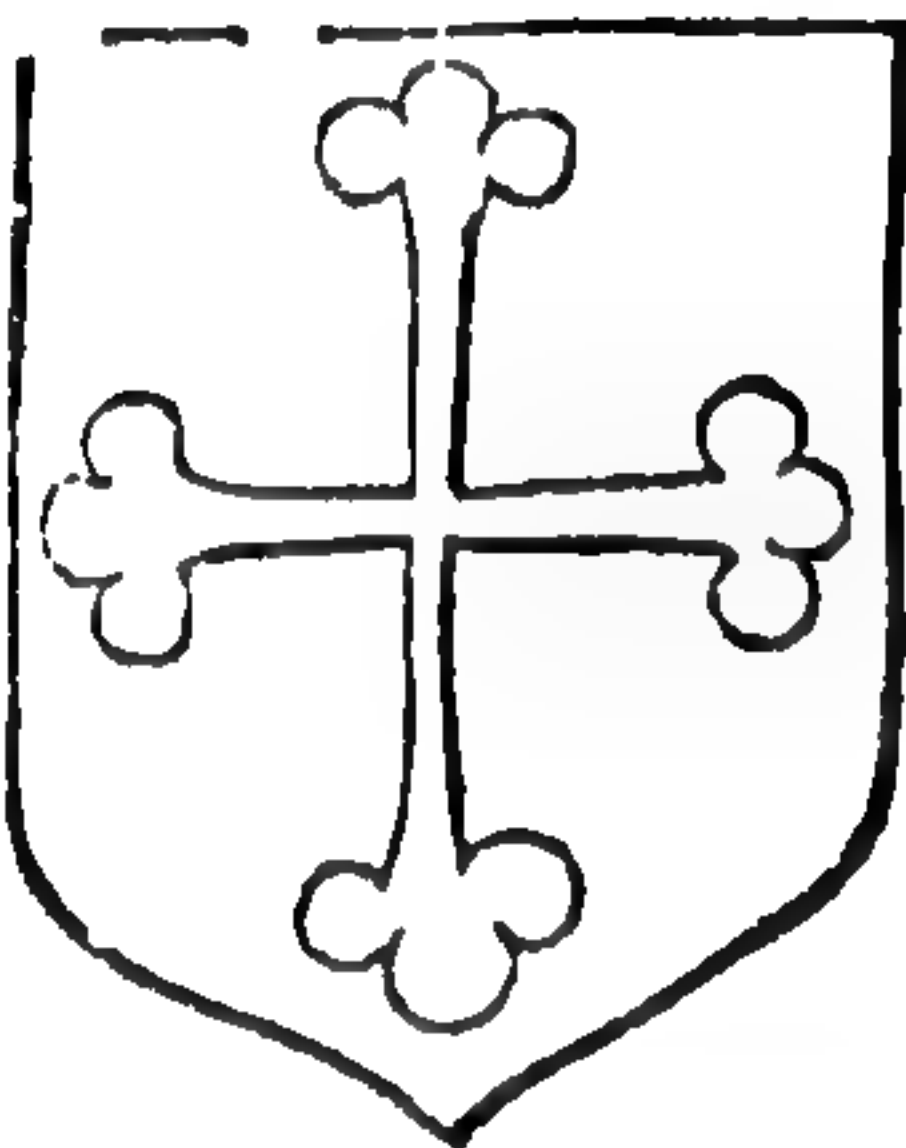
' He beareth *Vert*, a Cross *Croset*, Or, by the Name of *Berry*, and is born by *Mr. Samuel Berry*, Citizen of *London*.

(G) *Dunning* of *Maler* in *Scotland*, *Argent*, a Cross *Croset*, Gules.

Sable, a Cross Croset, *Ermine*, in the dexter Quarter, a Crescent for Difference, *Or*, was allow'd by Patent, by *William Cambden* in July 1606. to ——— *Durant of Durant* in *Derbyshire*.



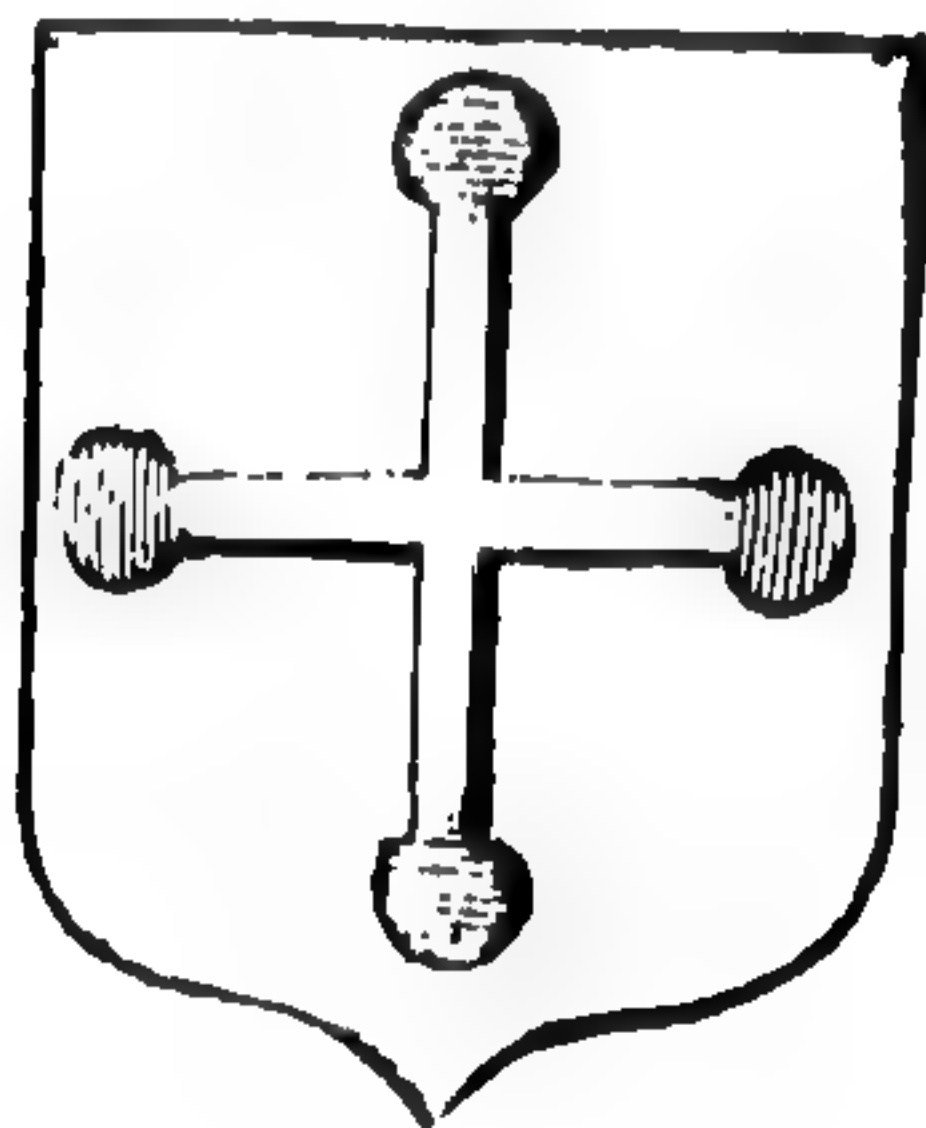
Vert, a Cross Croset *Fichée* in the Foot. This is a *French Coat* by the Name of *Ingon*. *L'Art Heraldique*, p. 49.



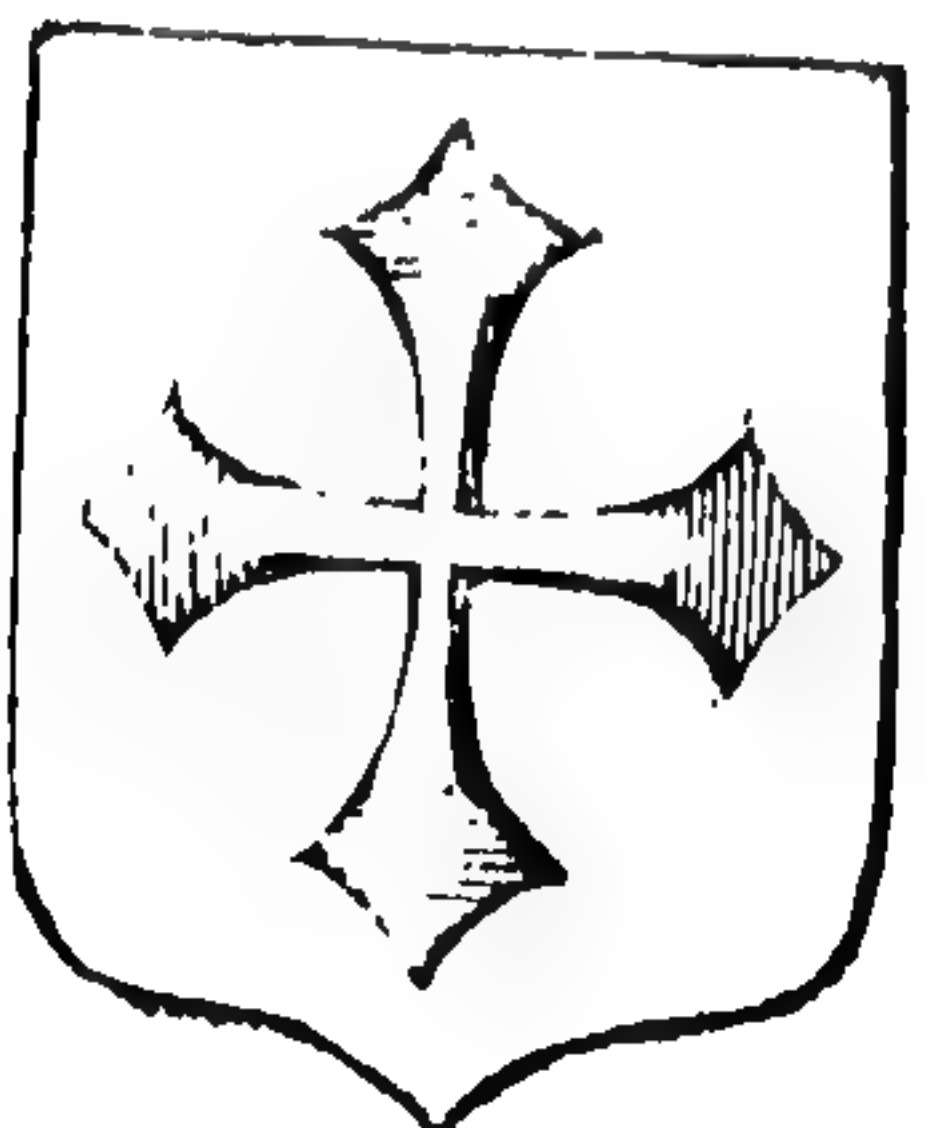
'He beareth *Argent*, a Cross *Brutone*, *Sible*, by the Name of *Winwood*, and is the Paternal Coat Armour of *Richard Winwood* of *Dutton Park* and *Quatton* in *Buckinghamshire*, Esq; Son and Heir of the Right Honourable *Sir Ralph Winwood*, Knight, Ambassador Lie-

ger to the States of the *United Provinces*, and Principal Secretary of State to King *James*.'

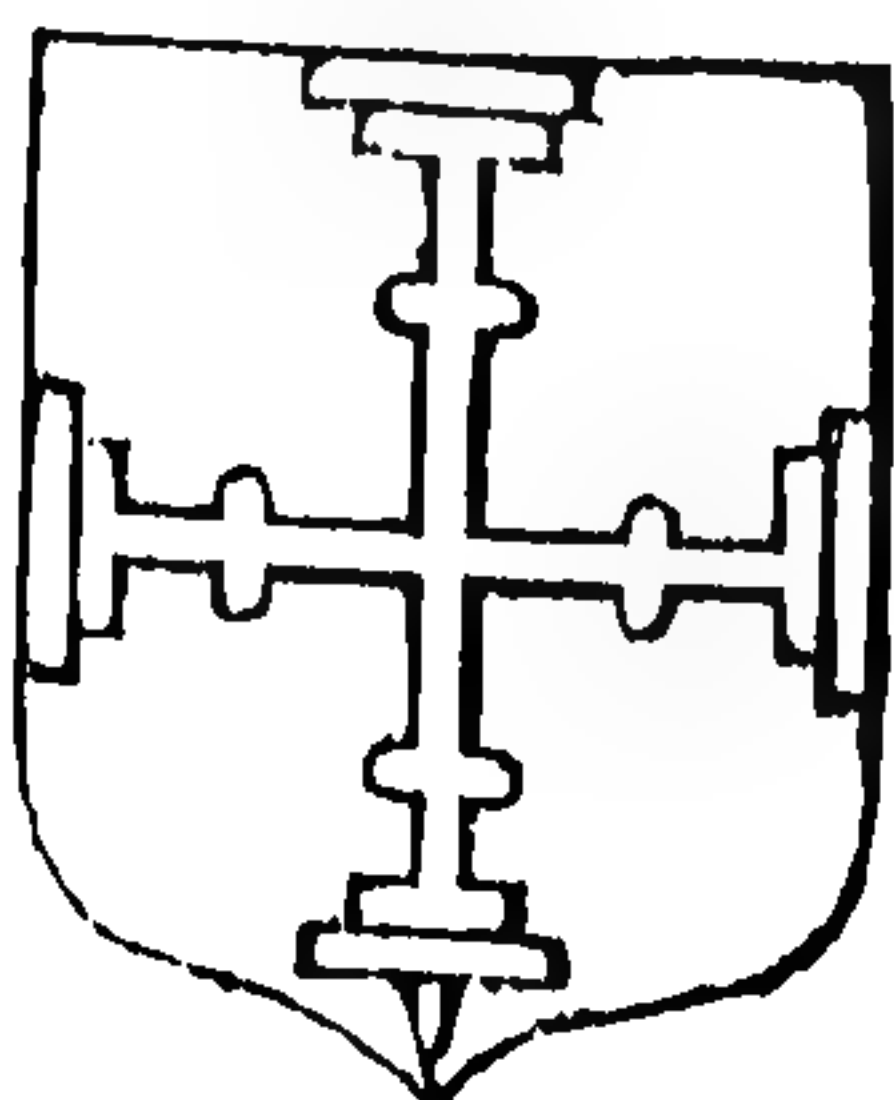
This Sort of Bearing the *French* call *Trefflé*, from *Trefle*, a Trefoil or Three-leav'd Grass, which the Ends of this Cross imitate, as we may see by the Arms of *Coudan*, viz. *Gueule à la Croix Trefflée d'or*. *Baron's l'Art Heraldique*.



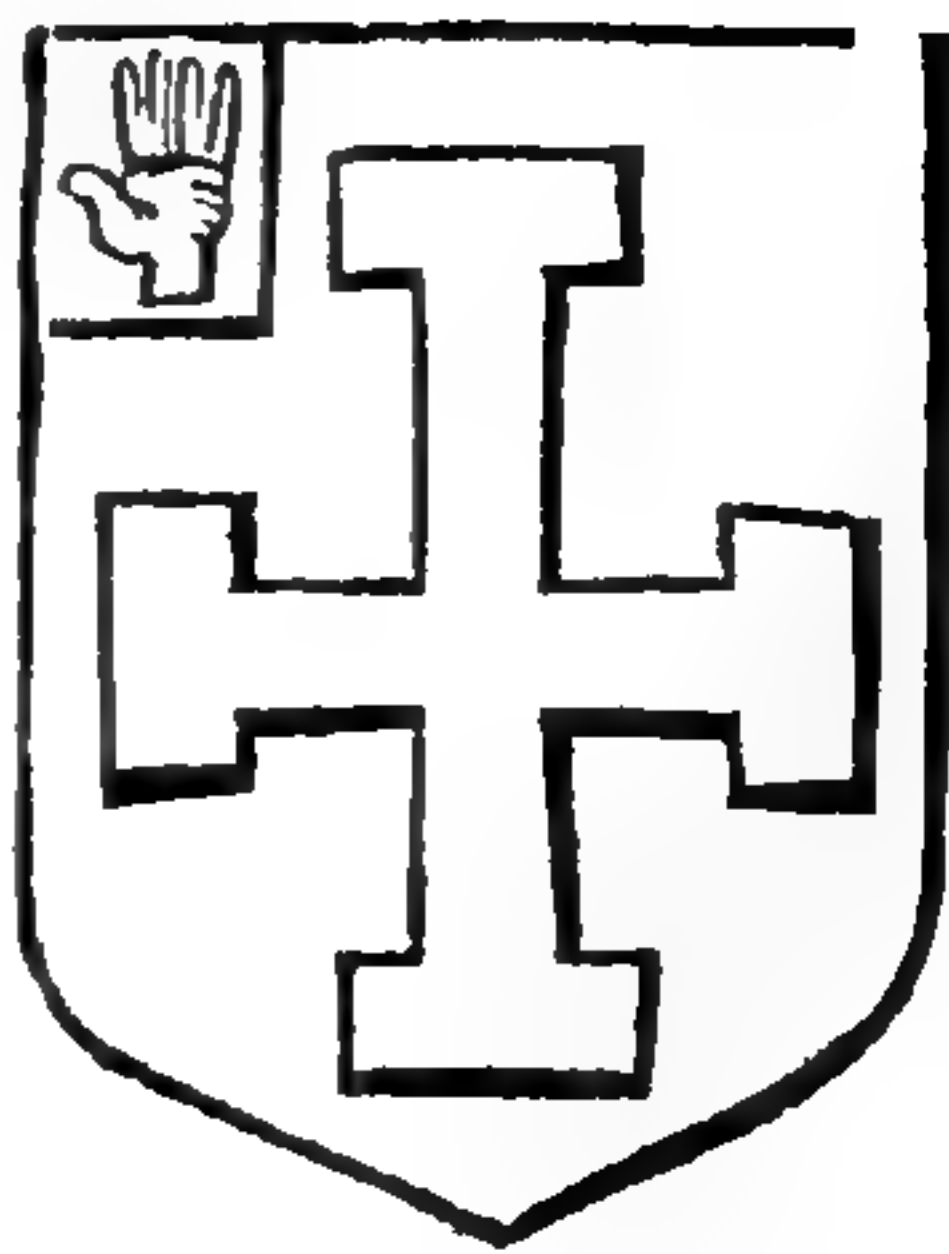
Argent, a Cross *Pomel*, *Sable*. *Leigh*, fol. 38.



Tenné, a Cross *Urdée*, *Or*. *Leigh*, fol. 38.

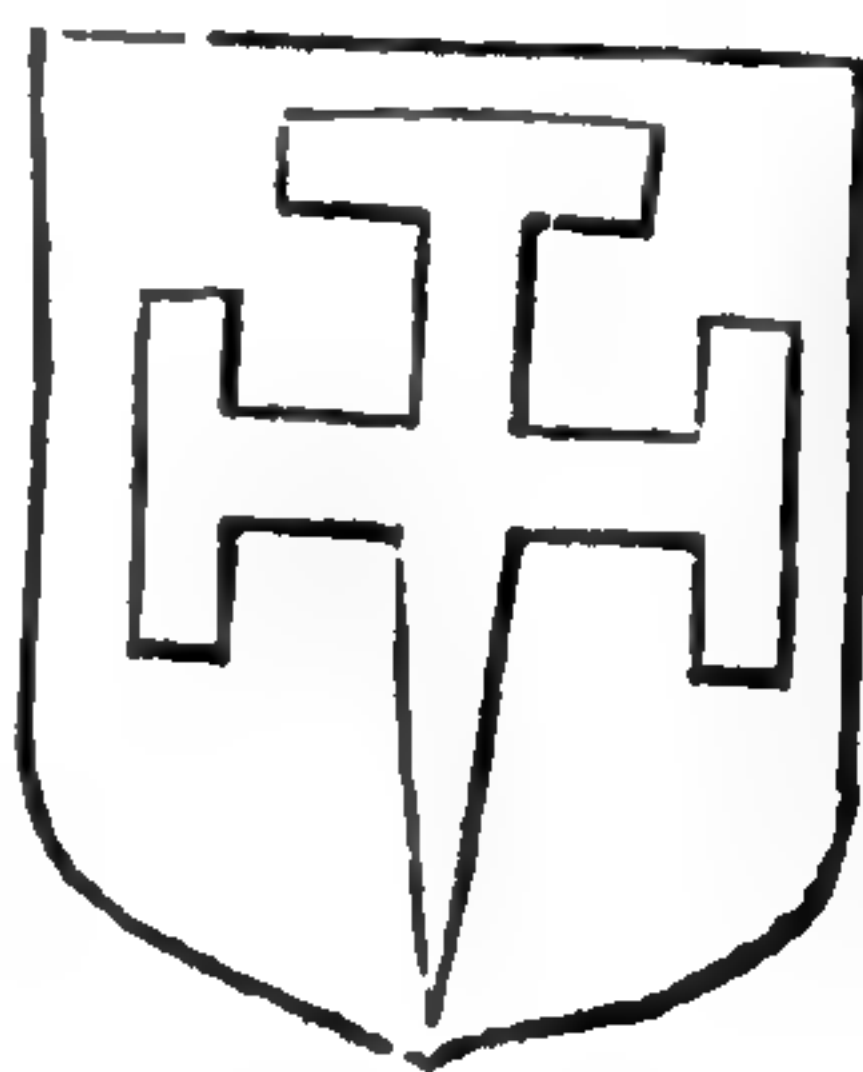


Gules, a Cross, degraded *Fichée*, *Argent*. *Leigh*, fol. 35. By degraded, he means those Degrees, or Sort of Steps which you see at each End.



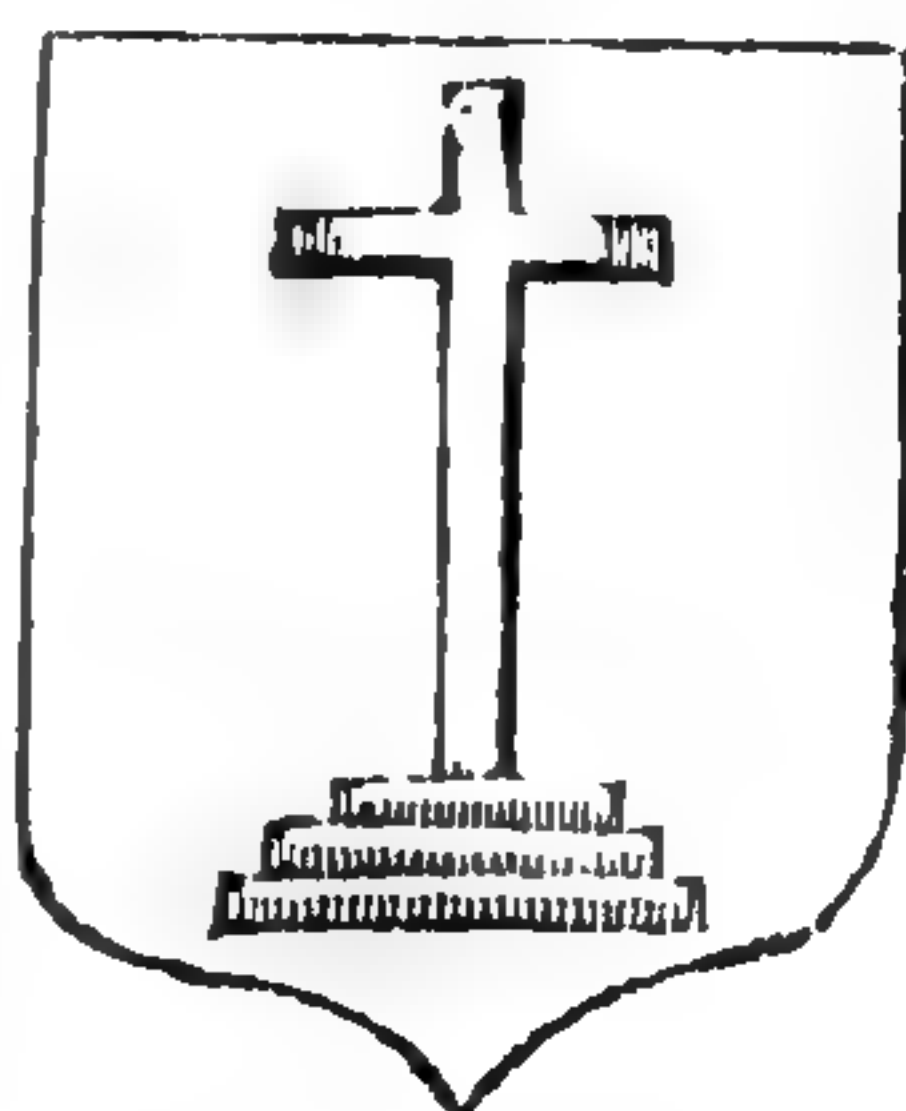
'He beareth *Sable*, a Cross *Potent*, *Or*, by the Name of *A*, and is the Coat Armour of *Sir Thomas Allen* of *Finchley* in *Middlesex*; and of *Sir Thomas Allen* of the City of *London*, Alderman, Knight and Baronet.'

This Sort of Cross in the *Latin* is, *Cruz pabidata*; in *French*, a *la Croix Potancée*, or *Pomée*.



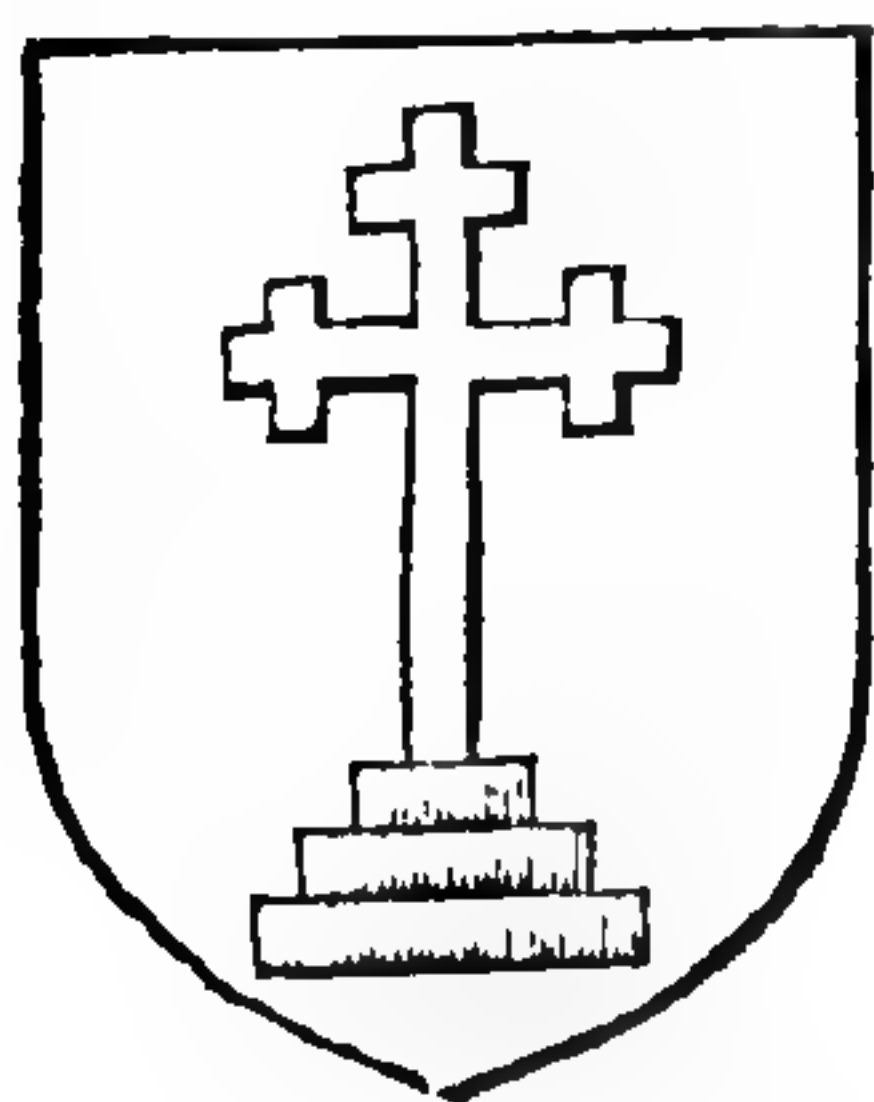
'The Field is *Jupiter*, a Cross *Potent* *fichée*, *Sol*. This Kind of Cross was born by *Fithelred* King of the *West-Saxons*, who lived *Anno Saluti*, 946.

'What a *Potent* is, I have formerly shewed in the first Section, p. 16. It may also be blazoned a Cross *trouhée*, for the Resemblance that it hath of a Church, which *Chaucer* calleth a *Potent*, which is properly figurative: For were it that the overthwart or cross Part hereof should be exempted, then would the middle Part shew it self to be a perfect Church, used for the Stay and Sullienation of feeble and aged Persons. Like as old Age is a Blessing of God, &c. contrariwise, it is a Token of his heavy displeasure, to be cut off before a Man shall attain thereto: As appeareth by that Saying of God unto *Eli* the Priest, *Behold, the Days come that I will cut off the Arm, and the Arm of thy Father's House, that there shall not be an old Man in thine House*, 1 Sam. 2. 31. And again, *And there shall not be an old Man in thy House for ever*, Verse 32. And further, *And all the Multitude of thine House shall die when they be Men*, Verse 33. Moreover, it is said in the Prophet *Zachary* on the contrary Part, *Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, There shall yet old Men and old Women dwell in the Streets of Jerusalem; and every Man with his Staff in his Hand for every Age: Whereby is meant, that God would preserve them in Life, so long as Nature might sustain them.*

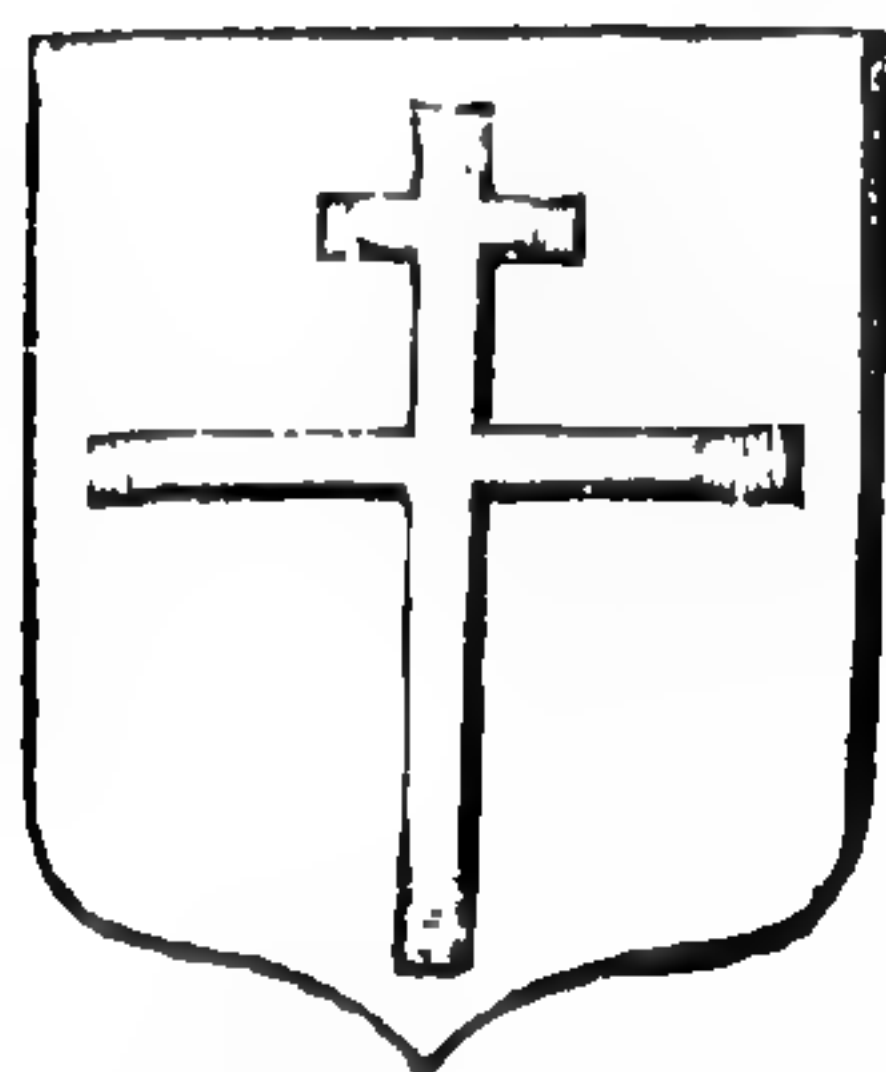


Vert, a Cross *Calvary*, *Or*: In this Blazon I follow *Mickessey*, who p. 42. c. 16. says, That the Cross has several Denominations not only according to the Lines whereof it is made, as *Gallien* mentions, but also according to the several Persons or Places that originally did bear it in the Form given: This Cross being

being long in the Pale and short in the Arms, resembles the Cross of our Redemption fixed on Mount Calvary; and Mackenzy, I think, follows Morgan, who in his *Sphere of Gentry*, lib. 2. p. 11. has not only this, but those following; as also hath Mackenzy. Leigh, fol. 33. blazons this Sort a Cross on Degrees.

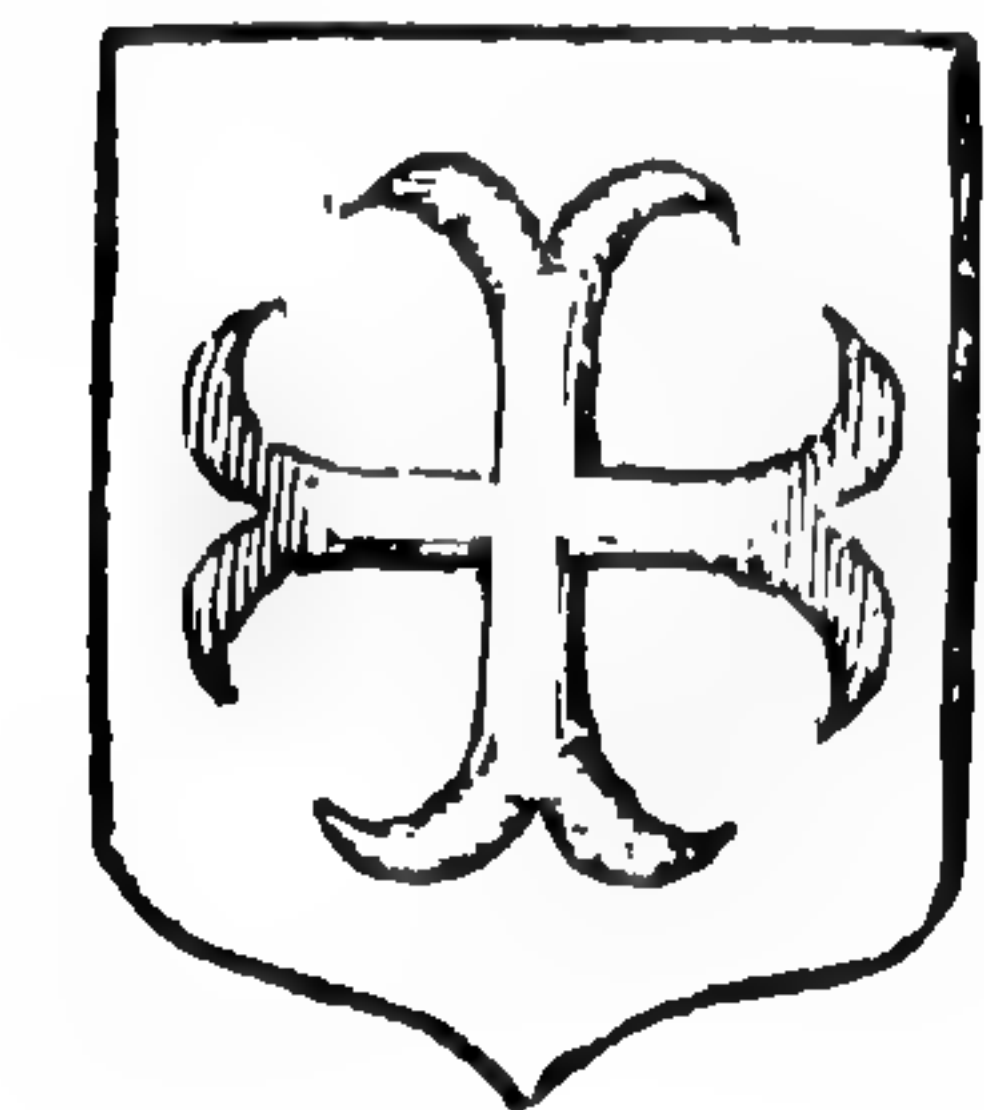


"Gules, a Cross crocket
"set on Degrees, Or, is
"quartered by Edward
"Jones of Lanusire, in the
"County of Denbigh.



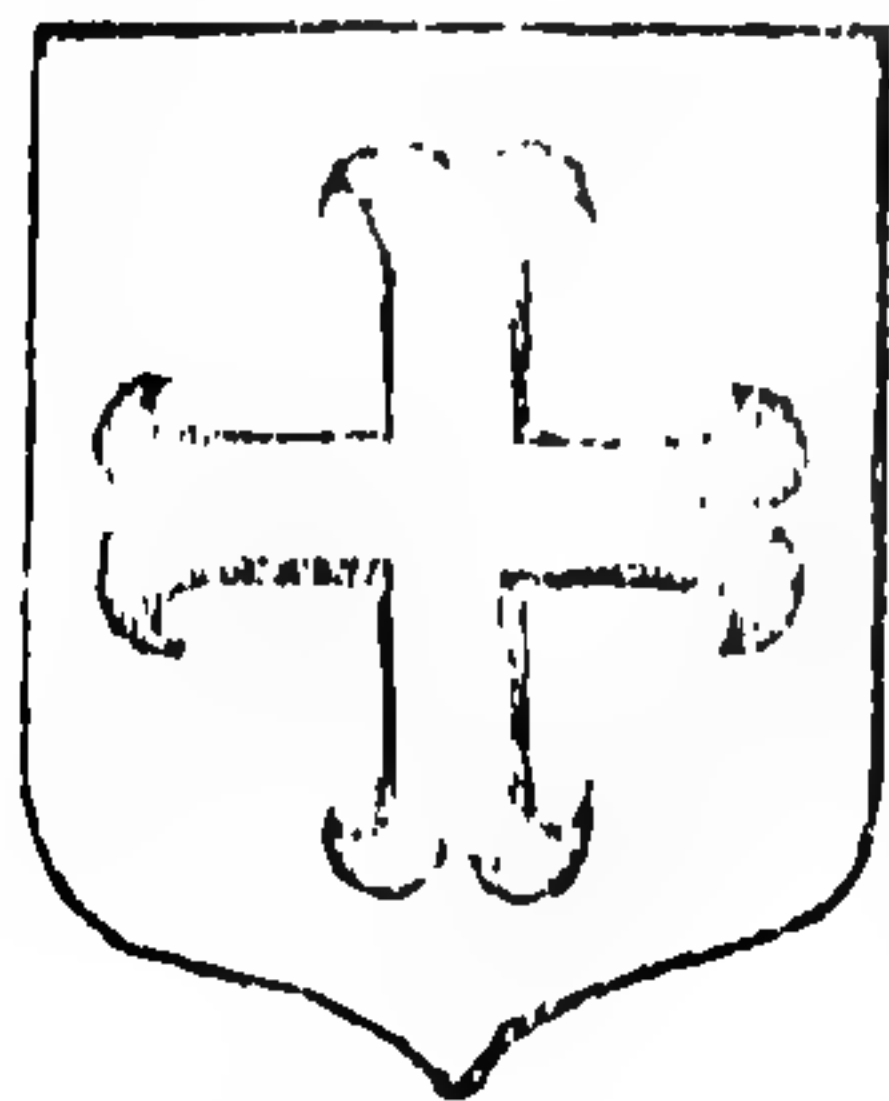
This Form Morgan blazons Sable, a Cross Patriarchal, Argent: It was the Coat (saith he) of Rodolphus, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Argent, a Patriarchal Cross, Gules, is born by the Town of Aschafensburgh in Germany. Mackenzy agrees to this Blazon, and says, It is also nam'd a Cross of Lorrain because Lorrain wears it; and thus the French call it, as you may see in the Coat of Montes, which Baron in his *Art Heraldique*, p. 49. blazons d'Argent à la Croix de Lorraine de Sable. It is *Crux Patriarchalis* in the Latin.



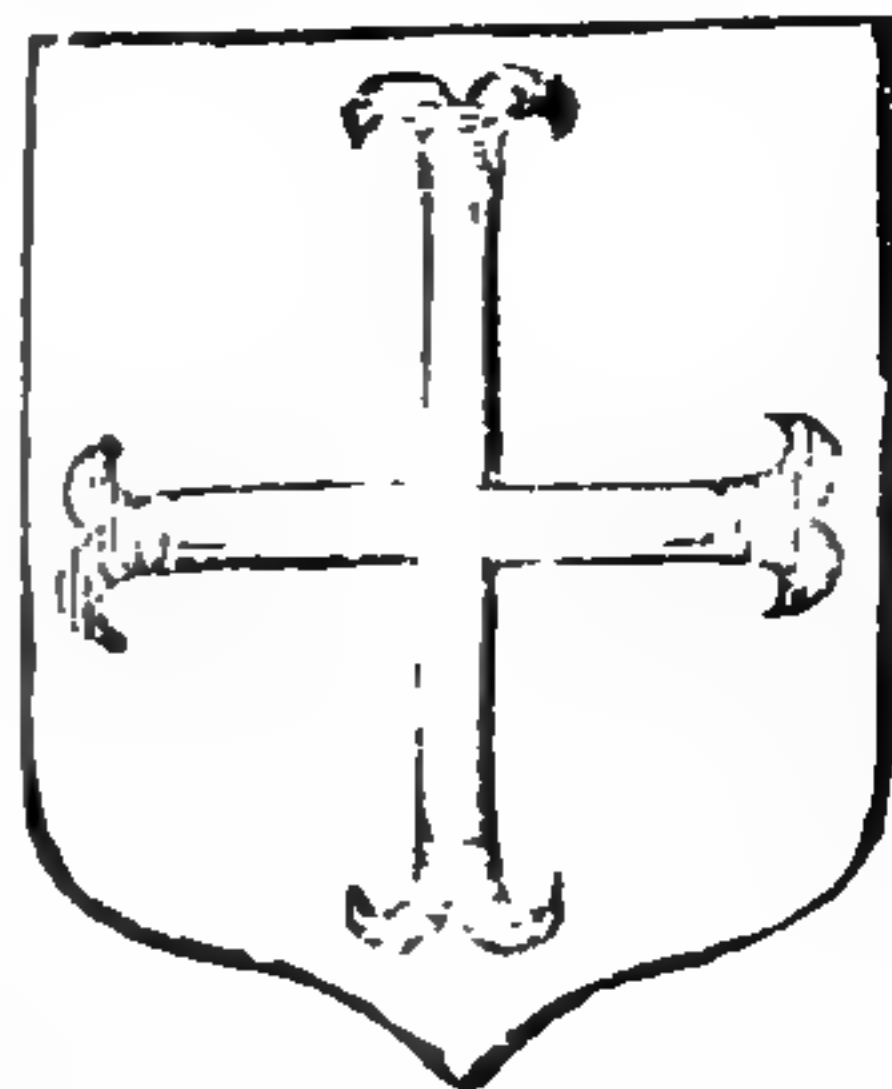
This Coat Morgan blazons a Cross anchored, *Crux anchorata*, because the Points thereof are made sharp like unto an Anchor. Mackenzy from Colomb calls it a Cross of Maltha, it being born by the Knights of Maltha for defending the Christian Religion.

But this differs in Draught from the Cross which Baron in his *Art Heraldique*, p. 49. hath set down, as you will see in the next Example.



in his Cross moline from Leigh; so that to reconcile these Divisions is no easy Matter. But

if we suppose Leigh's Draught to be truest, as I believe, and that Guillim has mistaken the Cross *ancrée* for *moline*, we pretty well do it; though if the French came nearer to Morgan's Draught it would do better.



Azure, a Cross moline, was the Coat of Sir William Segar, Garter, Principal King of Arms, and is now born by his great Grandson Simon Segar, a great Admirer of Antiquities and Heraldry, having written valuable Manuscripts concerning both,

though but one small Tract is printed, viz. *Honores Anglicani*.

This is the Form of Leigh's Draught, and differs from Guillim's in that the Ends here turn rounder and closer to the Bars of the Cross; 'tis also less in dimension. In the Latin a Cross moline is rendred by Upton, *Crux molendinaria*.

Sable, a Cross m line, Argent, was born with a Label for Difference, by John Voren, Gent. Com. of Wadhams M.S. of Art. Collodge, eldest Son of John Upton a V. G. of Reg. of Upton or Lupton, in the County Com. Ox. of Devon. Esq; which John, jun. dy'd on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21. 1686. Aged 17, or thereabouts) whereupon his Body being embalm'd (till his Friends had been acquainted and resolv'd what to do with it) was at length buried in the outer Chappel of Wadhams, on Monday the 10th of January following.

Azure, a Cross moline, Or, was the Coat of Sir William Molineux, Knight, who married to his first Wife Jane, Daughter and sole Heir to Richard Ruge of Ruge in Shropshire, and had Issue Richard, Anne and Jane.

Sir Richard (saith Glover) is married to Eleanor, Daughter to Sir Alexander Radclyffe, Kt. and Anne to Alexander Scudsb. Coll. of the North. p. r. Glover or Glover. in M.S. Ashm. Numb. 844.

The abovenam'd Sir William had to his second Wife Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir to Gilbert Clifton of Clifton, and hath Issue Thomas, Anne and Margaret; Anne was married to Henry Halfall, Son and Heir of Thomas Halfall of Halfall.

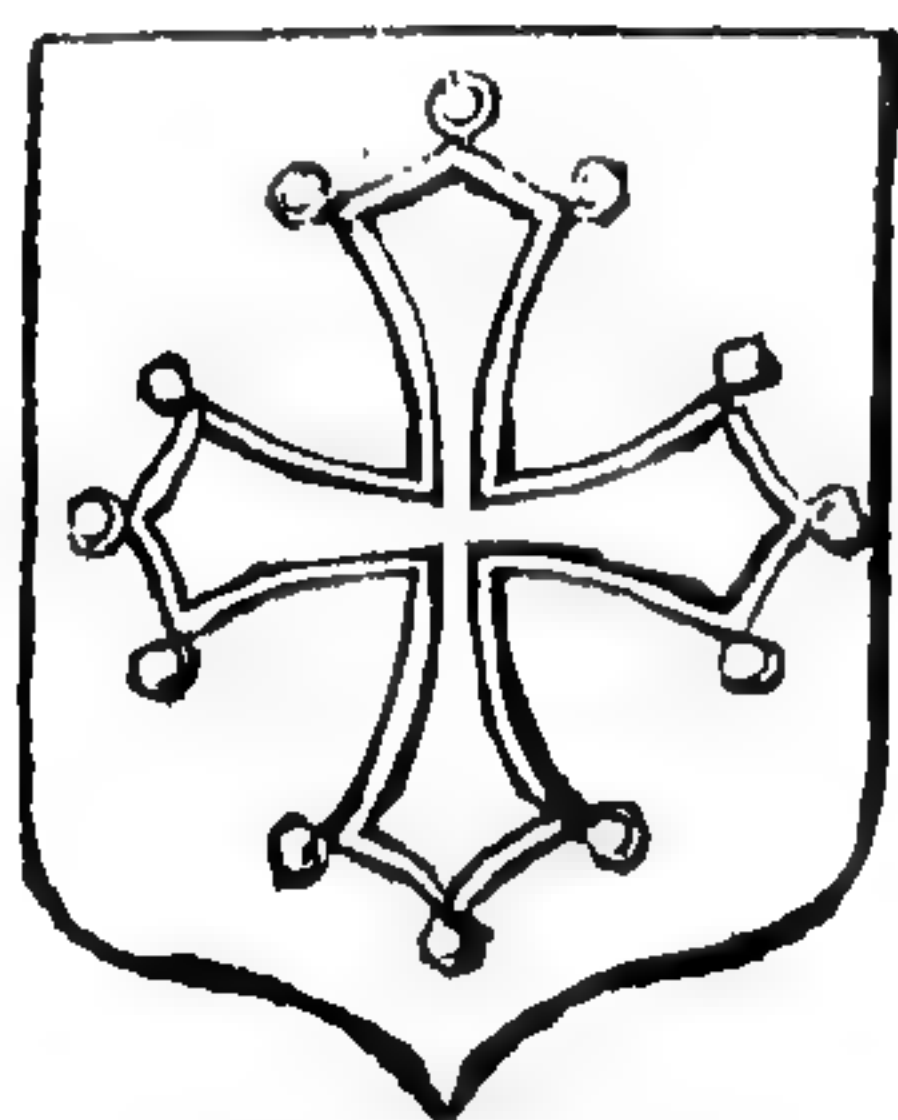
(M) Argent, a Cross moline, Sable, is the Coat of Colvil Lord Colvil of Ochilry.

Azure, a Cross moline, Argent, was the Coat pertaining to the Family of Goldisboroghe of Goldisbrogh.

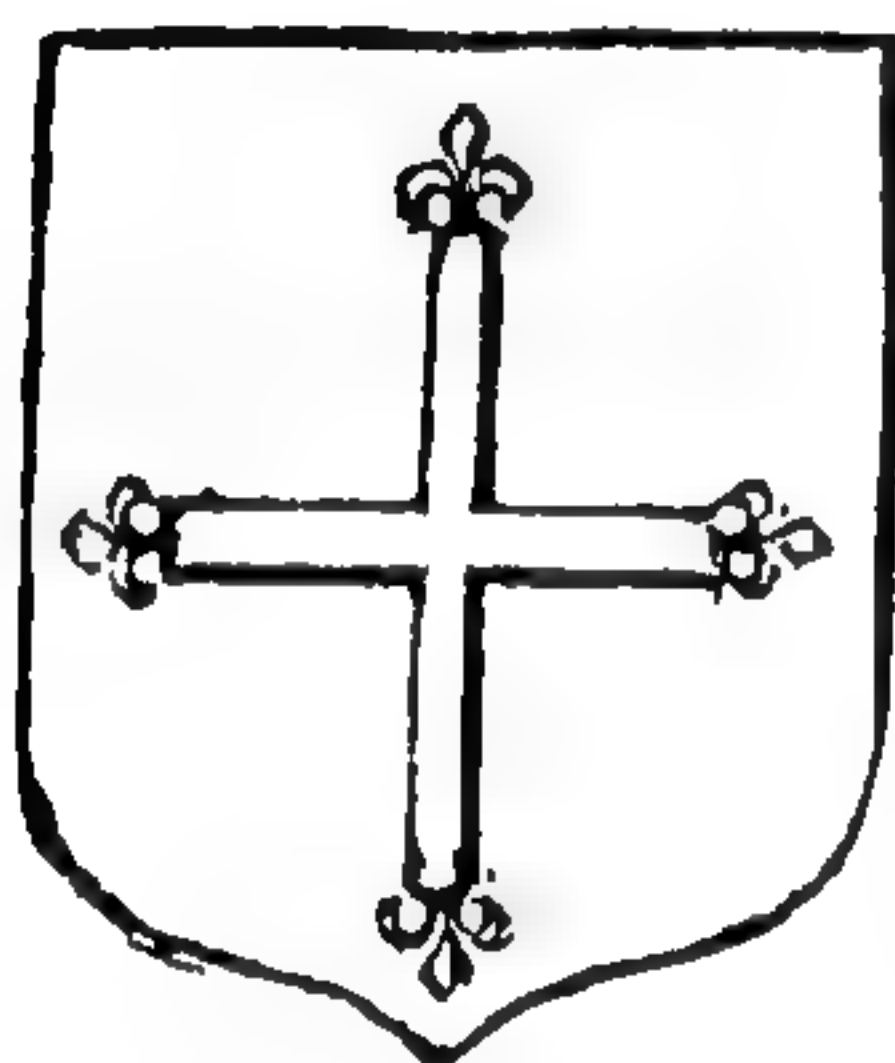
Argent, a Cross moline, Gules, in the first Quarter an Ermine Spot, is born by the Name of Woodball. This Coat belong'd to William Woodball who married Mary, Daughter of James the Son of James, who was Son of James Woodball of Cockermore in Cumberland, and had Issue Edmond Woodball, William and James; also Deborah,

borah, Elizabeth, Mary, Dorothy, Jane, Catharine, Joan and Grindall.

The aforesaid William Woodhall who married Mary Woodhall was Son and Heir of John Woodhall by Elizabeth, Daughter of William Grindall, and Sister of Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury; which John was Son and Heir of John by his Wife Jennet, Daughter of Crake Place, which John was eldest Son and Heir of John Woodhall of Ullock in the County of Cumberland, by his Wife, who also bare him a Son Thomas who married Joan, Daughter of Longdale. Vide *Visit de Com. Essex, Anno 1614. fol. 29.*

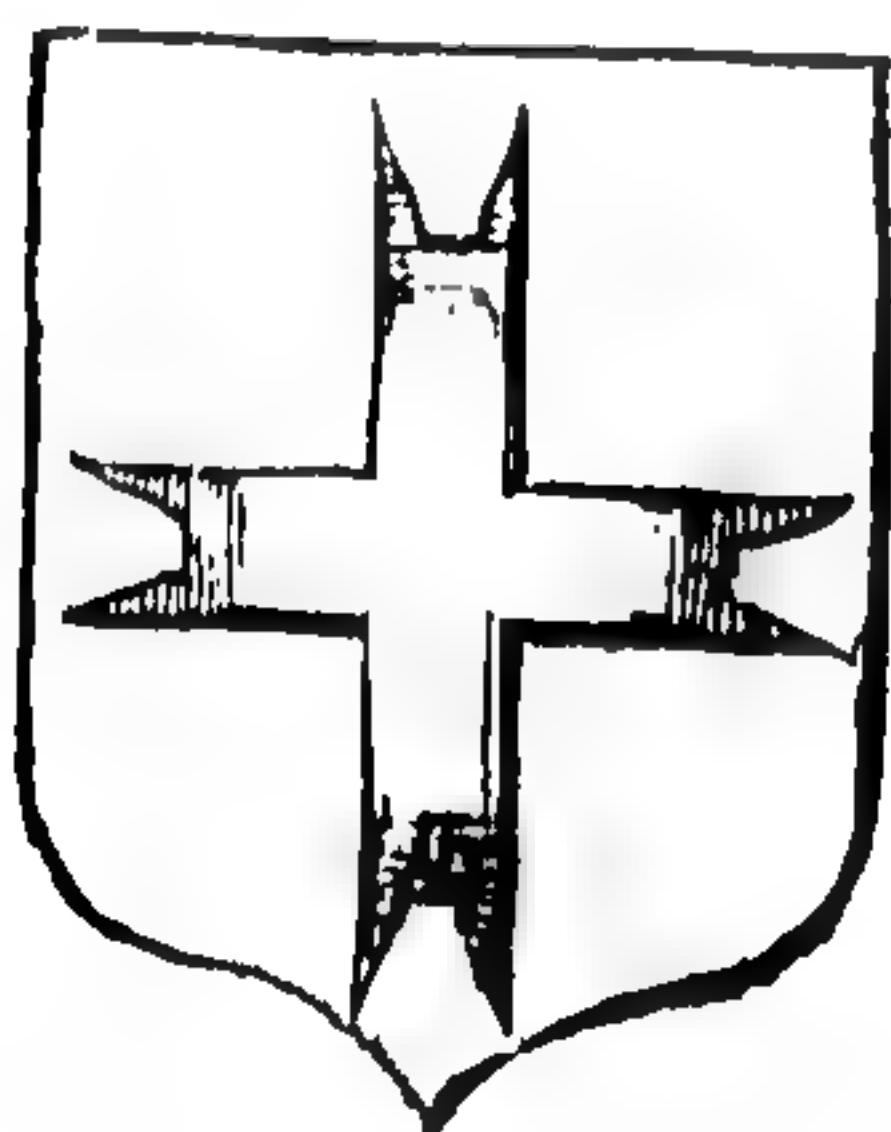


This is a French Coat, and set forth by Baron in his *l'Art Heraldique*, p. 49. for the Arms of Toulouze his Blazon is *de Gueules à la Croix fleury d'Or.*

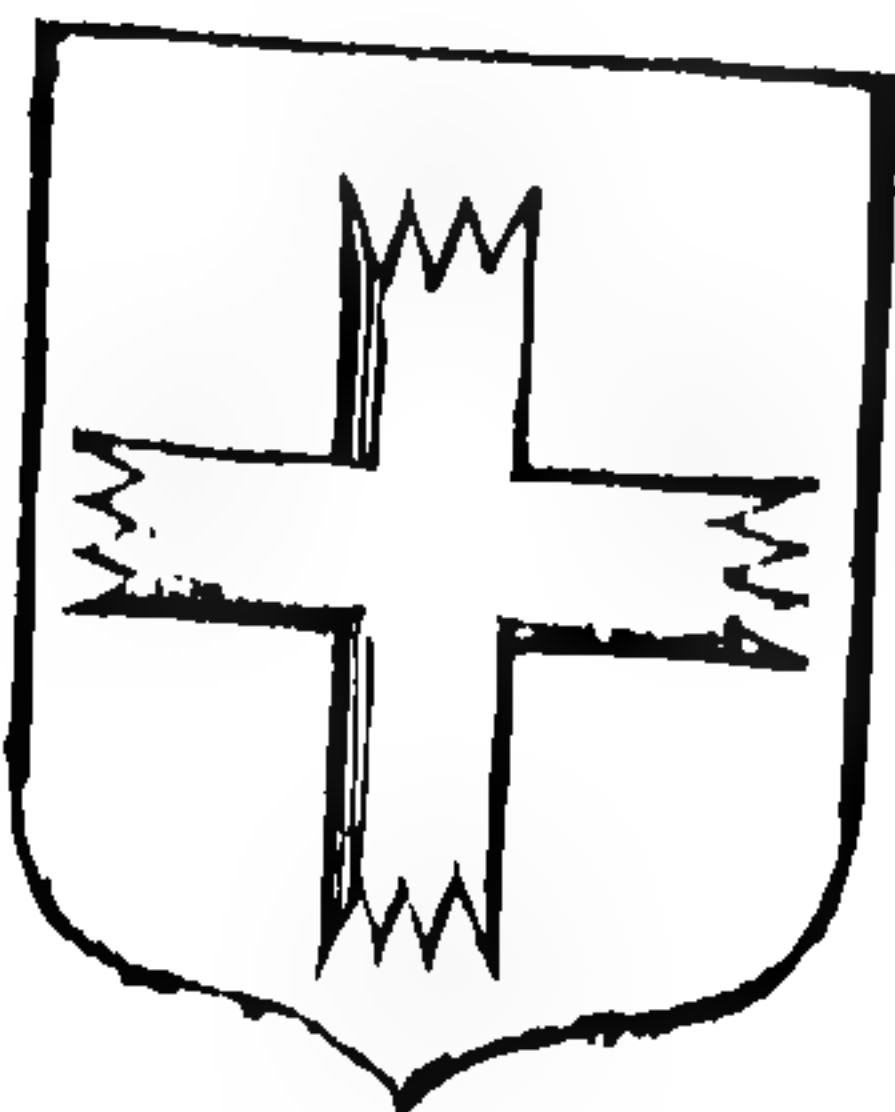


This Kind of Bearing doth Leigh term *Flurte* and Morgan *Flurry*, but the French say, *Fleurdelissée*, *l'Art Heraldique*, p. 49. and Colomb. p. 136. which Way I like better. By some it is call'd in Latin, *Patens Florida.*

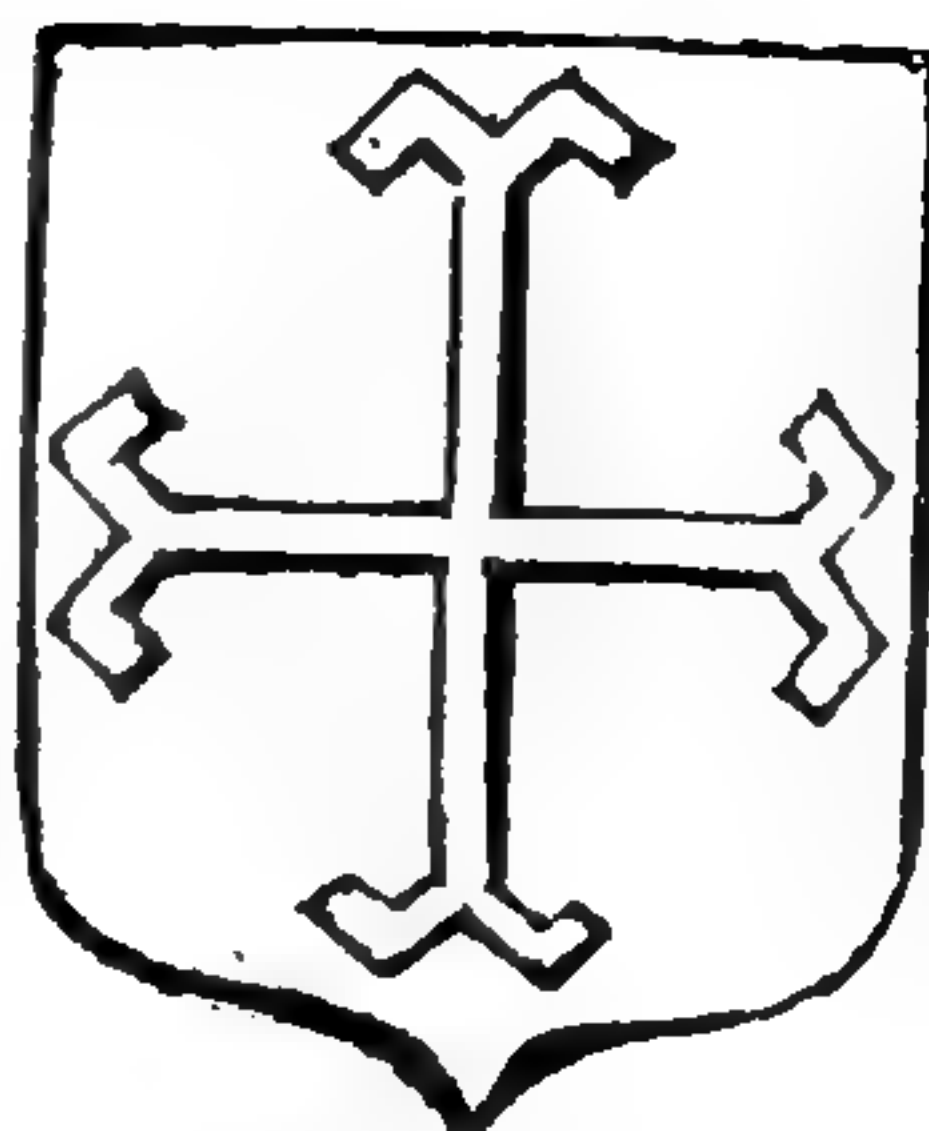
Argent, a plain Cross *Flurte*, at the Ends *Sable*. This Coat was granted or confirm'd by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, Anno Dom. 1602. to John Swinnerton Merchant-Taylor, and Sheriff of the City of London.



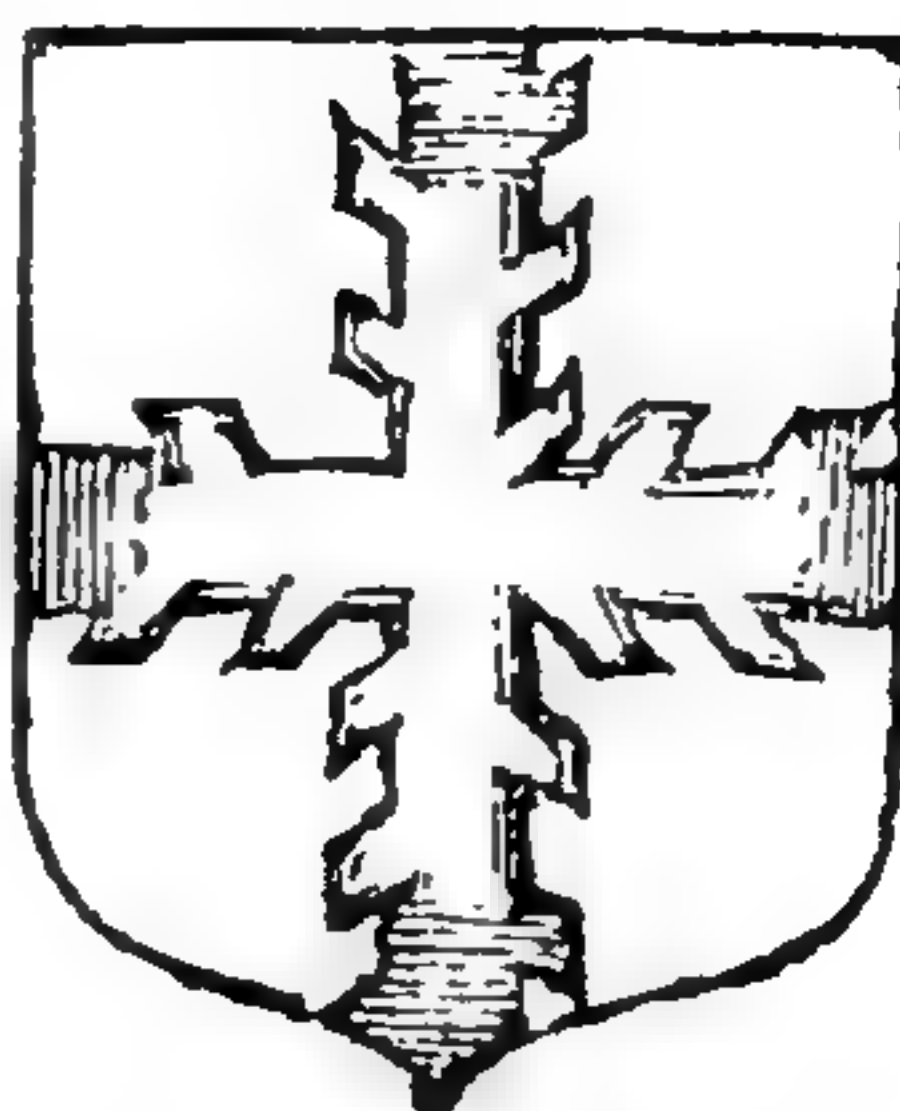
Purple, a Cross double *Pichée*, as Leigh calls this; other some double *Fichée*.



This is a French Coat, and a Bearing which I never saw, except in the Coat of Melin in Baron's *l'Art Heraldique*, p. 49. where he blazons it *d'Azur à la Croix à seize Pointes d'Argent.*



Argent, a Cross *miltine*; *Sable*. Morgan; *lib. 2. p. 15.*

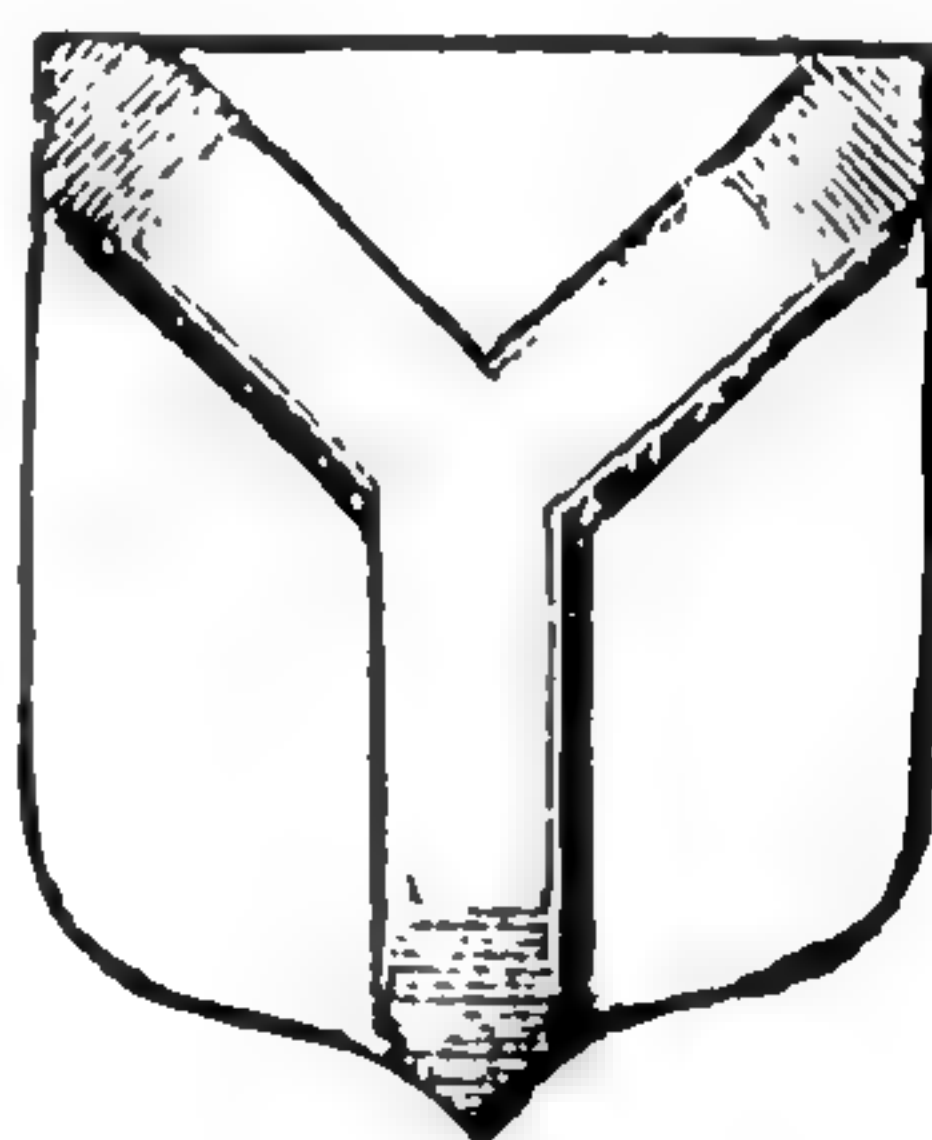


A Cross *raguled*. In Latin 'tis, *Crux arbori similis quæ decussis ramalibus undique asperatur, vel Crux truncata, seu undique asperata.*



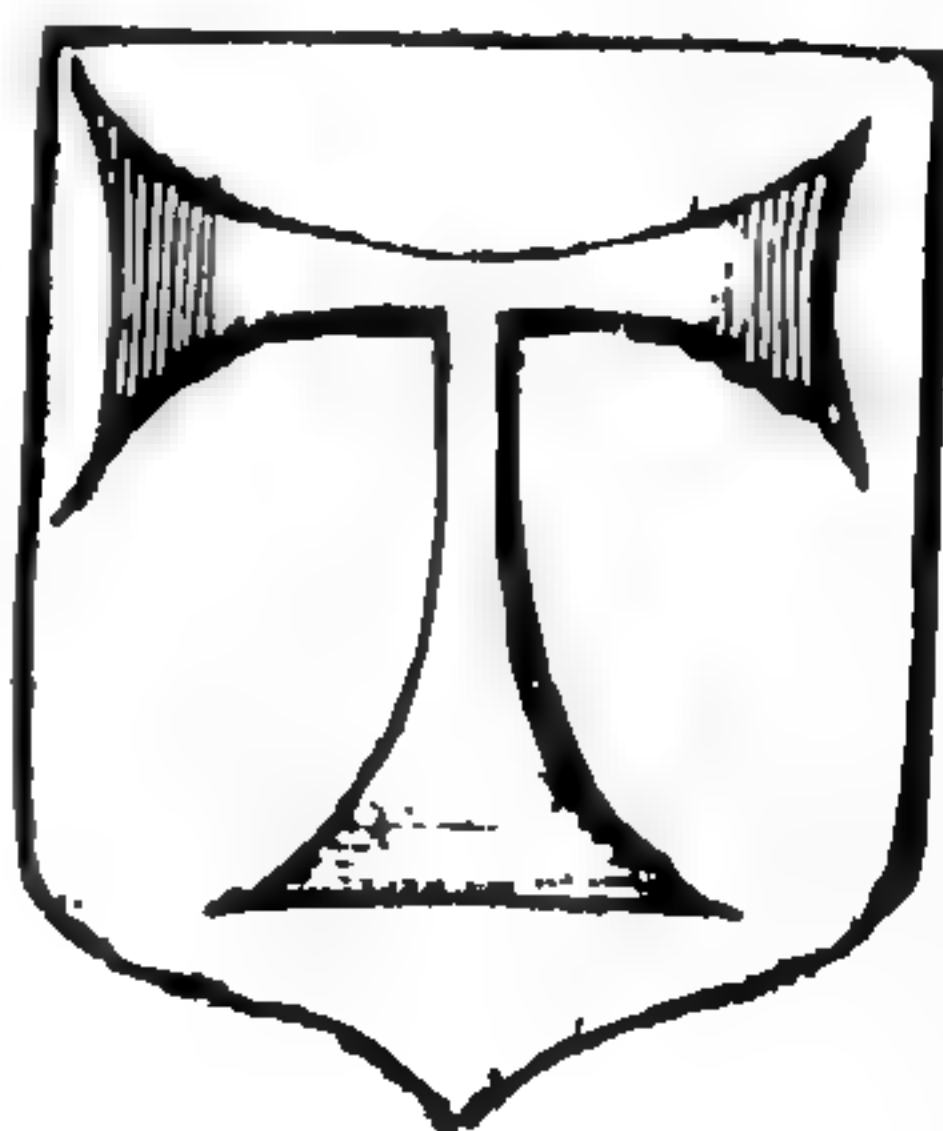
Argent, a Cross pointed voided, *Sable*, was the Coat of Dockingfield of Portwood who married Ellen, Daughter of Sir William Breerton of Cheshire, Kt. and (saith Glover) hath Issue Ellen: This Coat was confirm-

ed or granted to Robert Dokenfeild of Dokenfeild, by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms, 1623.



Argent, a Cross Pall *Sable*. This is the same Bearing that I told you the French had chosen for their Twelfth honourable Ordinary, and is sometimes blazon'd an Episcopal Pall. Morgan *lib. 2. p. 15.* reckons it among Crosses, whose Rule I

have here follow'd. This (saith Mackenzy p. 33.) is call'd a Shake-Fork with us, and should not touch the Corners of the Escutcheon; it is born by Cunningham Earl of Glencairn in the same Colours. It relates to something about his Majesty's Stables, this being an Instrument whereby Hay is thrown up to Horses; And some (adds he) think it was given to that Family, as one of them might be, Master of Horse to one of our Kings.

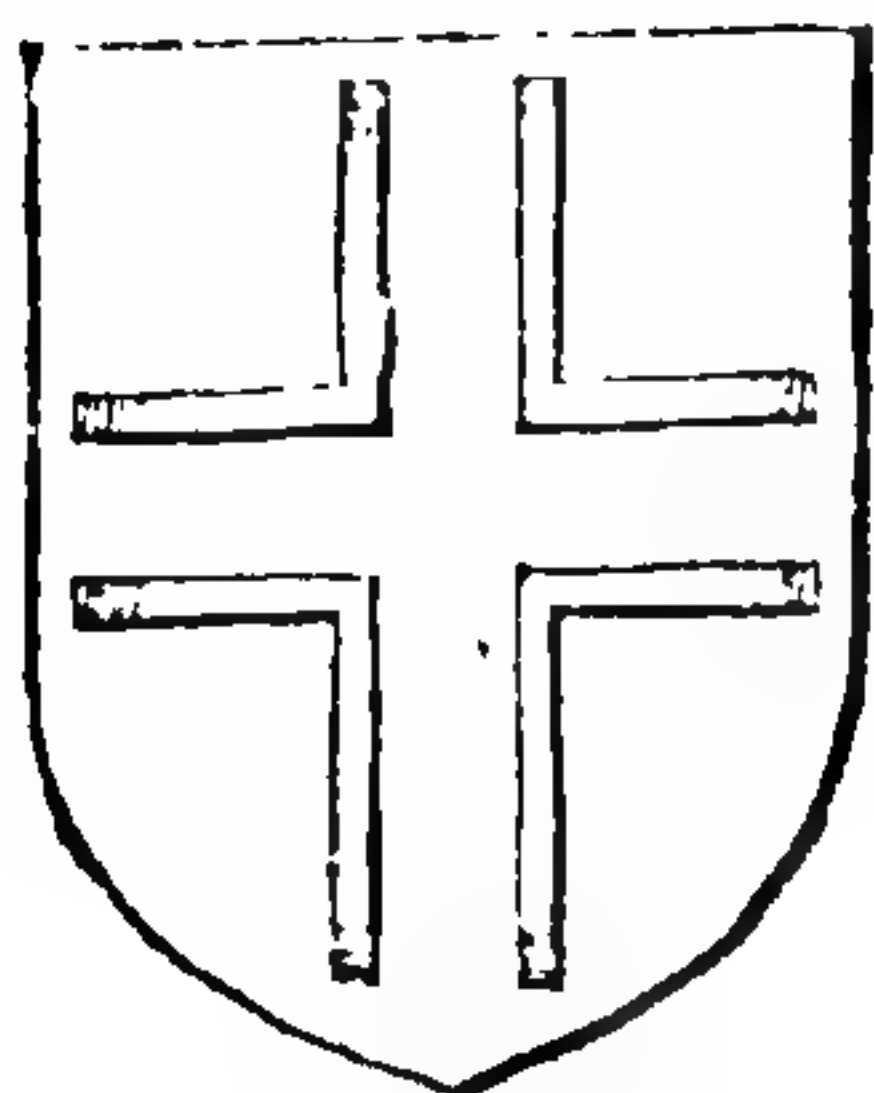


This is call'd a *Tau*, or Cross of St. Anthony. In the Latin, *Crux Sancti Antonii*. Morgan says; that of Old it was the Hieroglyphick of Security, for which I suppose he alludes to; *kill not them upon whom ye shall see the Letter Tau.*

I

Where

‘Whereas I have formerly made mention of
‘Voiding, in the Chapter of Bends, and of one
‘other Accident, namely Couping, in the Chap-
‘ter of Fesses, I will now express them both in
‘one Example in this Escutcheon following.

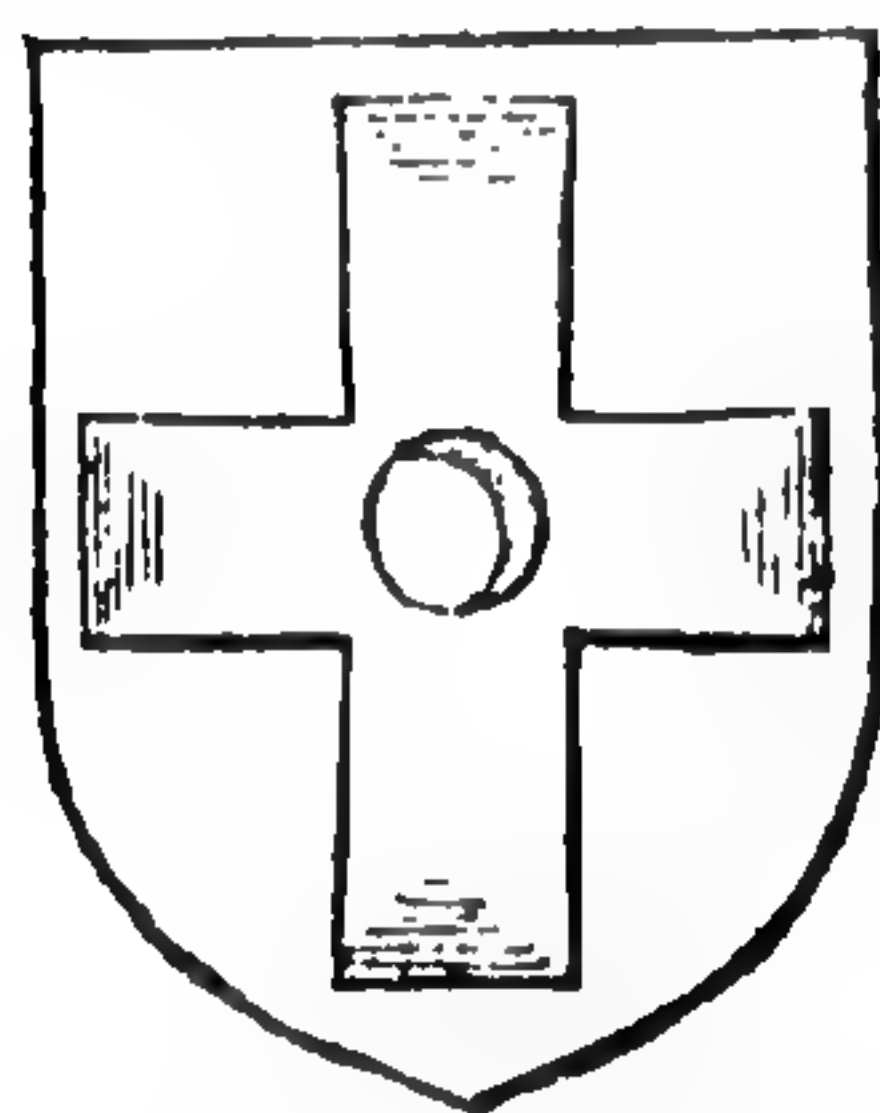


‘He beareth *Argent*, a
‘Cross voided and coup-
‘ed, *Sable*, by the Name
‘of *Woodnok*.

‘There is another Accident whereunto this
‘Ordinary is subject; that is to say, Piercing.
‘Piercing is a Penetration or Perforation of
‘Things that are of solid Substance. And it
‘is Threelold:

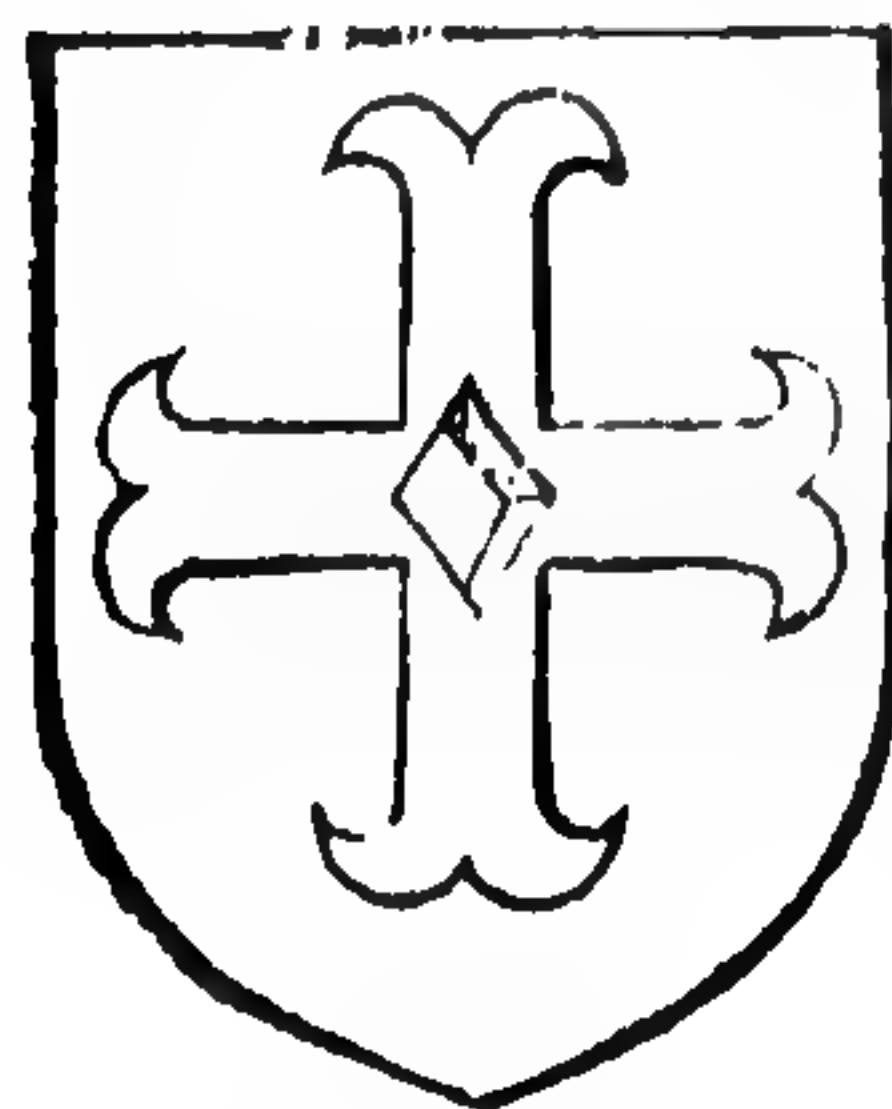
That is to say { Round.
 { Loſengeways.
 { Quadrate.

‘As touching round Piercing, you have an
‘Example in this next following Escutcheon



‘He beareth *Sable*, a
‘Cross couped, pierced,
‘*Or*, by the Name of
‘*Gill*. If this Round in
‘the midst, were of any
‘other Colour than of the
‘Field, then should you
‘account the same to be a
‘Charge to the Cross;
‘wherefore good heed must

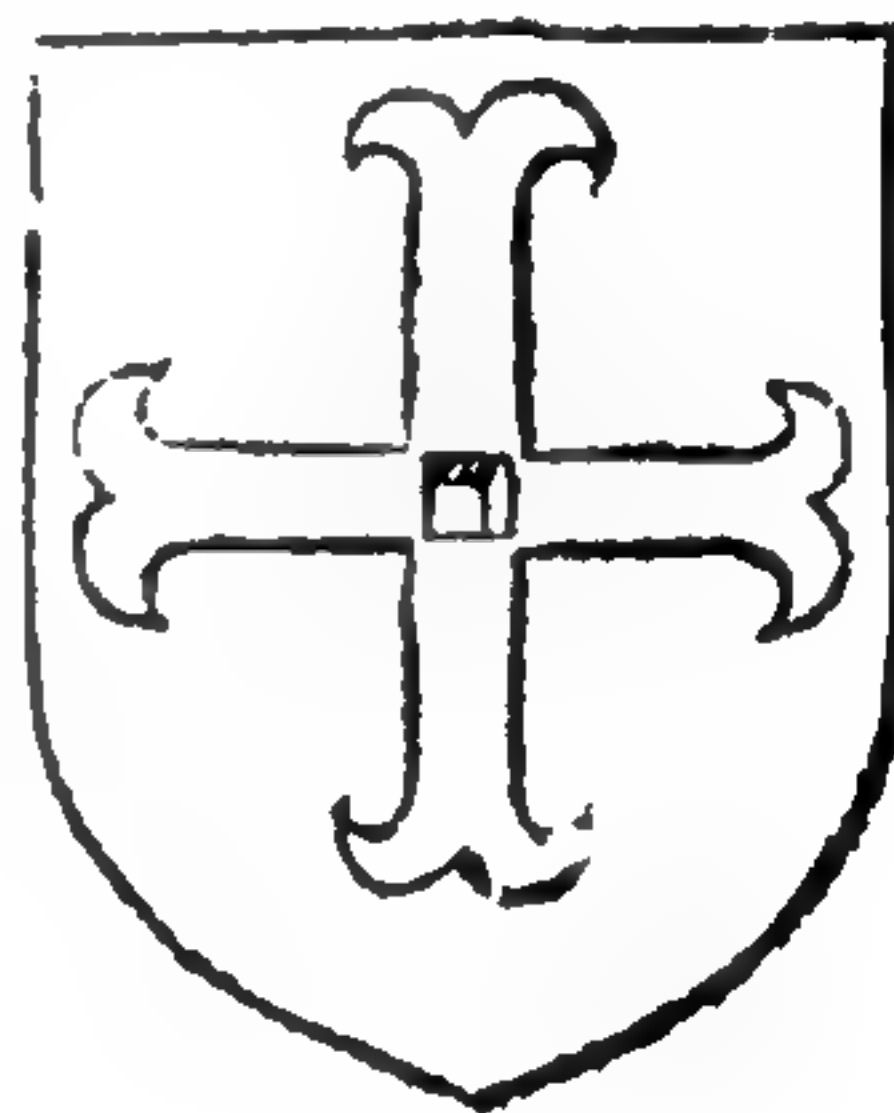
‘be taken in Blazoning of Coats of this Kind,
‘and chiefly of the orbicular Form in the
‘midst of the Charge; to the End that you
‘may know when to take the same for a Pierce-
‘ing, and when for a Charge.



‘The Field is *Azure*, a
‘Cross *moline* pierced Lo-
‘ſenge-ways, *Or*. This
‘is the second Form of
‘Piercing before-menti-
‘oned, and the Coat was
‘born by *Richard de Mo-*
‘*lineux* of *Launceſter*, that
‘lived in the Reign of
‘King *Richard* the Second.

‘Concerning this Cross *moline* (ſaith *Leigh*)
‘that if it ſtood Saltire-ways, then ſhould you
‘call it *Ferre de Molin*, that is to ſay, a Mill
‘rind, or the Ink of a Mill: Which, to me,
‘ſeemeth a very Paradox, that Tranſpoſition
‘(being a Thing meerly accidental) ſhould give

‘a new Denomination to the Thing Tranſpo-
‘ſed, and conſequently alter the Eſſence there-
‘of: *Quia novum nomen dat novum eſſe rei*;
‘where are new Names, new Things are ſup-
‘poſed to be. It were a Thing worthy of
‘Admiration, that Accidents ſhould have ſuch
‘Power in them: For *Ariſtotle, Phyſicorum* i.
‘ſaith, *Accidentia poſſunt miraculoſe, & non alias*
‘*mutare ſubjectum*; Accidents change not their
‘Subject but by Miracle. Addition doubtleſs,
‘and Subtraction, are of greater Force than
‘Transmutation or Location; yet there is no
‘ſuch Power in them as that they can alter the
‘Eſſence of any Thing: *Quia augmentum vel*
‘*diminutio* (ſaith *Chaffanous*) *circa accidentia con-*
‘*tractum, non reponunt contractum in diverſo eſſe,*
‘*neque per ea intelligitur ab eo in ſubſtantialibus*
‘*reſiſſus*: The Adding or Diminiſhing of Acci-
‘dents, makes not the Thing loſe the Nature of
‘his Being.



‘He beareth *Azure*, a
‘Cross *moline*, Quarter
‘pierced, *Or*. This Coat
‘was born by *Thomas Mo-*
‘*lineux* of *Haughton* in the
‘County of *Nottingham*,
‘that lived in the Time
‘of *Henry* IV.

‘This Coat, with the
‘Arms of *Ulſter*, is born
‘by Sir *John Molineux* of

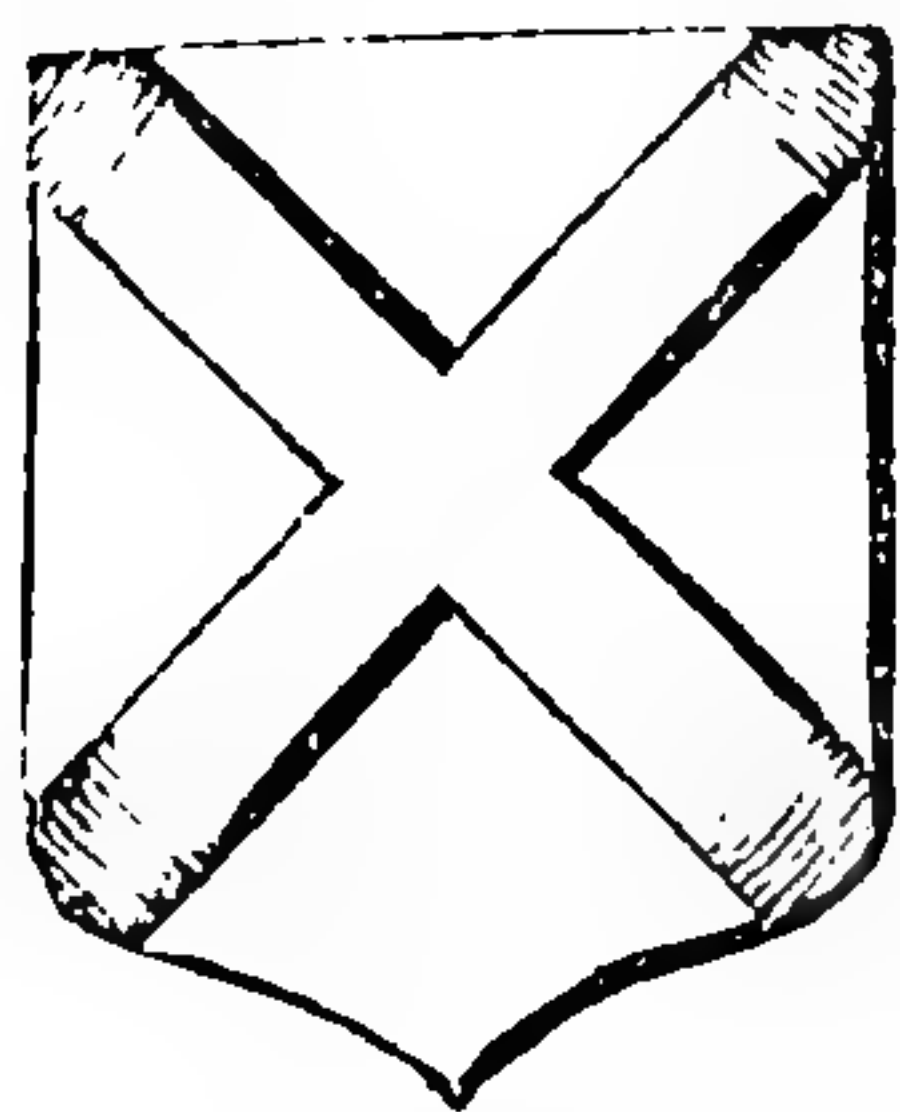
‘*Teversal* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Baronet: And
‘with the Arms of *Ulſter*, with a due Differ-
‘ence, is born by *Darcy Molineux* of *Minsfield*
‘in the ſaid County, *Eſq*; Nephew to the ſaid
‘Sir *John*.

‘*Leigh*, in blazoning of this Form of Cross,
‘maketh no mention at all of the Piercing
‘thereof, perhaps becauſe it reſembleth the Ink
‘of a Mill, which is evermore pierced. This
‘is termed Quarter-pierced, *quasi Quadrata pier-*
‘*ced*, for that the Piercing is ſquare as a Tren-
‘cher.’

‘*Monſieur Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique*, p. 47.
calls this *à la Croix anilée* from *anille*, which in
French ſignifies the Ink of a Mill.

‘So much of the Cross, with the Accidents
‘thereof: Now of that other Ordinary that is
‘framed alſo of a four-fold Line, that is to ſay,
‘a *Saltire*.

‘A *Saltire* is an Ordinary conſiſting of a four-
‘fold Line, whereof two are drawn from the
‘dexter Chief towards the ſiniſter Baſe Cor-
‘ners, and the other from the ſiniſter Chief to-
‘wards the dexter Baſe Points, and do meet
‘about the Miſt by Couples in Acute-Angles.
‘I know the learned Geometer will find many
‘more Lines here than I do mention: But
‘(as I ſaid of Lines in the Cross) this our De-
‘ſcription agreeth beſt with *Heralds*, and our
‘Purpose.



"He beareth Pearl, a
"Saltire, Ruby. This is
"the Coat-Armour of the
"Right Honourable Dig-
"by Lord Gerard, Baron
"of Gerards Bromley and
"Lord Dutton: And is
"also born by the Right
"Honourable Charles Lord
"Gerard, Baron of Bran-

"don, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's
"Bed-chamber, &c. This Coat, with the Arms
"of Ulster, is born by Sir Francis Gerard of
"Harrow-hill in Middlesex, Knight and Ba-
"ronet.

"Azure, a Saltier, Argent, is the Coat-Ar-
"mour of Sir William York of Burton Pedwardin
"in Lincolnshire, Knight.

"Sable, a Saltier, Argent, is born by the Name
"of Duckett of Steeple-Morden in Cambridge-
"shire.

(M) Argent, a St. Andrew's Cross, Sable, by
the Name of Maxwell.

(M) Sable, a St. Andrew's Cross, Argent, by
the Name of Little.

Argent, a Saltire, Sable, is born by the Name
of Wotton, and was in effect con-
firm'd to Edward Wotton of Kent,
Esquire, being allow'd, and with
his Quarterings, marshal'd by Ro-

M. S. of Grants
in Alim. Num.
634.

bert Cook, March 18, 1580. 23d of Queen Eliz.
in the Patent of his Wife's Coat, who was He-
ster, sole Daughter and Heir of William Picker-
ing of Oswaldkirk in Com. Ebor.

Or, a Saltire, Azure, was born by Edward
Parez, Gent. Com. of St. Edmond's Hall, who
died the 12th of March 1665. at Nineteen, or
thereabouts, and was buried in the Church of
St. Peter in the East.

M. S. of Ant.
a Wood's Re-
marks de
Com. Oxon.

This Time of his Death was no-
ted by the Arms Painter, but (saith
Ant. a Wood) in my Almanack
wherein I set down the Obits of
Persons upon the Tolling of the
Passing Bell, I find that he dy'd the 29th of
March 1666 He was the Son of John Parez of
Burham in Berks, Esq;

Upon his Plate in Edmund-Hall he is thus
written, Edward Parez, Esq; of Britwell in the
County of Buckingham, Commoner.

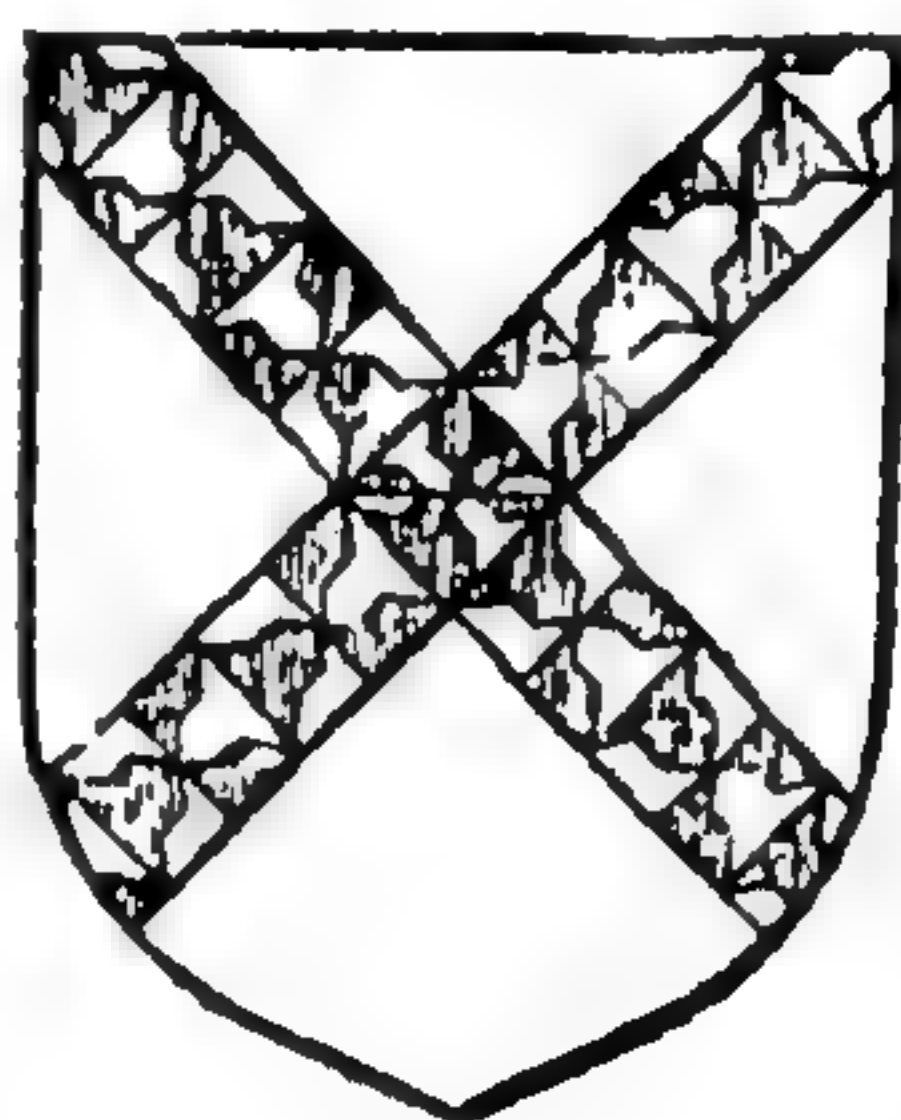
"In old Time (saith Lough) this was made
"of the Height of a Man, and was driven full
"of Pins, the Use whereof was to scale the
"Walls therewith, to which End, the Pins
"served commodiously. In those Days (saith
"he) the Walls of a Town were but low, as
"appeareth by the Walls of Rome, which Rhe-
"mus easily leaped over; and the Walls of Win-
"chester, which were overlooked by Colebrand
"the Chieftain of the Danes, who was slain by
"Guy Earl of Warwick, who was Champion for
"King Athelstane.

Which ancient Use of the Saltire Mackenzy
thinks might occasion so many of them to be

made Raguly, Engrail'd, &c. as also their
Name among the French, which is *Sautoir*, from
Sauter, to leap; because, as is said, it did help
Soldiers to leap over Walls, by supporting their
Hands and Feet in its Nicks or Notches, but
he cannot imagine whence came our Word *Sal-
tire*, and therefore thinks it a Corruption. Per-
haps it came in from the Latin, *Salte*.

In Scotland this Ordinary is frequently call'd
a St. Andrew's Cross; and for this they assign a
Miracle much like that deliver'd by *Ensigne*,
one of Constantine's Bishops, for his assuming the
plain Cross, viz. That St. Andrew appea'd to
Achatus their King, upon that Cross, when he
tought against the *Pills*.

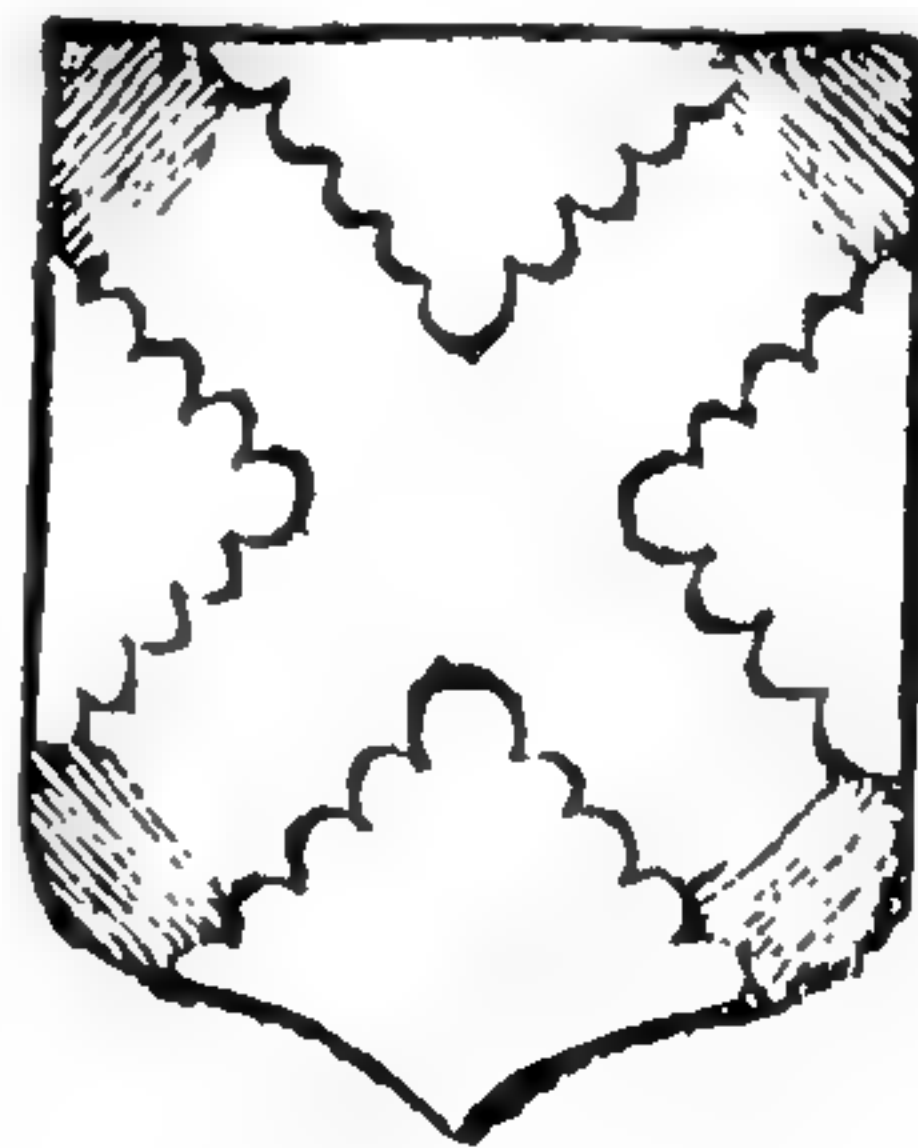
In the Latin it is call'd, *Crux transversalis seu
decussis, vel Crux Sancti Andree, aut Crux decus-
lata*; and in the Italian, *Figura, a Forma della
Lettera X*.



"He beareth Gules, a
"Saltire, Verrey, by the
"Name of Wellington.
"This Ordinary is limited
"to the fifth Part of the
"Field, the same not be-
"ing charged, but if it
"be charged, then shall
"it contain the third Part
"thereof. This Charge
"also varieth his Name in

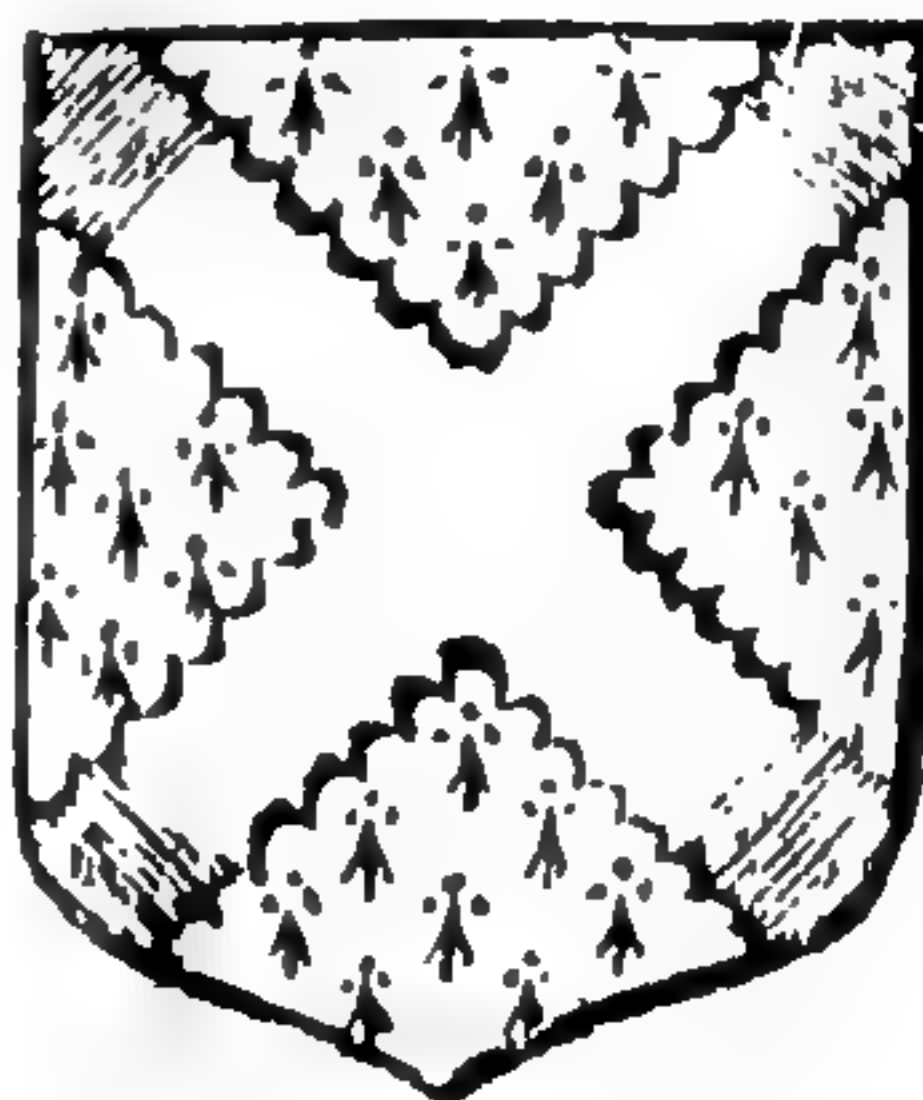
"Blazon, according to the divers Forms of Lines
"whereof the same is composed; for that it
"is no less diversely made in respect of the
"Lineaments thereof, than the Cross before
"handled."

(M) Betson of Contle. Or, a Saltire, Vaire.

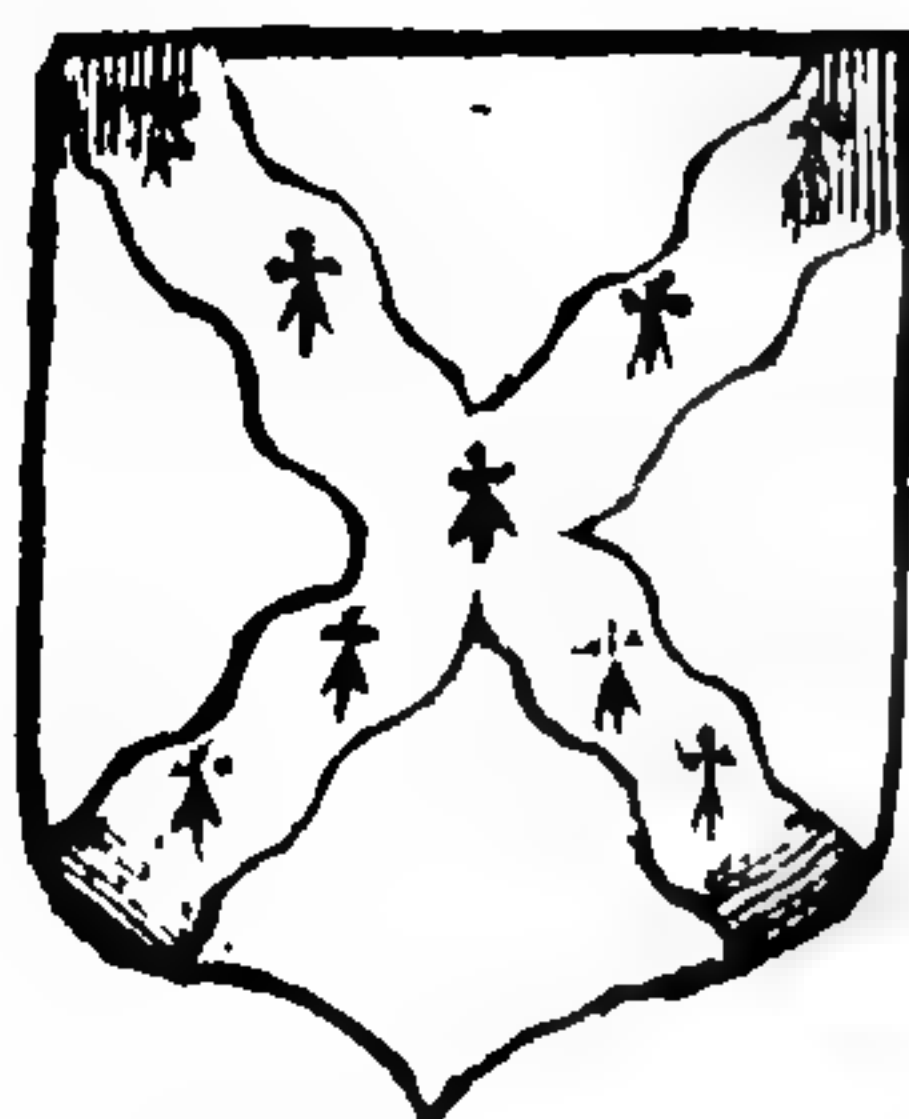


"He beareth Emerald,
"a Saltire engrailed, Pearl.
"This is the Paternal
"Coat-Armour of the
"Right Honourable Fran-
"cis Lord Hawley of Buck-
"land in Somersetshire, one
"of the Gentlemen of the
"Bed-chamber to his
"Royal Highness James
"Duke of York.

"Argent, a Saltire engrailed, Sable, by the
"Name of Middleton. This, with the Arms of
"Ulster, is the Coat-Armour of Sir George
"Middleton of Leighton near Warton in Lanc-
"shire, Baronet.



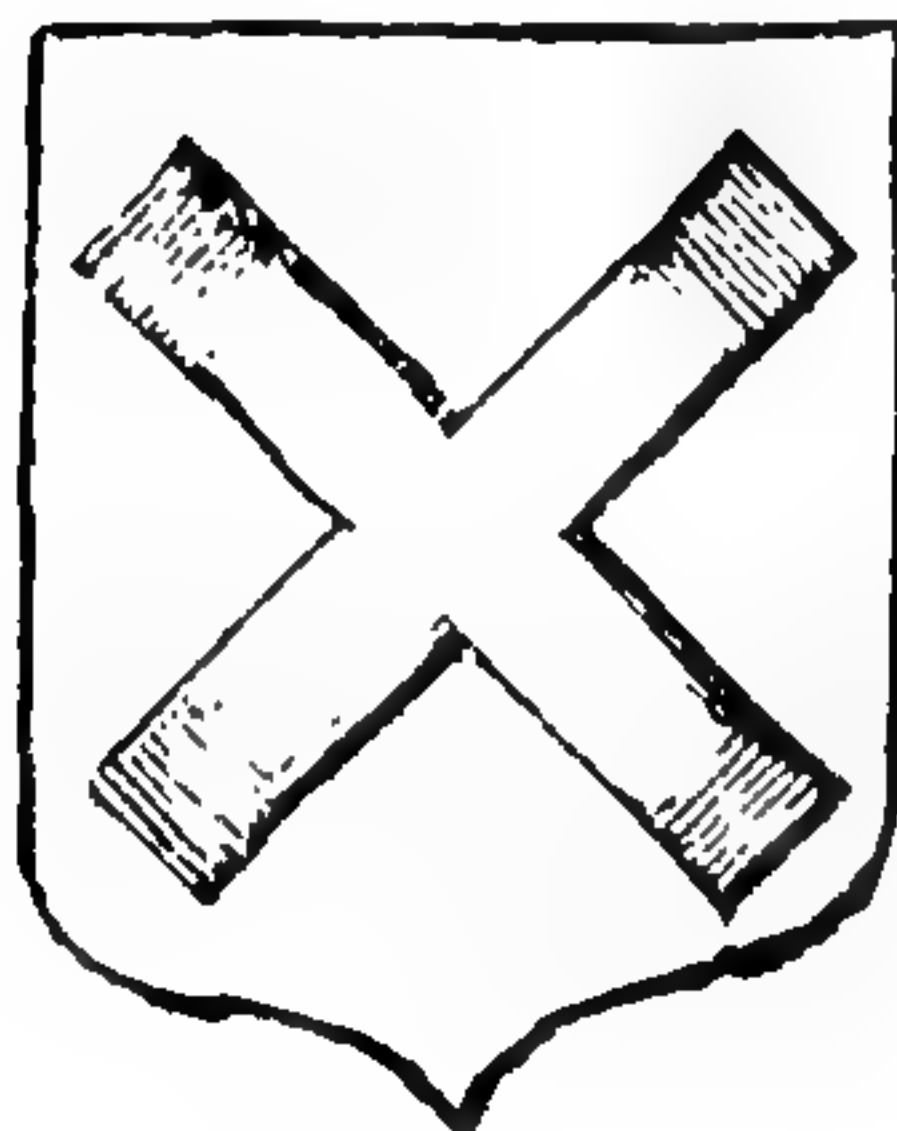
"He beareth Ermine, a
"Saltire engrailed, Sable,
"by the Name of Ingolds-
"by, and is the Coat Ar-
"mour of Sir Richard In-
"goldsby of Walbridge in
"Buckinghamshire, Knight
"of the Bath.



‘ He beareth *Vert*, a *Saltire* wavy, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Wakeman*, and is born by *Wakeman* of *Beckford* in *Gloucestershire*.’

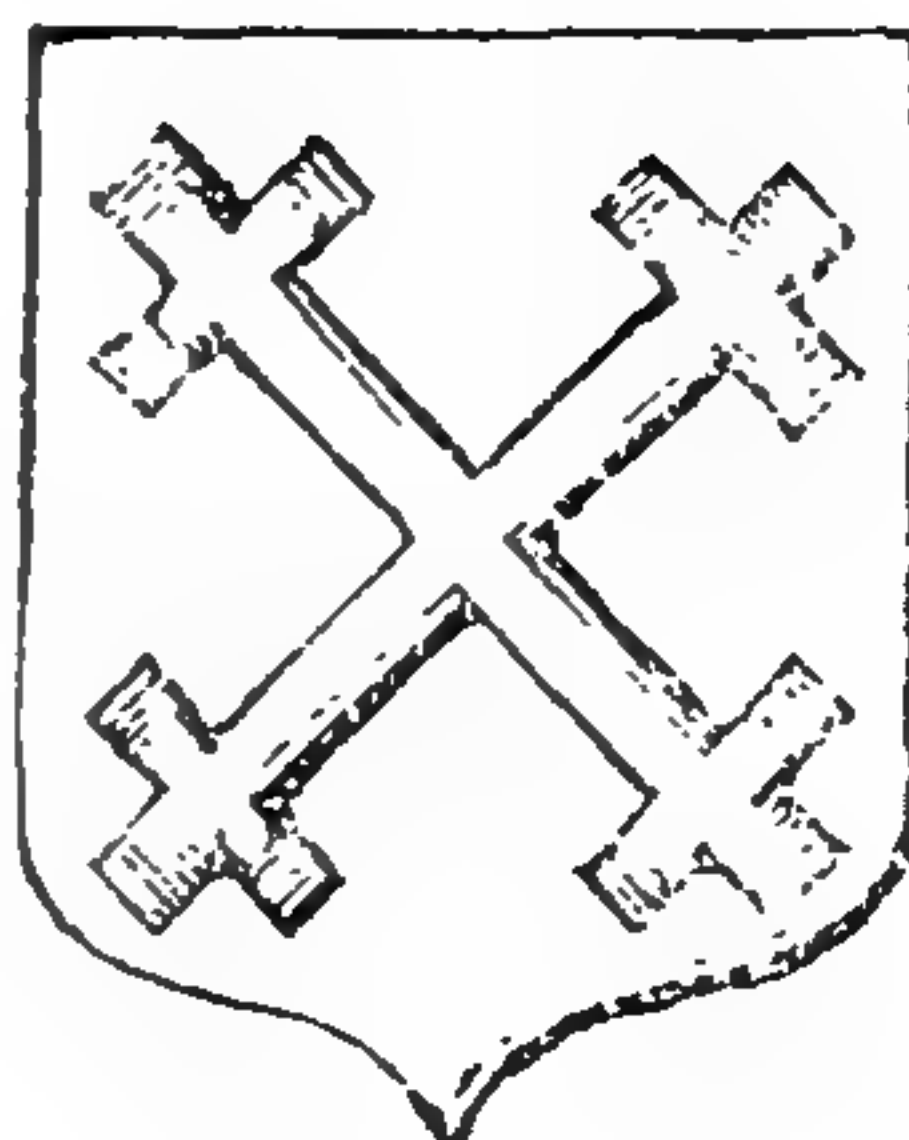
(99) *Argent*, a *Saltire* engrail’d, *Sable*, by the Name of *Colquhoun*.

(100) *Cahowne* of *Luffe* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a *Saltire* engrail’d, *Sable*.



Argent, a *Saltire* coup’d, *Gules*. This is a *French* Coat by the Name of *Rose*. In *Baron’s l’Art Heraldique* it is blazon’d, *d’Argent au Sautoir alaisé de Gueules*.

(101) *Argent*, a *Saltire* coup’d, *Gules*; by the Name of *Currie*.



This Coat, according to *Leigh*, fol. 41. is blazon’d *Argent*, a *Saltire* crossed, *Sable*, and is commonly call’d *St. Julian’s Cross*. The *Bruers* of *London* bear this Coat, marshal’d with another. I have seen this Coat blazon’d, a *Cross* crocket

transpos’d, or a *Saltire* cross’d in its Extremities.

C H A P. VIII.

‘ **H**AVING hitherto shewed at large the several Forms of making such Charges as we call honourable Ordinaries: Order requireth that I should now shew their diverse Manner of Bearing, according to our prefixed Distribution.

‘ These are born { Simple.
Compound.

‘ Those are said to be born Simple, when only Ordinaries do appear in the Field.

‘ These Ordinaries { One Sort.
comprehend { Divers Sorts.

‘ Ordinaries are said to be of one Sort, when only one Kind of them is born in the Field, without Mixture of any other:

‘ Whose Bearing is { Single.
Manifold.

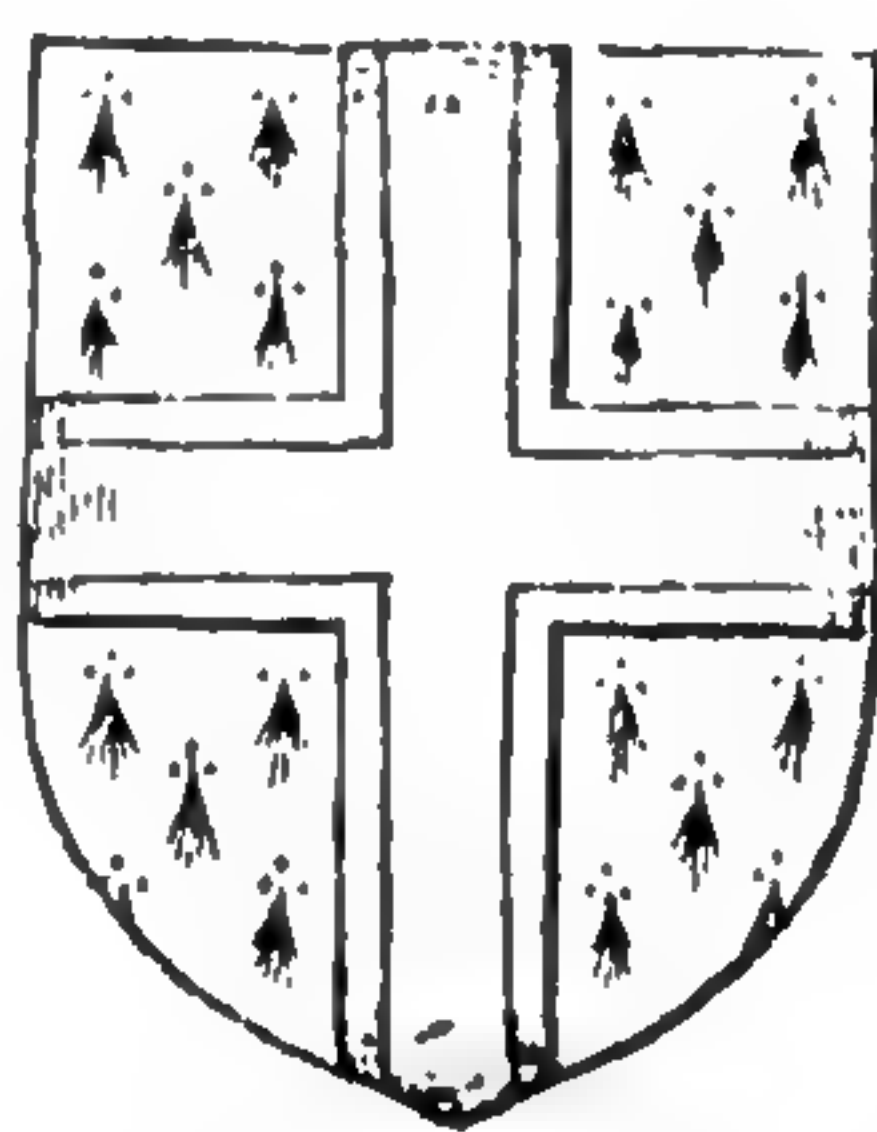
‘ By single Bearing I understand some one Ordinary born alone in the Escutcheon: Such are these precedent Examples before handled.

‘ By manifold Bearing of Ordinaries, I mean the Bearing of diverse Ordinaries of the same Kind, whether the same be born of themselves

‘ alone, or else conjunctly with some of their Subdivisions.

‘ Which Form of Bearing { One upon another.
‘ is two-fold, viz. { One besides another.

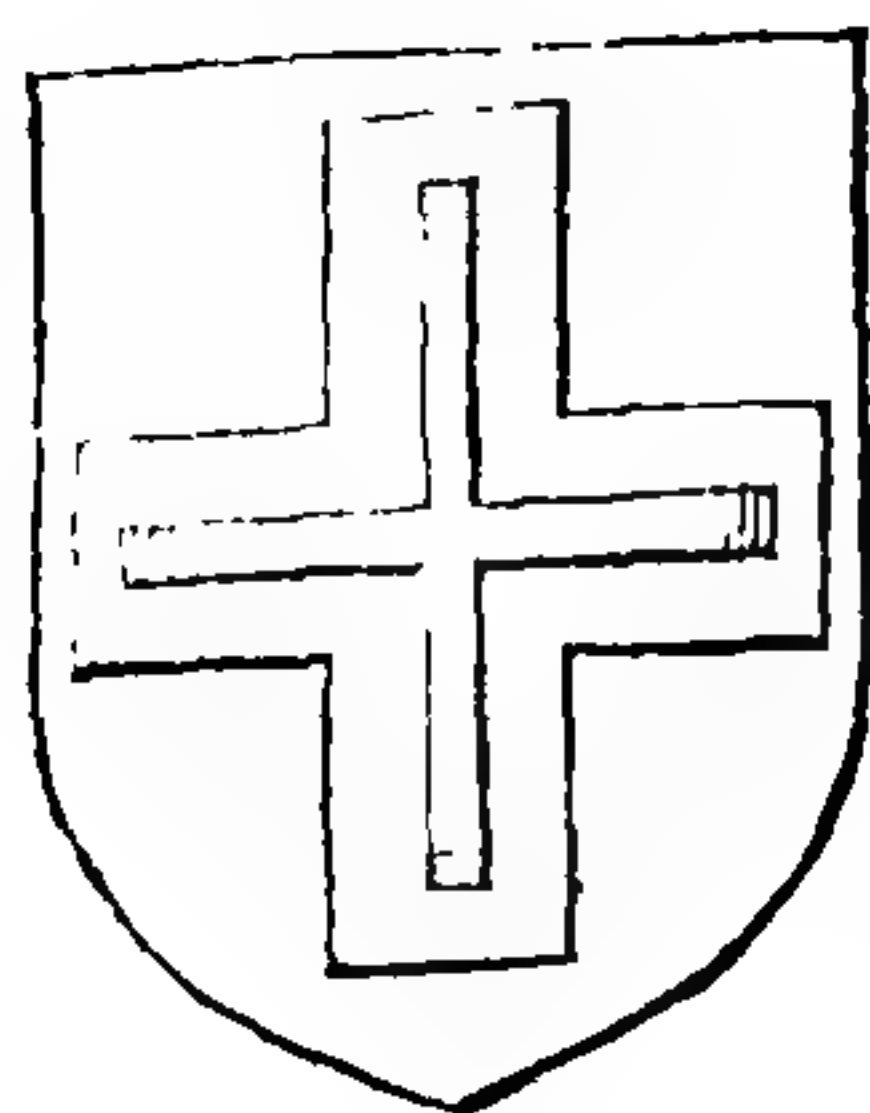
‘ What is meant by the Bearing of Ordinaries of one Kind, one upon another, may be easily conceived by these four Escutcheons next following.



‘ He beareth *Ermine*, a *Cross*, *Gules*, surmount’d of another, *Argent*, by the Name of *Malton*. Among the *Crosses* formerly exemplified, I have given an Example of one much like to this in Shew, but yet much differing from the same, as

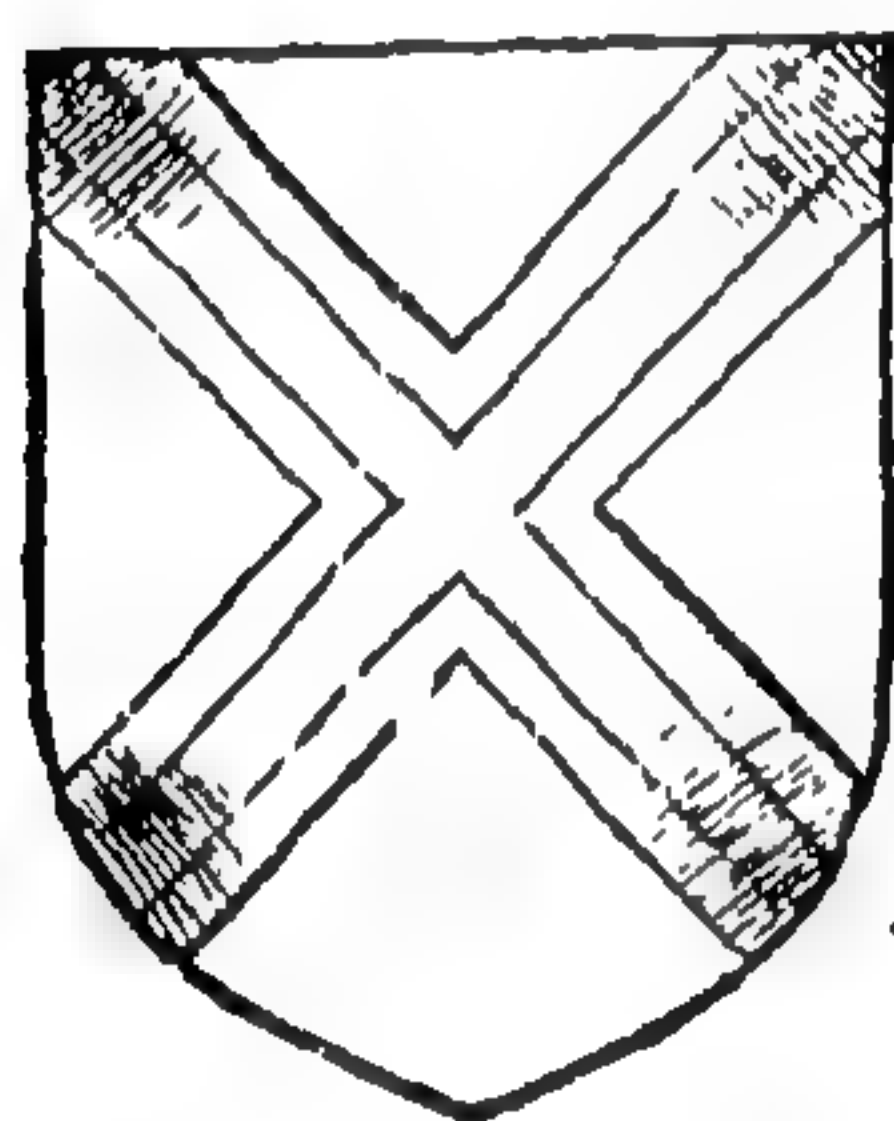
‘ you will easily find by comparing them together: For in the former, the Field sheweth through the innermost Parts thereof; but in this it is far otherwise: Forasmuch as herein are two *Crosses*, whereof that which lieth next the Field is *Gules*, and the other that is placed upon the same is *Argent*; so as in this it can by no Means be conceived to be of that Kind before handled, for then should the *Ermines* appear in the inner Part thereof, as well as in the Rest of the Field, then might you boldly call the same a *Cross* voided, as that formerly handled.

‘ He



'He beareth *Vert*, a
'Cross couped, *Argent*,
'charged with another,
'*Gules*. This Example
'doth more apparently ex-
'press the double Charge
'shewed in the last prece-
'dent Escutcheon, for
'that the Cross that lieth
'next the Field is made
'more spacious than the

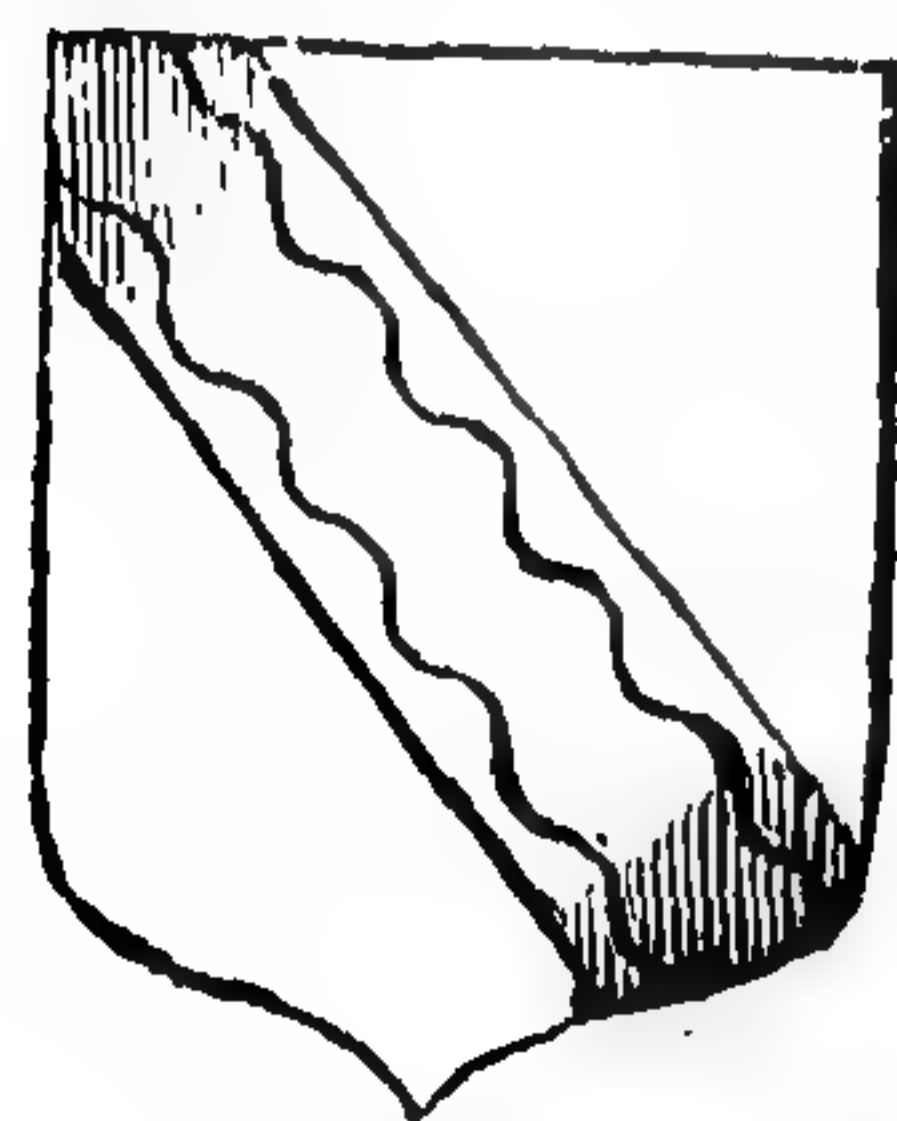
'former: And withal, it doth inform our Un-
'derstanding, that there is great Difference be-
'tween the Bearing of this, and of the Cross
'fimbriated, herein, that in the Cross fimbri-
'ated, the Edges thereof do occupy the least
'Portion thereof; and in this the surmounting
'Cross hath the least Part of the same. This
'therefore cannot by any Means be understood
'to be a Cross fimbriated, for so should the
'Guard or Edge thereof be larger than the
'Thing that is said to be guarded, which were
'a very absurd Affirmation.



'He beareth *Gules*, a
'Saltire, *Or*, charged with
'another, *Vert*, by the
'Name of *Andrews*. What
'hath been formerly said
'in the last precedent Ex-
'ample touching the Cross,
'doth hold also in this
'and other like Bearings:
'For in Things having a
'Conformity or a Resem-

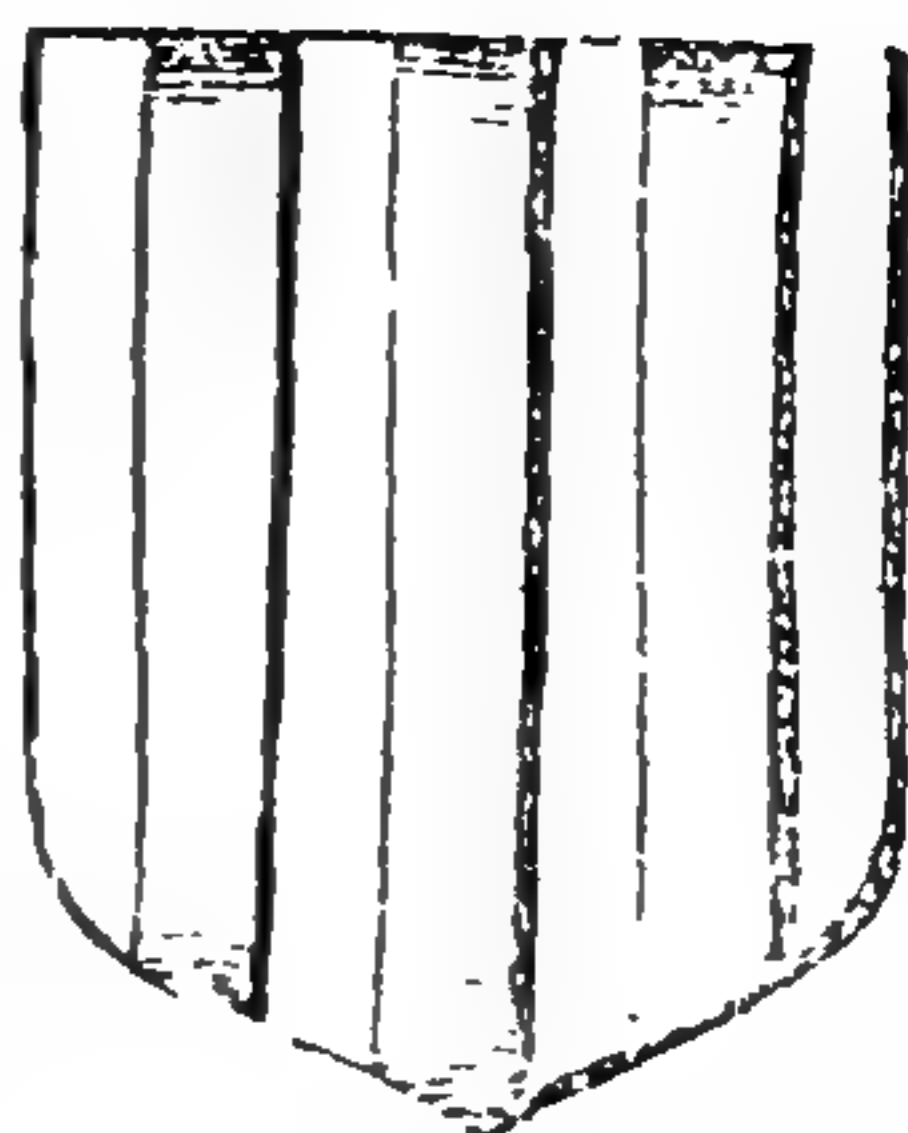
'blance one of another, the same Reason hold-
'eth in the One as in the Other; where, con-
'trariwise, of Things having no Resemblance
'or Likeness, the Reason is diverse.

'Upton saith, The Saltire was an Engine to
'catch wild Beasts, and therefore bestowed up-
'on rich and covetous Persons, that willingly
'will not part from their Substance: But his
Notion as it is destructive of the End of Arms,
must be wrong.

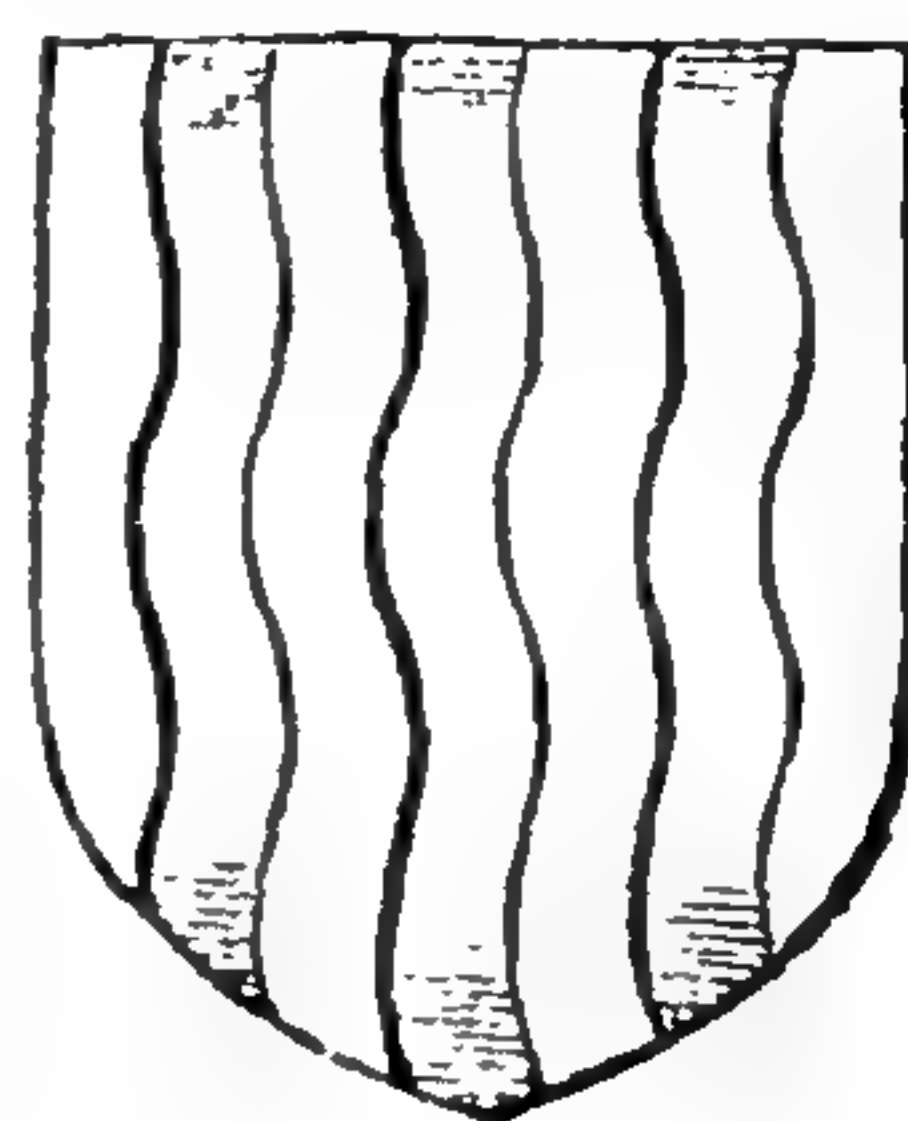


(M) *Argent*, a Bend
Sable, charg'd with an-
other waved of the First,
by the Name of *Wig-*
mer.

'Proceed we now to Examples of Ordina-
'ries of the same Kind born one besides an-
'other: Such are these next following, and
'their like.



'The Field is *Argent*,
'three Pallets *Gules*. This
'Coat appertaineth to the
'ancient Family of *Ber-*
'*chem*, Lord of *Berchem*
'in *Brabant*, near *Ant-*
'*werp*. And as there are
'Ordinaries of this Kind
'born in straight Lines,
'so are they also born in
'Lines *Ondée*, as in Example.



'He beareth *Argent*,
'three Pallets *Ondée*, *Gules*,
'by the Name of *Downes*
'of *Debnam*, *Suffolk*.

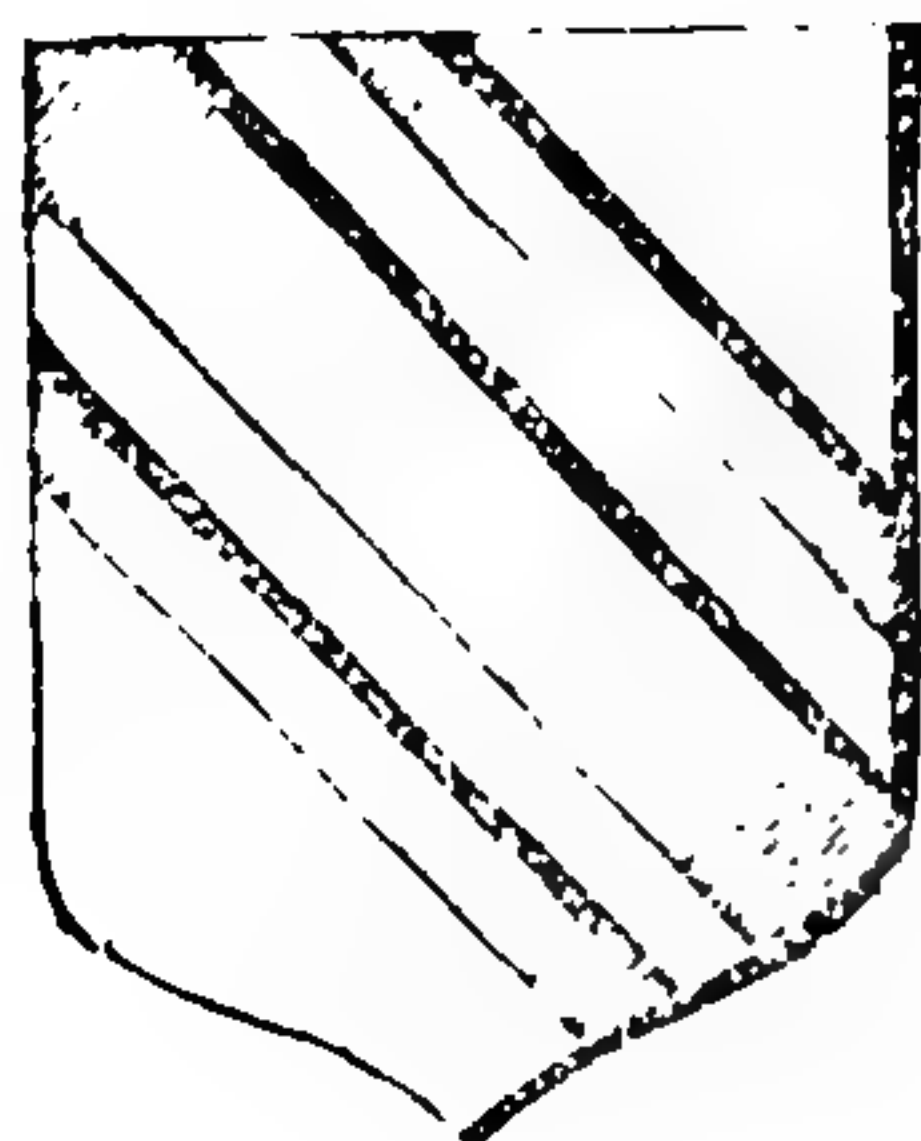
'Note, That such Or-
'dinaries, as either of
'themselves, or else by
'reason of some Charge
'imposed upon them, do
'challenge the third Part

'of the Field, are exempted from this Kind of
'Bearing one besides another, because of such
'the Field can contain but one of them at once.
'But their Derivatives or Subdivisions may
'well be sorted with them in the same Escut-
'cheon; as a Pale between two Endorsets, a
'Bend between two Cotises, and such like of
'of the same Kind.

'The Bearing of Piles, Pales, Bends, Barrs,
'and their extracted Parts, was called of old
'Heralds, *Restrial*, in respect of their Strength
'and solid Substance, which is able to abide
'the Stress and Force of any Tryal they shall be
'put unto.'

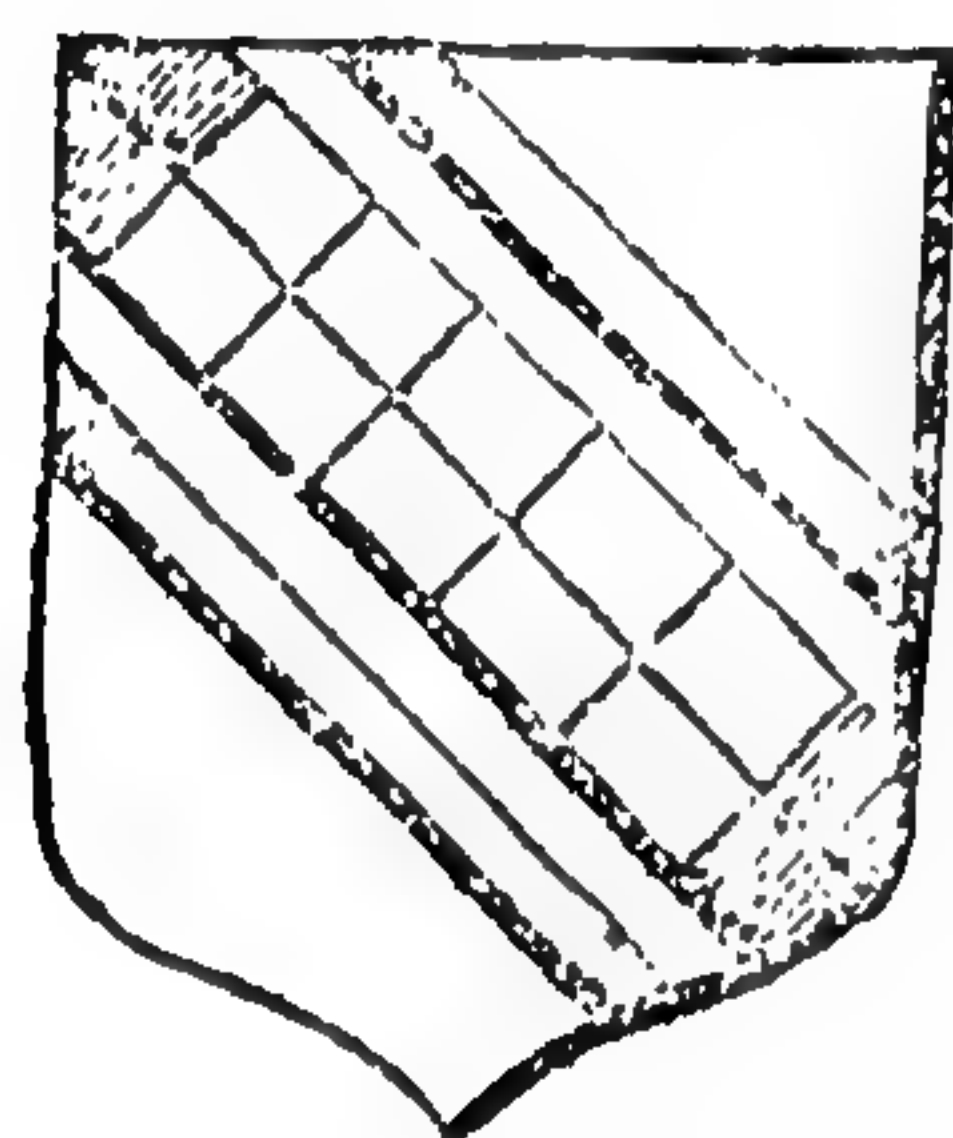
But here I must take notice, that the Blazon of
the aforesaid Coat agrees not with *Guillim's* De-
scription of the Ordinary, which (says he) ever-
more contains the Half of the Pale, and there-
fore the sixth Part of the Field; now you see
the Field here is divided into seven equal Parts,
therefore one of those Seven which makes one
of these Pallets, consequently cannot contain a
sixth Part; and an equal Division in Coats of
this Kind, is (I think) always required in He-
raldry; that is, that Part which is to represent
Part of the Field, must contain as much as the
Charge: And how we shall avoid this common
Error, I know not; unless we break the Rule,
and say by our Pallets as the *French* say by their
Faces when they have more than can properly
stand, that is, more than One, *viz.* That they
are little One's. For a Diminutive of it we have
none but the Endorse, which *Guillim*, out of
Leigh and *Ferne*, informs us, is never uted, but
when a Pale is betwixt two of them, or one of
them betwixt two Coats; and to blazon it
Paly of seven Pieces would (in my Mind) be
worse: For did Heraldry admit the Fields to
be divided or parted into odd Parts, as I think
it doth not, we should never know when the
Lines are to represent a Charge, or Partition
only.

Gules,



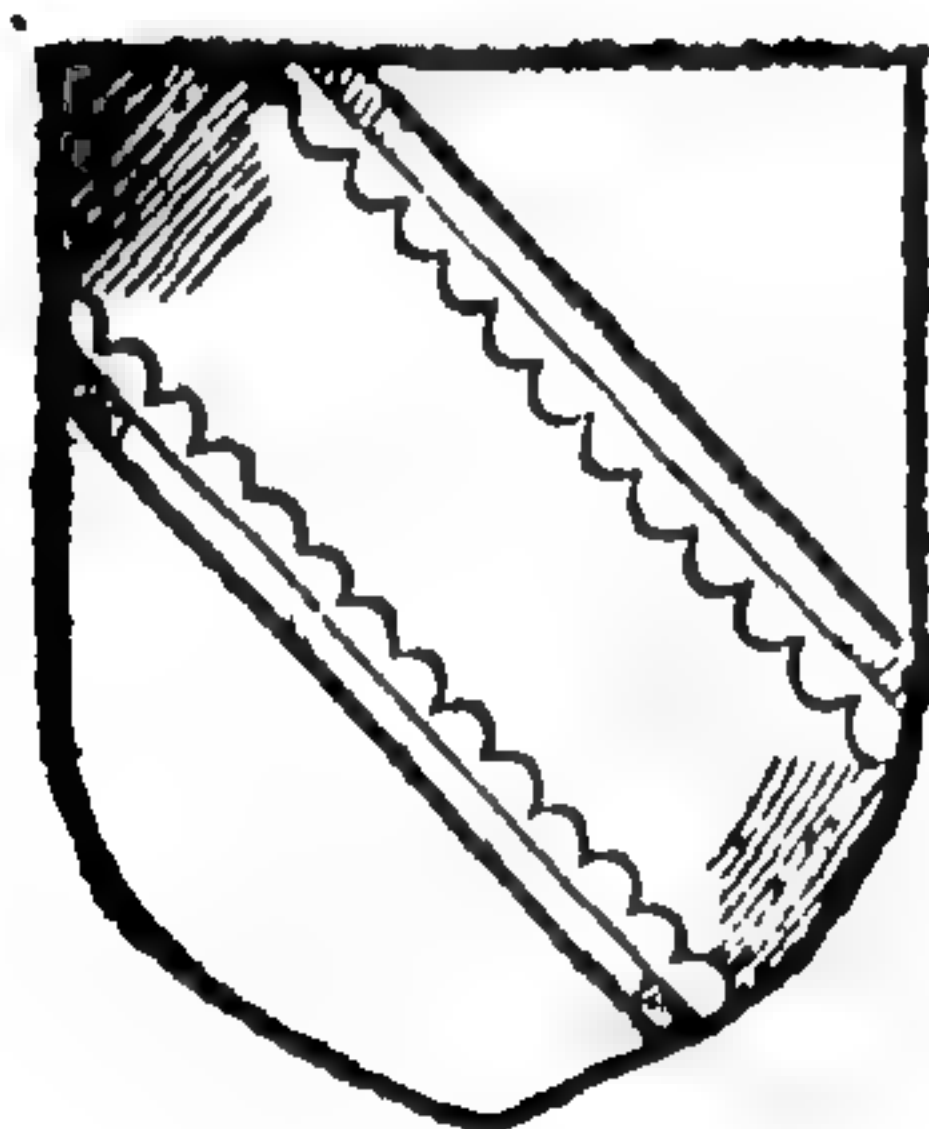
Gules, a Bend cottised, Or; by a Patent was granted to *Hugh Englebert* of *Laremy* in the County of *Pembroke*, *George Englebert* of *London*, *John Englebert* of *Killington* in the County of *Middlesex*, *William Englebert* of *London*, Son of *Nicholas Englebert* of *Shirborne* in the County of *Dorset*, Gent. &c. and *Ann Coriat*, Grandchildren of *Roger Englebert* and *Katharine Beryman*, being descended of a Family bearing Arms, dated the 27th of May, 1602. Anno 40 Eliz. by *William Camden*, Clarencieux.

Note, My Engraver hath (in this and the Coat following) made the Cottises too wide.

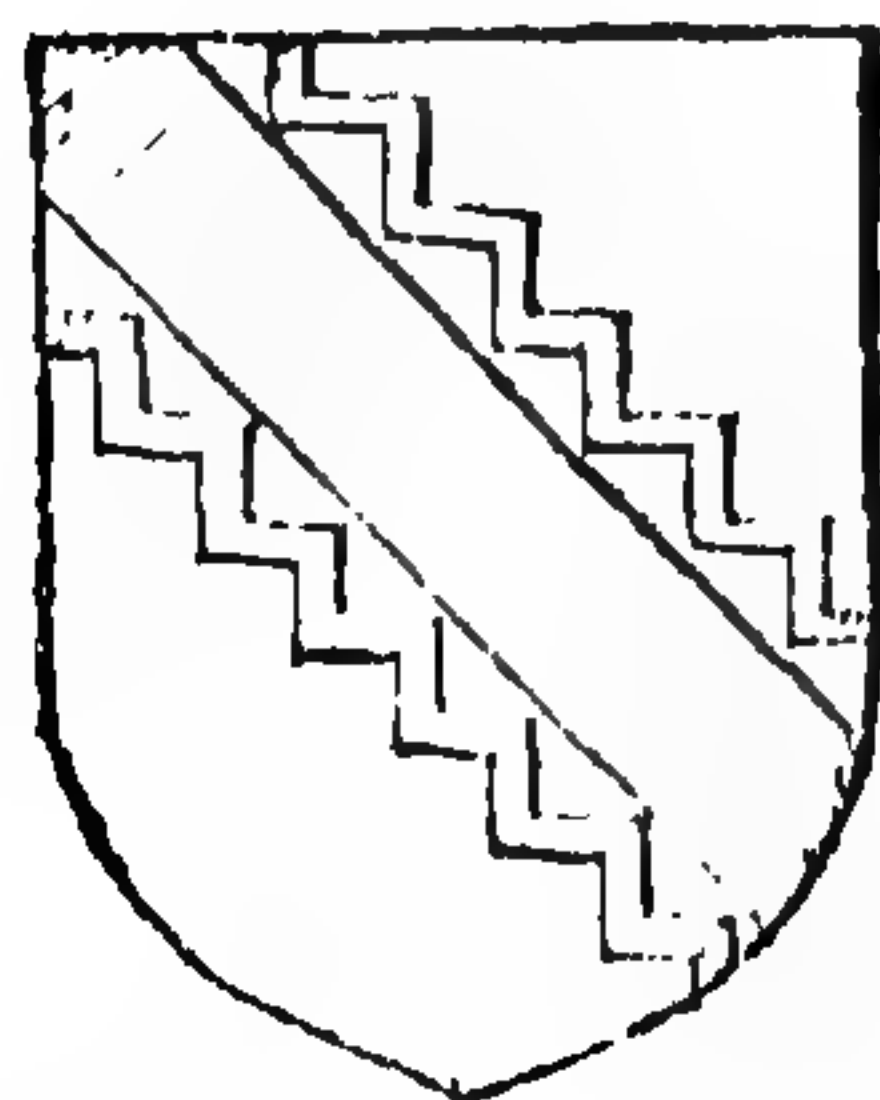


of *Hertford*, Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Peirce*.

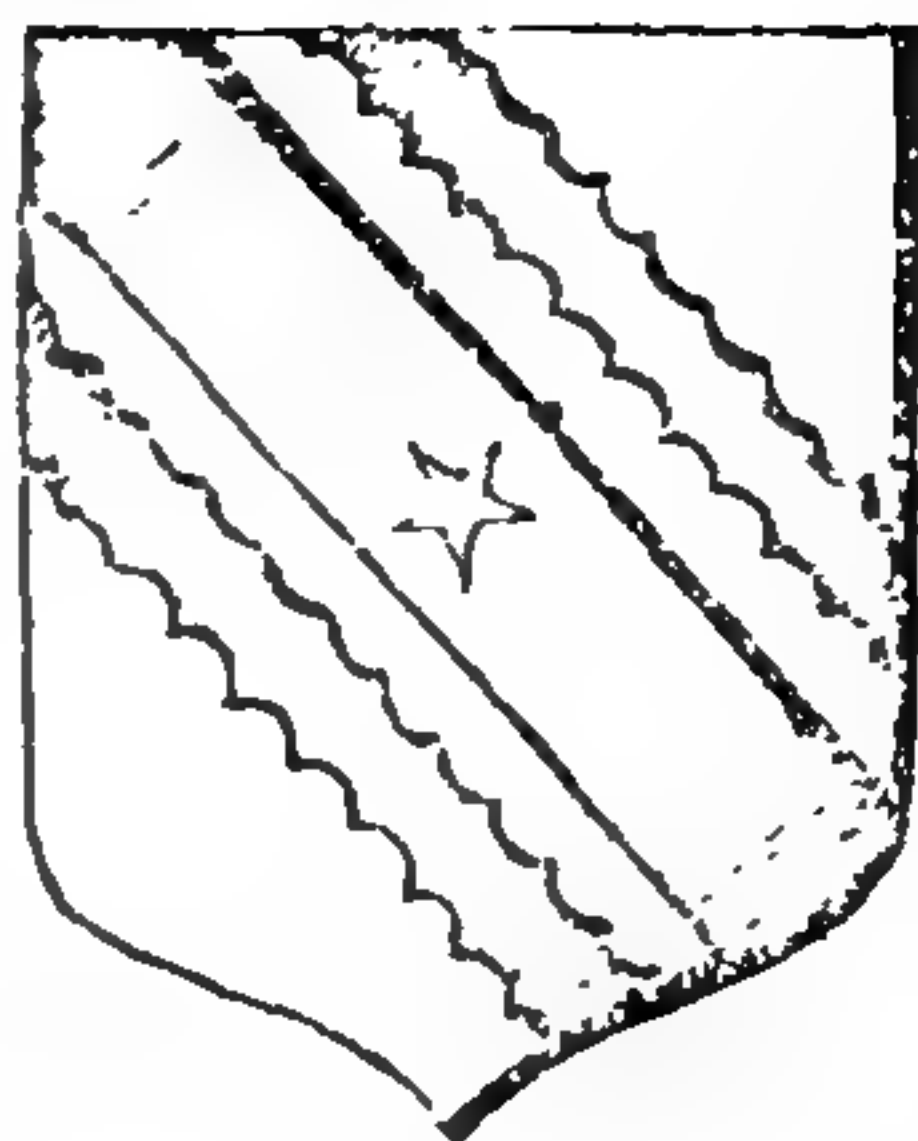
He beareth *Azure*, a Bend countercompony, Or and *Gules* between two Cottises of the Second, by the Name of *Rowbache*. This Coat was confirm'd in *March*, Anno Dom. 1604. by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, to *Giles Rowbache* of *Lytten* in the County of *Hertford*, Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Peirce*.



The Field is *Azure*, a Bend engrailed, *Argent*, cotised, Or. This Coat-Armour pertaineth to the worthy Family of *Fortescue* of *Devon*, and is born by *Sir Peter Fortescue* of *Preston* and *Wood* in the said County, Baronet. As these Cottises are born plain, so shall you find them varied after the diverse Forms of Lines before expressed, as in these Examples following may in Part be seen: And *Upton's* Assertion (before delivered) touching their Diversity of Shape approved; as by Practice, the diligent Observer shall easily perceive.



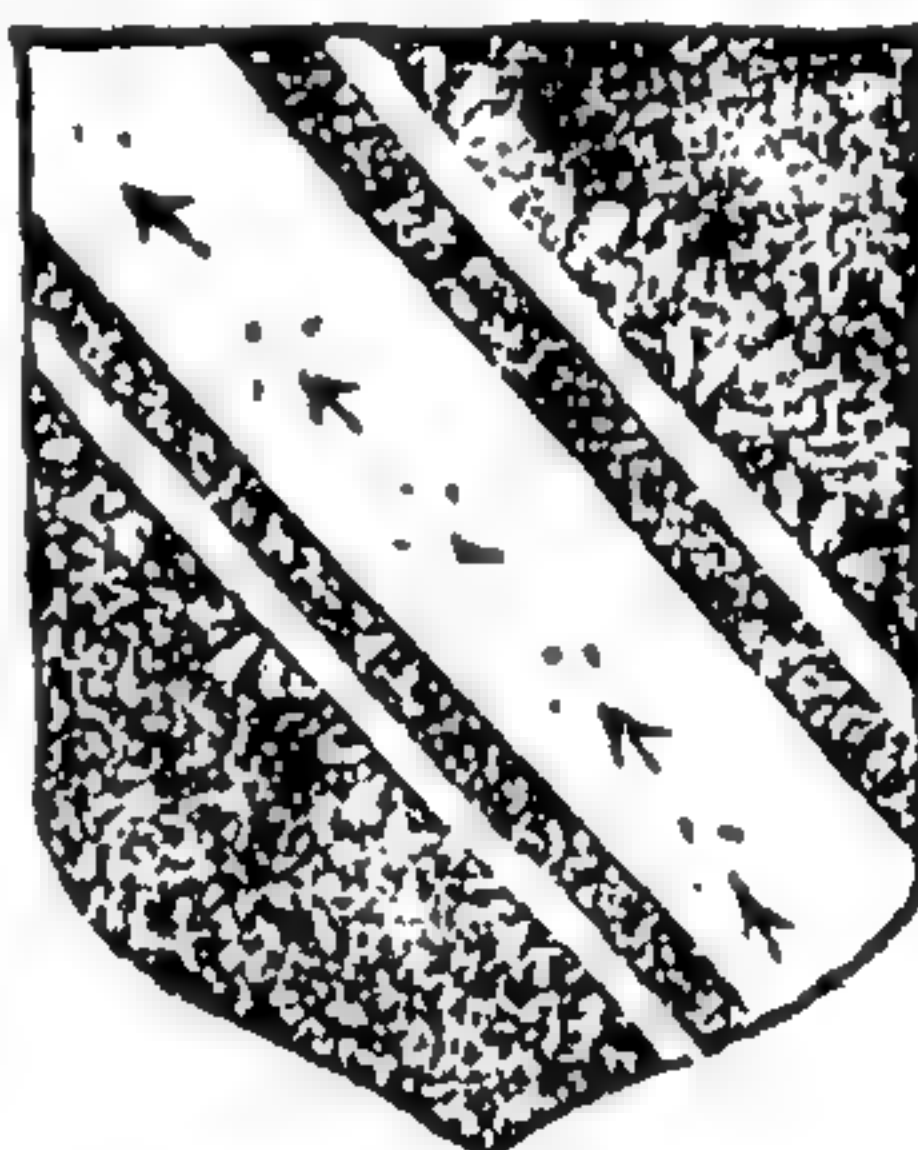
He beareth *Sable*, a Bend, *Argent*, between two Cottises *Dancett*, Or, by the Name of *Clopton*, albeit these Cottises may seem to be of a diverse Kind from the Bend wherewith they are sorted: Yet is it otherwise, inasmuch as they are Sub-divisions abstracted from the Bend, as hath been before shewed.



Argent, a plain Bend between two Cottises engrail'd, *Sable*, with a *Mullet* for Difference. This Coat was allow'd by *William Segar* and *William Camden*, Anno Dom. 1606. to *Thomas Whitfield* of *Mortlack* in *Surry*, Esq; Son of *Robert* (*qui vixit*, 1577) the Son of *Miles*

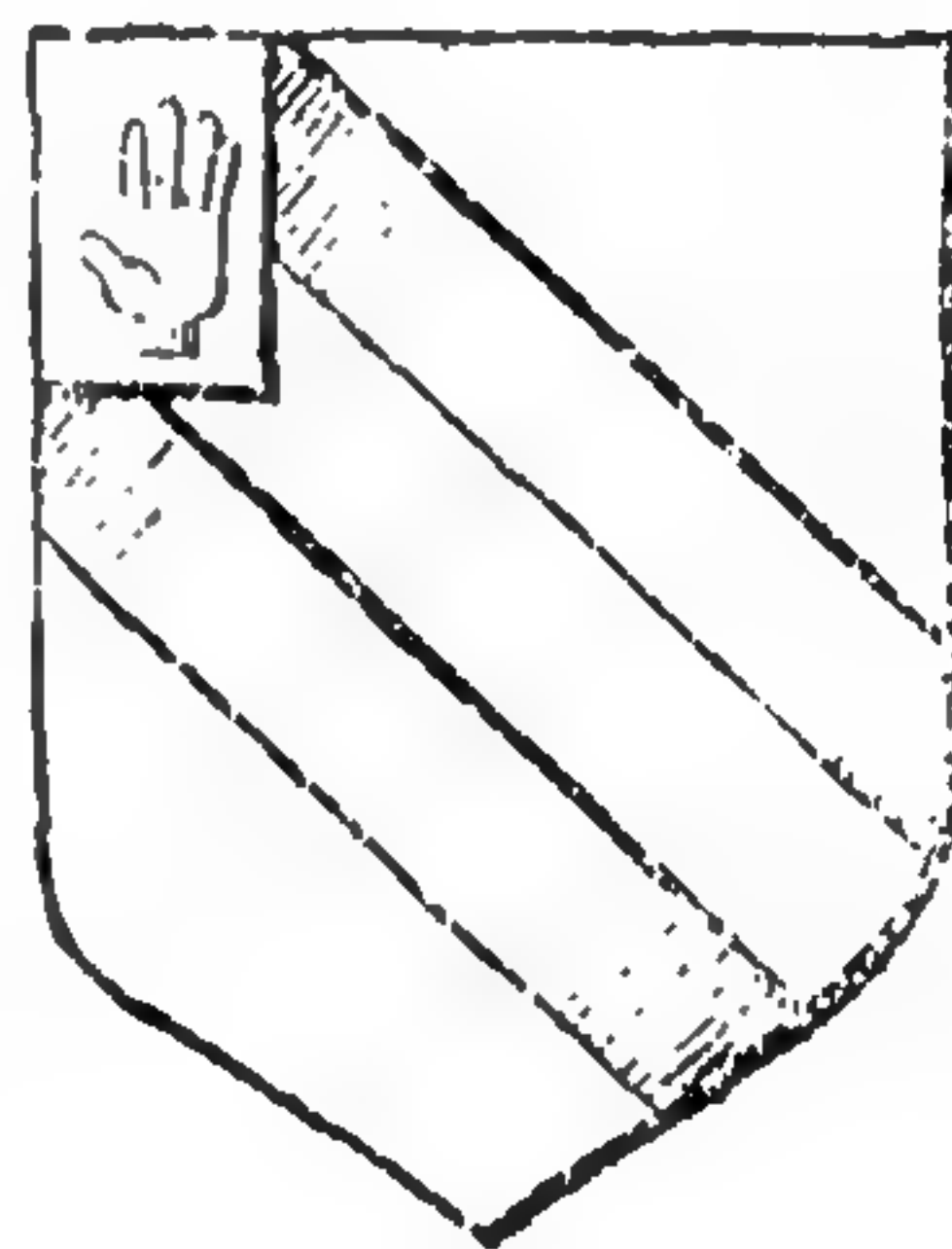
Whitfield of *Newtonbury* in *Alston more* in *Cumberland*; which *Miles* was Son of *Richard*, the Son of another *Richard* of *Whitfield-hall*, who was Son of *William*, Son of *John*, the Son of *William Whitfield* of *Whitfield-hall* in *Northumberland*, by his Wife *Mary*, Daughter and Coheir of *John Whetley*. The Cottises here also are something too broad.

This, with a *Martlet* in the Place of that *Mullet*, was born also by *John Whitfield* of the *Middle Temple*, *London*, Esq; eldest Son of *John Whitfield*, who descended from a fourth Son of the said Family of *Whitfield* of *Northumberland*.



He beareth *Sable*, a Bend between two Cottises flory, Or, by the Name of *Keck*, and was the Coat of *Anthony Keck* of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Esq;

And now by *Francis Keck* of *Great Tew* in the County of *Oxford*, Esq;



He beareth Or, two Bends, *Azure*, by the Name of *Doyley*, a Family of good Antiquity: For *Robert Lord Ogly* or *Doyley*, came into *England* with the Conqueror, and founded the *Castle of Oxford* within five Years of the Conquest, whose Son *Robert* was Countable to *King Henry the First*, and founded the *Abbey of Oley*. Of this Family is *Sir John Doyley* of *Cheshamton* in *Oxfordshire*, Kt.

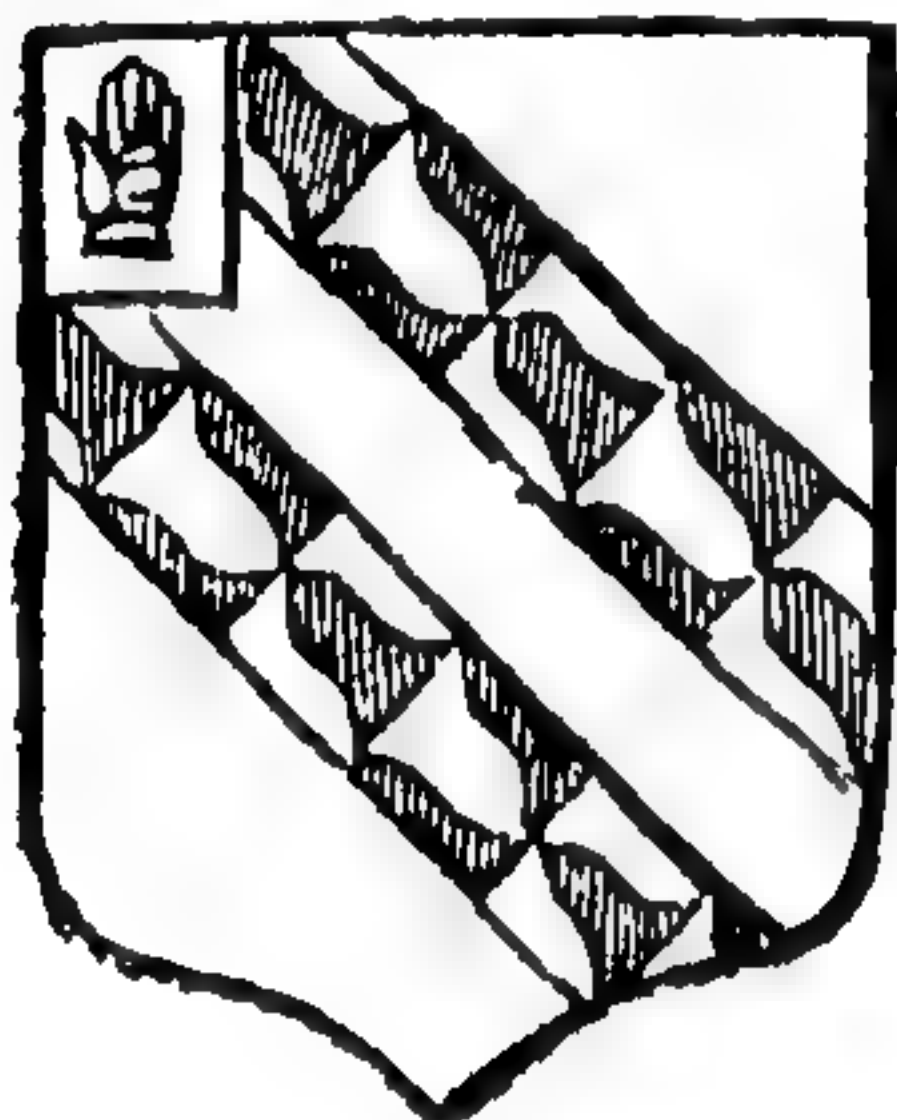
The Field is *Argent*, two Bends, *Gules*. This Coat-Armour I find in an ancient Manuscript of Collection of *Englishmens Arms* in Metal and Colours, with the Blazon in *French*, of the Time of our *Henry the Sixth*, as it is apparent by the Character of the Letter: Over which Coat-Armour is there written the Bearer's Name, viz. *Monfieur John Hg*; from whom *Mr. Bartholomew Haget*, late Con-

"ful of *Aleppo*, deriveth his Descent. This Book at this present, remaineth in the Custody of a worthy Friend of mine, a curious Collector and careful Preserver of such ancient Monuments.

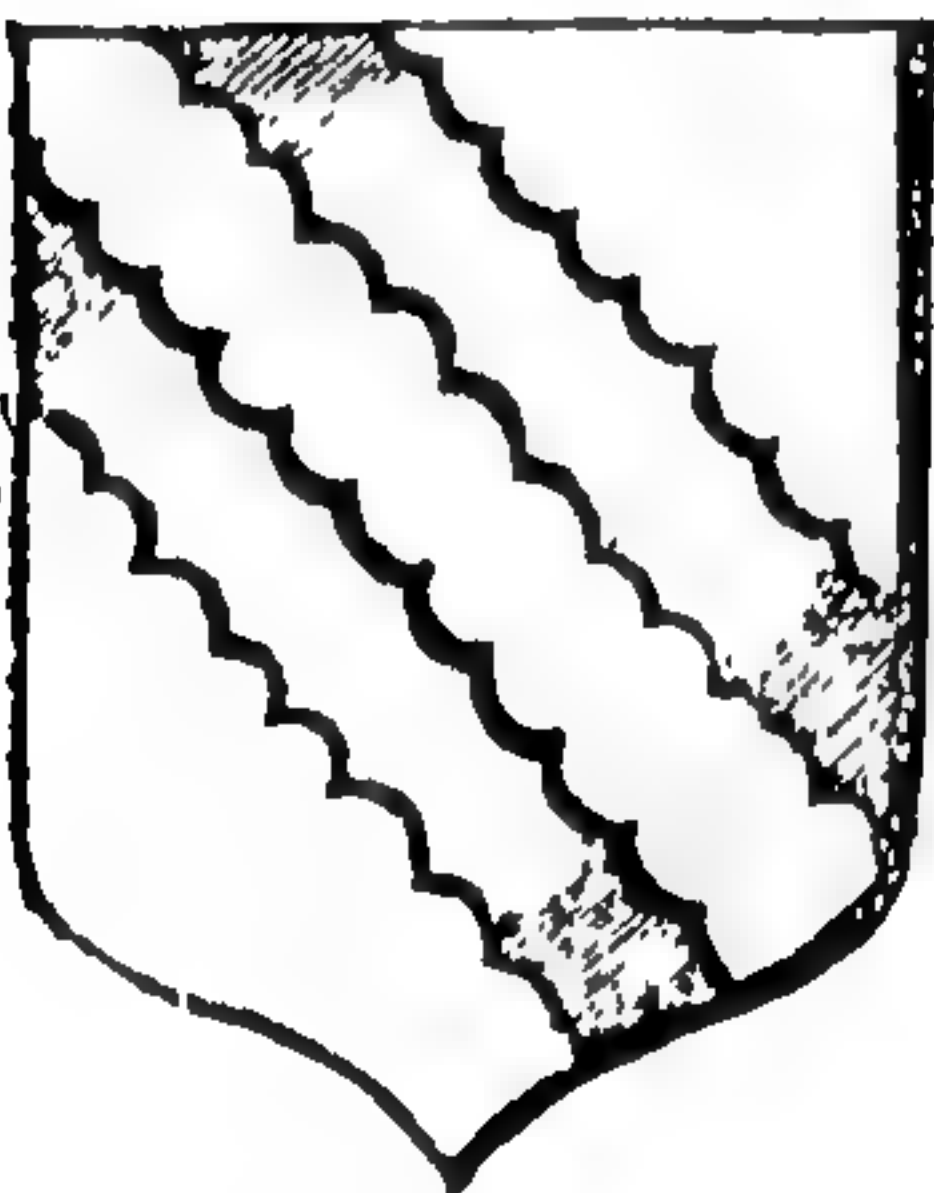
"*Gules*, two Bends, the Upper, *Or*, and the Lower, *Argent*, was born by *Milo Fitz-water*, who by King *Henry the First*, was made Earl of *Hereford*, and Constable of *England*, and Lord of the Forest of *Dean*, in Right of his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Bernard Newmarch*, Lord of *Brecknock*. This Coat is now quartered by Sir *Ralph Verney* of *Middle Claydon* in *Buckinghamshire*.

Glov. Alph. of the North. M.S. in Ashm. Num. 834.

Argent, two Bends *Sable*, was the Coat of the Family of *Kaye* of *Woodson*; and with a *Murlet* for a Difference, it belong'd to the *Kayes* of *Dalton*.

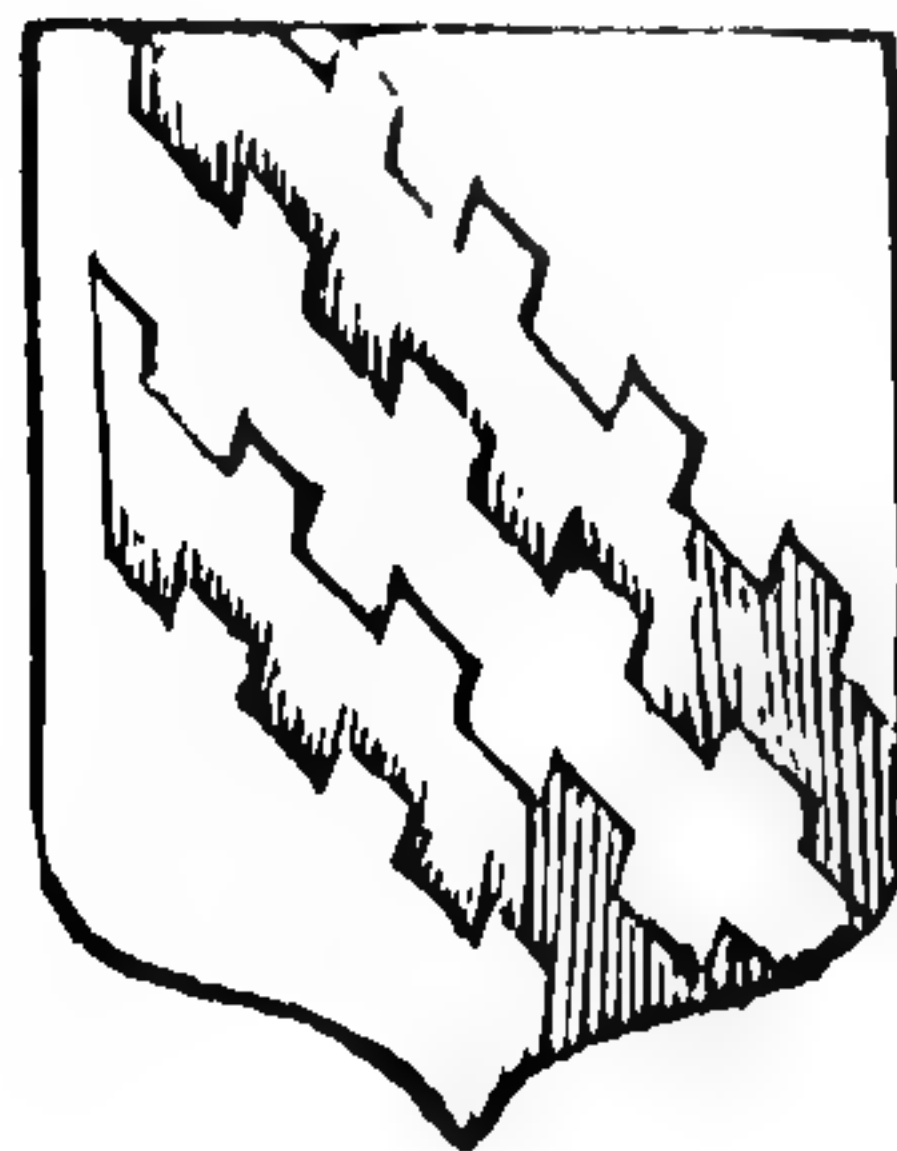


"*Gules*, two Bends *Vaire*, with the Arms of *Ulster*, was the Coat of Sir *John Fagge* of *Wiston* in *Sussex*, Baronet.



Or, two Bends engrail'd *Sable*, was the Coat of *Richard Brainthwaite* of *Ringwood*, in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; who dy'd in *St. Giles's* Parish in the North Suburbs of *Oxford*, and was buried in the Chancel of that Church (as Mr. *Wood* thinks). He died April 1645.

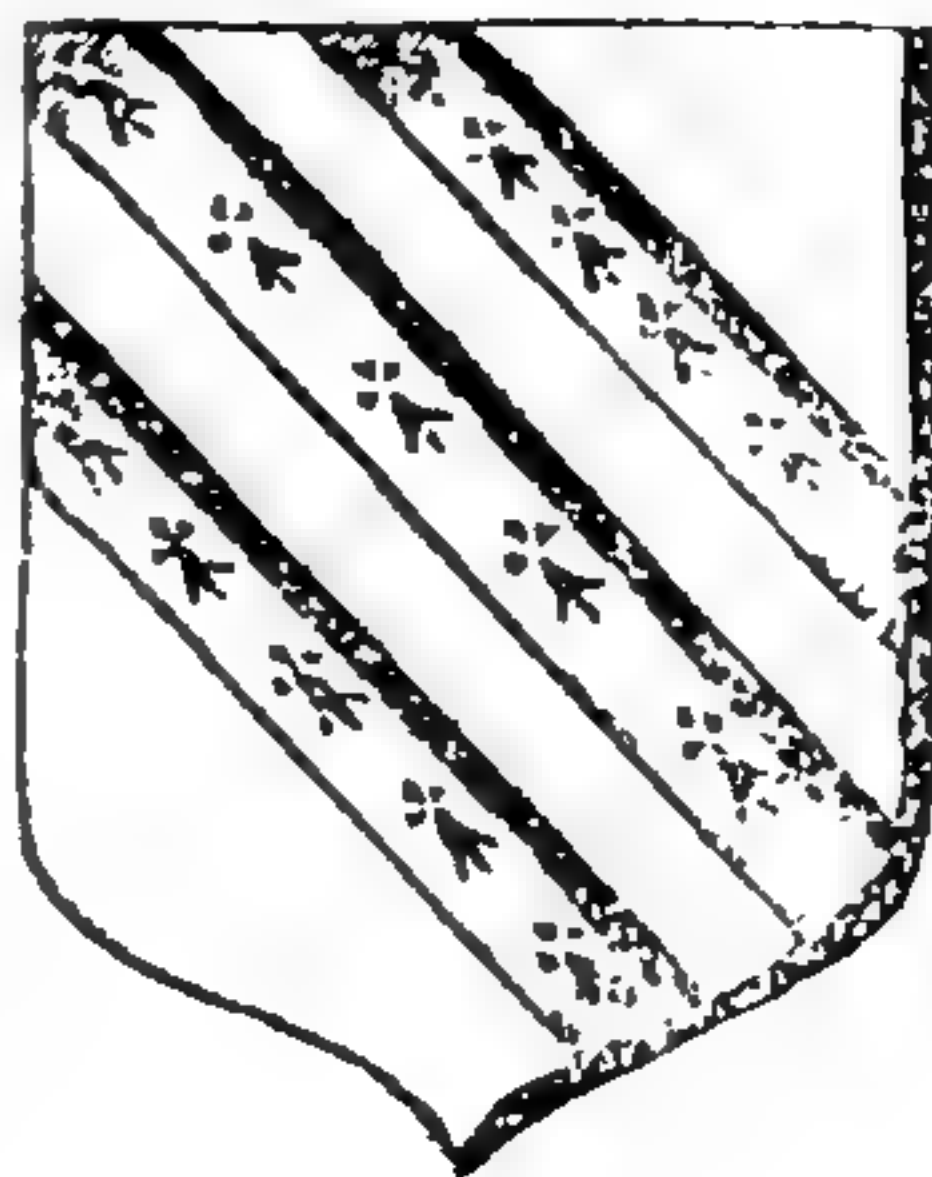
In the Year 1639 he gave to the said Church of *St. Giles* a Communion Table, a Carpet of Purple Velvet fairly fring'd, a Damask lining Table-Cloth, and two Napkins of the same; a silver Flaggon, a silver Chalice with a Cover to it, and a Plate of Silver for the Bread.



Argent, two Bends raguly, *Sable*, the lower One rebated at the Top. This Coat was granted by *Richard St. George*, Norroy, August 1611. to *Anthony Wagstaff*, then of *Haselwood* in the County of *Derby*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Wray* of *Richmondshire*, Brother to Sir *...* *Wray*, Knight, Capit. Justic. Ang. and had Issue *John* (Son and Heir) aged 12.

1611. Also *Anthony*, *Samuel*, and *Bethulia*. See M. S. of Ant. à Wood, F. 3. fol. 55.

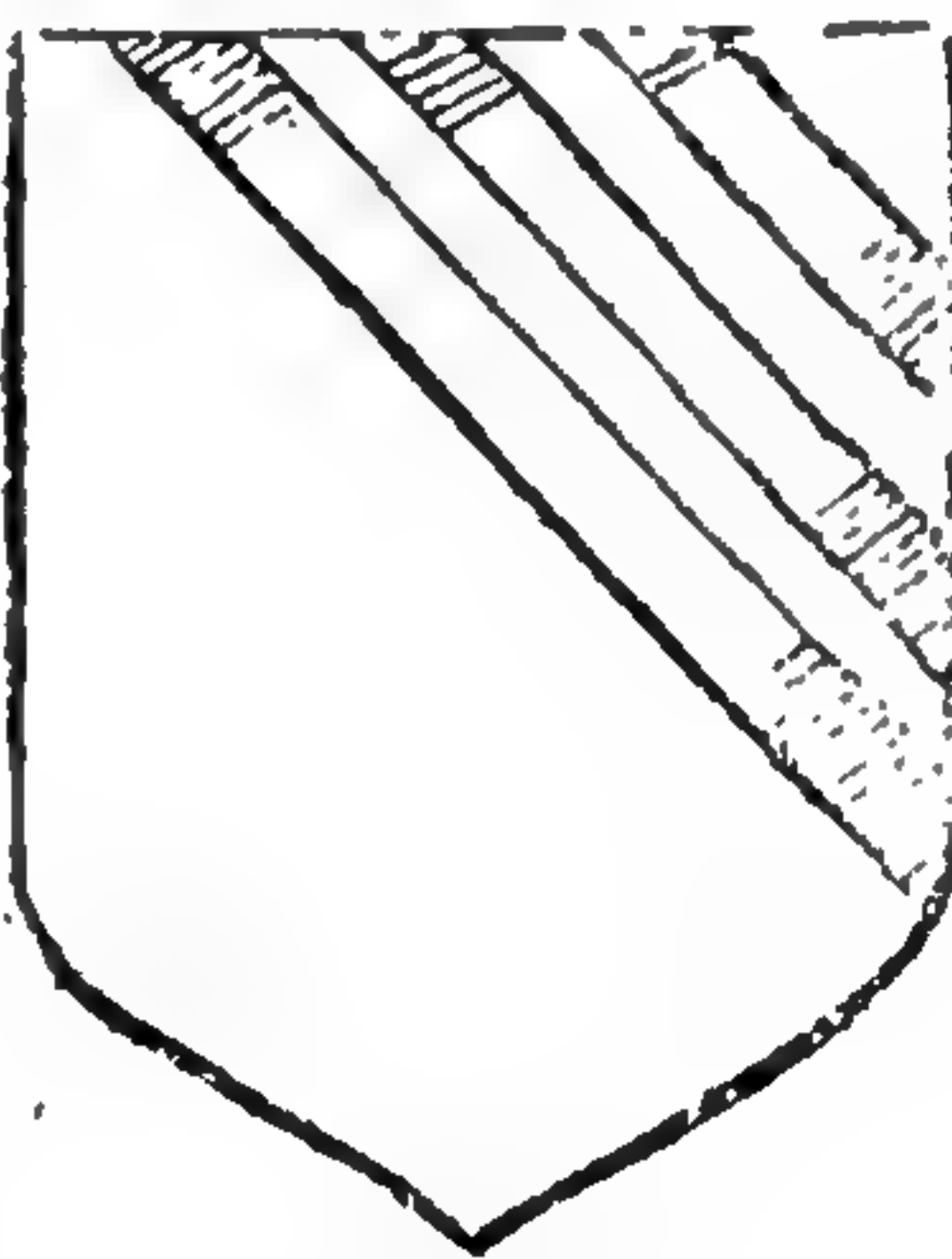
Note, That *Anthony* of *Haselwood* first mentioned, was Son of *Thomas Wagstaff* of *Wagstaff* in the same County, which *Thomas* was the Son of *Richard*.



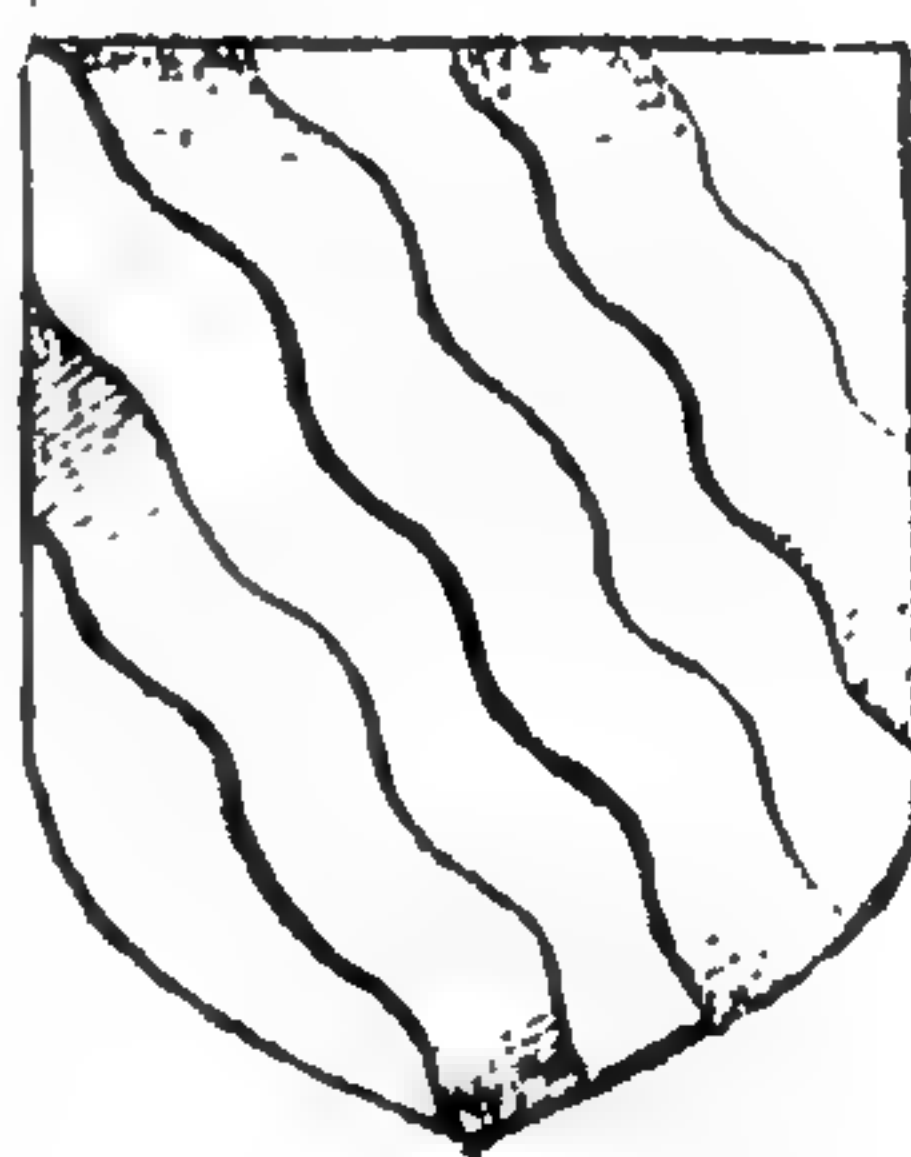
Or, three Bendlets *Ermines*, was the Coat of Sir *John Guevara* of *Stanigot* in the County of *Lincoln*, Knight, who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Robert Sanderfon* of *Fillingham* in the County of *Lincoln*, Esq; and had Issue *Francis Guevara*, who married the Daughter of *Nicholas Smyth* of *Calkewell* in the County of *Lincoln*, and *William Guevara*, Second Son.

Note, That the said Sir *John* was Son and Heir of *Francis Veles de Guevara* a Spaniard, Brother of *James Veles de Guevara*. See M. S. of Ant. à Wood, F. 3. fol. 60.

(M) *Argent*, three Bendlets, *Sable*, by the Name of *Sanderfon*.



"*Pearl*, three Bendlets in Chief sinister, *Ruby*. This is the Coat of the Right Hon. *William Byron*, Baron *Byron* of *Rochdale* in the County of *Lancaster*.



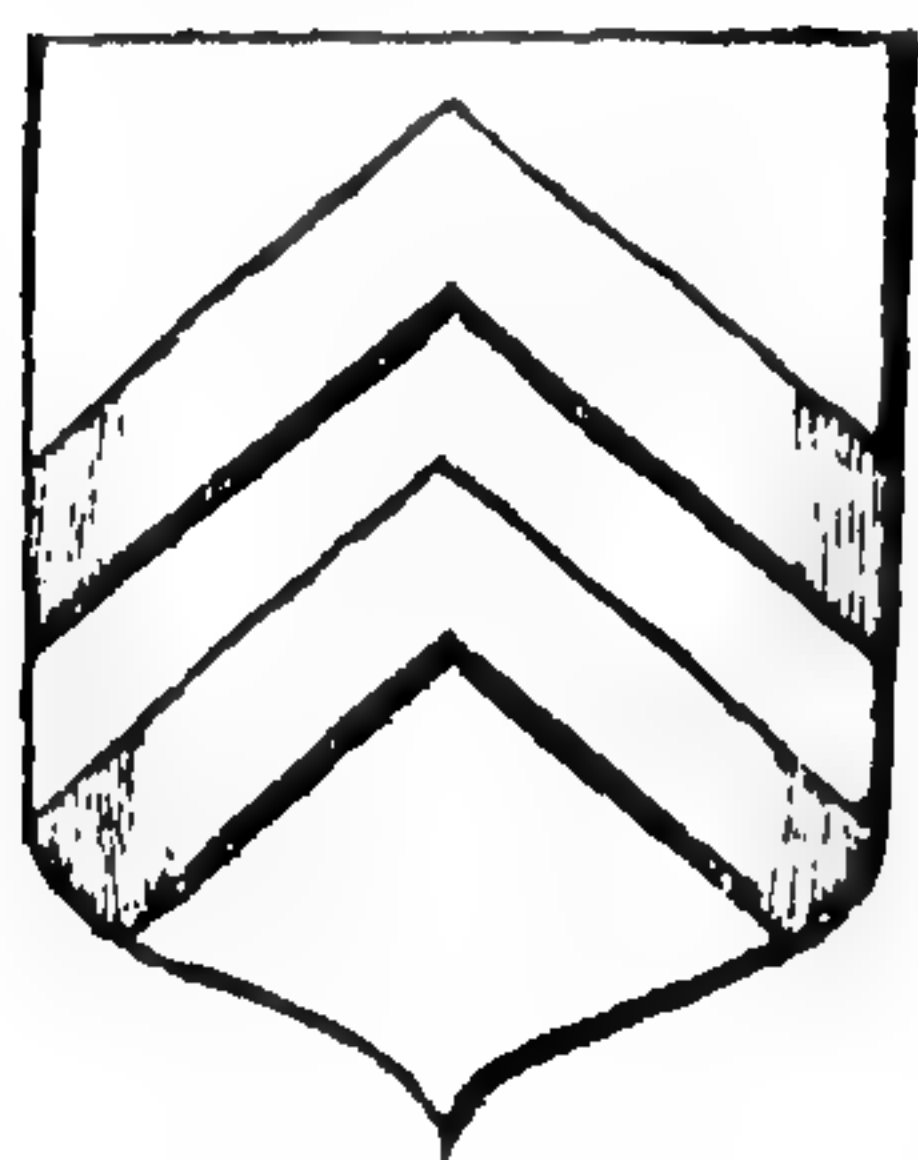
"He beareth *Argent*, three Bendlets wavy, *Azure*. This is the ancient Paternal Coat-Armour belonging to *Wilbrham* of *Cheshire*, as appears by diverse Records in the Office of Arms, and elsewhere. The Chief of which Name is Sir *Richard Wilbrham* of *Woodbey*, Knight and Baronet, lineally descended from Sir *Richard Wilbrham*, Knight, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry the Third*, and was High Sheriff of the aforesaid County in the Beginning of King *Edward the First*. From which Family of *Wilbrham* of *Woodbey*, descended Sir *Roger Wilbrham*, Knight, lately one of the Masters of Requests in Ordinary to King *James*, and Surveyor of his Majesty's Court of Wards and Liveries; who at *Nantwich* (the Place of his Birth) and elsewhere, hath by his charitable Acts left pious Monuments of his Name and Me-

to Sir *...* *Wray*, Knight, Capit. Justic. Ang. and had Issue *John* (Son and Heir) aged 12.

Memory. Of this Family are Sir *Thomas Wilbraham* of *Woodhey* in the said County, *Baronet*; as also *Roger Wilbraham* of *Dearfold*, and *Roger Wilbraham* of *Nantwich*, both of the said County, *Esquires*.

Mr. *Boswell*, in his *Works of Armory* observeth, That the Bearer of such Bends as these, or of the like Coat-Armour, may be thought to have done some great Enterprize upon the Seas, worthy of perpetual Commendations.

(99) *Argent*, three Bendlets cotised and engrail'd, on the outer Side, *Gules*, by the Name of *Honyman*.



Gules, two Chevrons *Argent*, was the Bearing of *George Hyde* of *Blagrove* near *Abingdon* in the County of *Berks*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Keit* of *Eberton*, in the County of *Gloucester*, who dy'd (having out-liv'd her said Husband) in the House of

John Galloway, Draper, in the Parish of *All Saints* in *Oxford*, on Thursday the Second of August, 1677. and was buried by

M. S. of Ant. &
Wood's Remarks
de Com. Oxon.

her Husband at *Sutton* by *Abingdon*, having first, and in his Lifetime, born him these Children

following, all which were living at her Death, viz. *John*, who married the Daughter of *James West* of *Banbury*, in the County of *Oxford*, *Mercer*; *Thomas* unmarried, *Humphrey* beyond Sea, *Richard* Heir to the Estate at *Blagrove*, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Humphry Hyde* of *Wyke*, by *Abingdon*, *William*, *Francis*, and *Hastings* unmarried; as also *Margaret* and *Elizabeth* unmarried. The said *Elizabeth* bare also another Daughter named *Mary*, who was married to *Bowreman* of the Isle of *Wight*, sometime of *Christ Church* Colledge in *Oxford*.

Gules, two Chevrons, *Argent*, was born also by *Edward Fettiplace*, M. A. and Batchelor of *Physick*, Sen. Student of *Christ Church*, a younger Son of *Thomas Fettiplace* of *Fernham*, near to *Farringdon* in *Berks*; which said *Edward* dy'd at *Fernham* the 8th of July at four in the Afternoon 1687, Aged 68, or thereabouts, & caled; whereupon his Body was buried at *Longcot*, in the Church there, among the Graves of his Fathers.

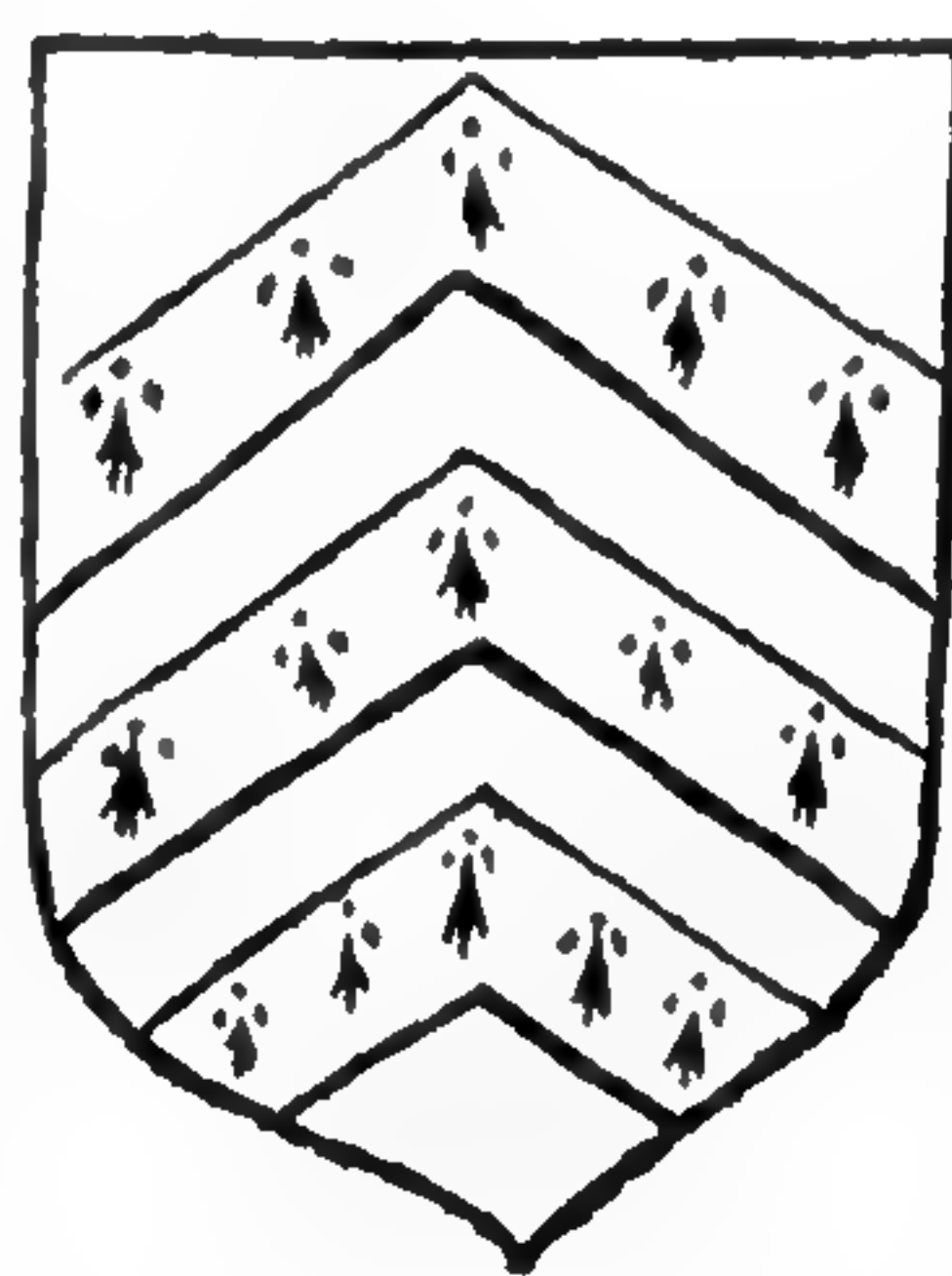
Or, two Chevrons, *Sable*, by the Name of *Mac Lellan*.



"He beareth *Azure*,
"three Chevrons, *Ar-*
"gent, by the Name of
"Lewkenor, and is the
"Paternal Coat-Armour
"of *John Lewkenor* of
"West-Dean in *Sussex*,
"Esq; Son and Heir of
"Sir *John Lewkenor*, Kt.
"of the *Bath*, deceased,
"who was descended
"from the ancient Fa-
"mily of the *Lewkenors*.

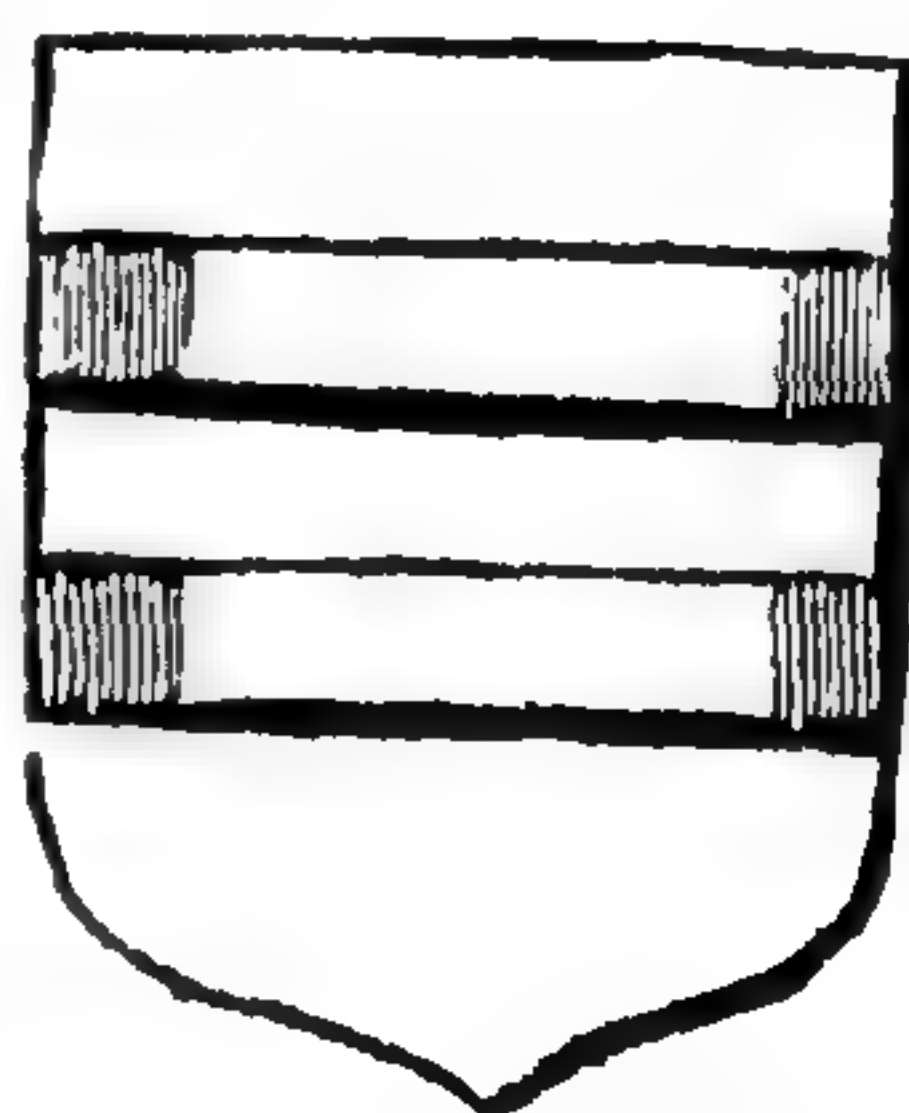
"*Gules*, three Chevrons, *Or*, by the Name
"of *Matthews*; and is born by *Lemuel Matthews*,
"A. M. Arch-Deacon of *Down* in the Kingdom
"of *Ireland*; and by his Brother *Man Matthews*,
"Vicar of *Swansey* in *Glamorganshire*.

"*Or*, three Chevrons, *Gules*, was the Coat of
"Robert, base Son of *Henry* the First, who was
"created Earl of *Gloucester* by his Father, and
"had Issue *William* Earl of *Gloucester*; which
"William had three Daughters and Co-heirs,
"viz. *Isabel*, who was married to King *John*;
"Mabel, who married to the Earl of *Eureux*;
"and *Amicia*, married to *Richard* Earl of *Clare*
"and *Glocester*. This *Robert* built the Castles
"of *Bristol* and *Cardiff*, and the Priory of
"St. *James* in *Bristol*, where he lieth in-
"terr'd.



"He beareth *Sable*, three
"Chevrons, *Ermine*, by
"the Name of *Wise*, and
"is the Coat-Armour of
"Sir *Edward Wise* of *Sy-*
"denham in *Devonshire*, Kt.
"of the *Bath*.

"This Coat, with a due
"Difference, is born by
"Mr. *John Wise* of the
"City of *London*, Master
"Plummer to the Office of His Majesty's Ord-
"nance.



Argent, two Bars *Azure*,
is the ancient Coat of the
noble and warlike Family
of *Hilton* alias *Hylton*.
de Hilton-Castle in the
Bishoprick of *Durham*;
whose Antiquity appears
by a Present of 3 Censors to
the Monastery of *Hartle-*
poole, from *Robertus de Hil-*
ton in the Time of King *Athelston*, and the
Works of that great Historiographer *Malmsbury*,
which mention that one *William de Hilton-*
Castle, with the other great Lords, was call'd
to *Pizeazemoz*, i. e. their *Wittenagemott*, or
Great Council, like our Parliament.

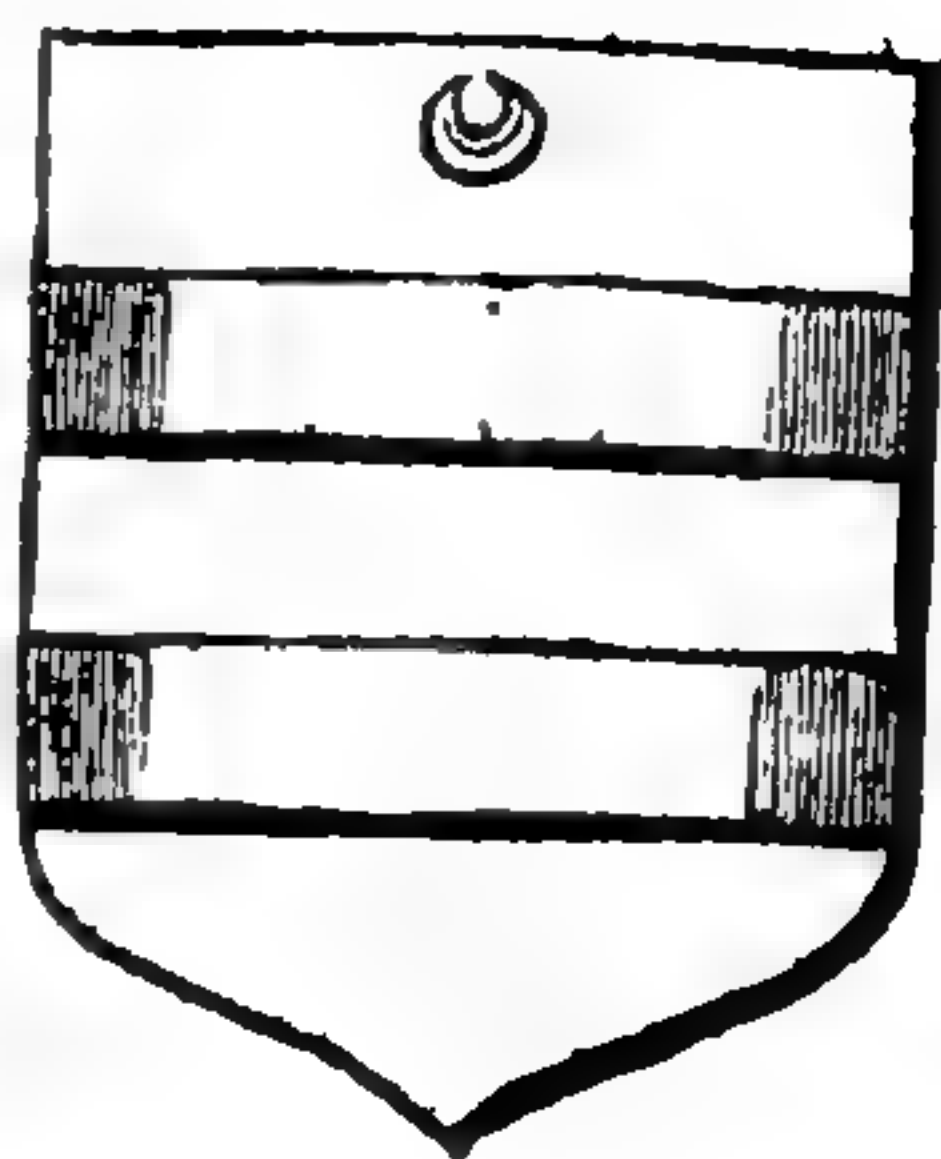
In the Reign of King *William* the Conqueror, *Henry de Hilton* was one of the Four Lords that treated with him for the Northern Counties. This *Henry* (as the Family report) receiv'd of his Gift, a Stag lodg'd and chain'd for a Cognizance or Crest, which his valiant Son *Lancelot* declin'd for that of his Family; but, however, caus'd it to be plac'd on the Backside of his Castle, as a Memorandum to Posterity. In the Front of this Castle is yet the Standard of *England*. It has a Chappel of most exquisite Architecture, adorn'd with great Variety of ingenious Sculpture, and contains divers ancient Coats of Arms and Badges.

But afterwards this Family unfortunately lost their Peerage, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* nor had *William de Hilton* and his Son, who liv'd about the Time of *Edward II.* and *Edward III.* whose Dispositions were too turbulent, any Summons to Parliament. But yet the Bishops of *Durham*, while they had Power to nominate Barons, gave them that Title; and Neighbours, in courtesy, still call them so.

Of this Family, beside others of great Learning, Wisdom, and Courage, are recorded Nineteen Knights, the last of which (*temp. Q. Eliz.*) lessen'd the Fortune of his Family, by his charitable Disposition, in giving great Part of his Estate to pious Uses, &c. as to the Chamber of *London* Five Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, for Ninety Nine Years to put out Apprentices, and for the Poor of Twenty One Parishes. Also for the like Term about Two Thousand Pounds *per Annum*. But being a melancholy Man, he retired to *Mitchel-Grove* in *Suffex*, where he dy'd.

The great Grandson of this generous Gentleman is *Richard Hilton* of *Hilton-Castle*, Esq; (aged, *Anno 1718.* about Twenty One Years, and at this present a Student in *Oxford*). Of the same Family also is the ingenious *John Hilton*, eldest Son of *Richard*, late of *Rea Hall* in *Staffordshire*, now of *London*, Esq; who gives the same Coat differenc'd by a Crescent; the said *Richard* being Son of *John*, the Son of *Richard*, the Son of *John*, the Son of *Robert*, who was the Son of *Thomas*, the younger Brother to the Grand Great-Grandfather of the above-named young Gentleman *Richard* of *Hilton-Castle*.

Note, That this Family have prescrib'd a Right to Supporters, which are two Lyons *Azure*, and the Gentleman above spoken of, may lawfully use them, though no Baron. Their Crest is *Moses's Head* upon a Wreath, Proper; and their Motto, *Tant que je Puis*.



Argent, two Barrs, *Gules* (with a Crescent for a Difference) pertain'd to *Henry Barry* of *Wynscott*, in the County of *Devon*, Esquire, Son and Heir of *John Barry* of the same Place, Esquire, descended from the Baron *Barry* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

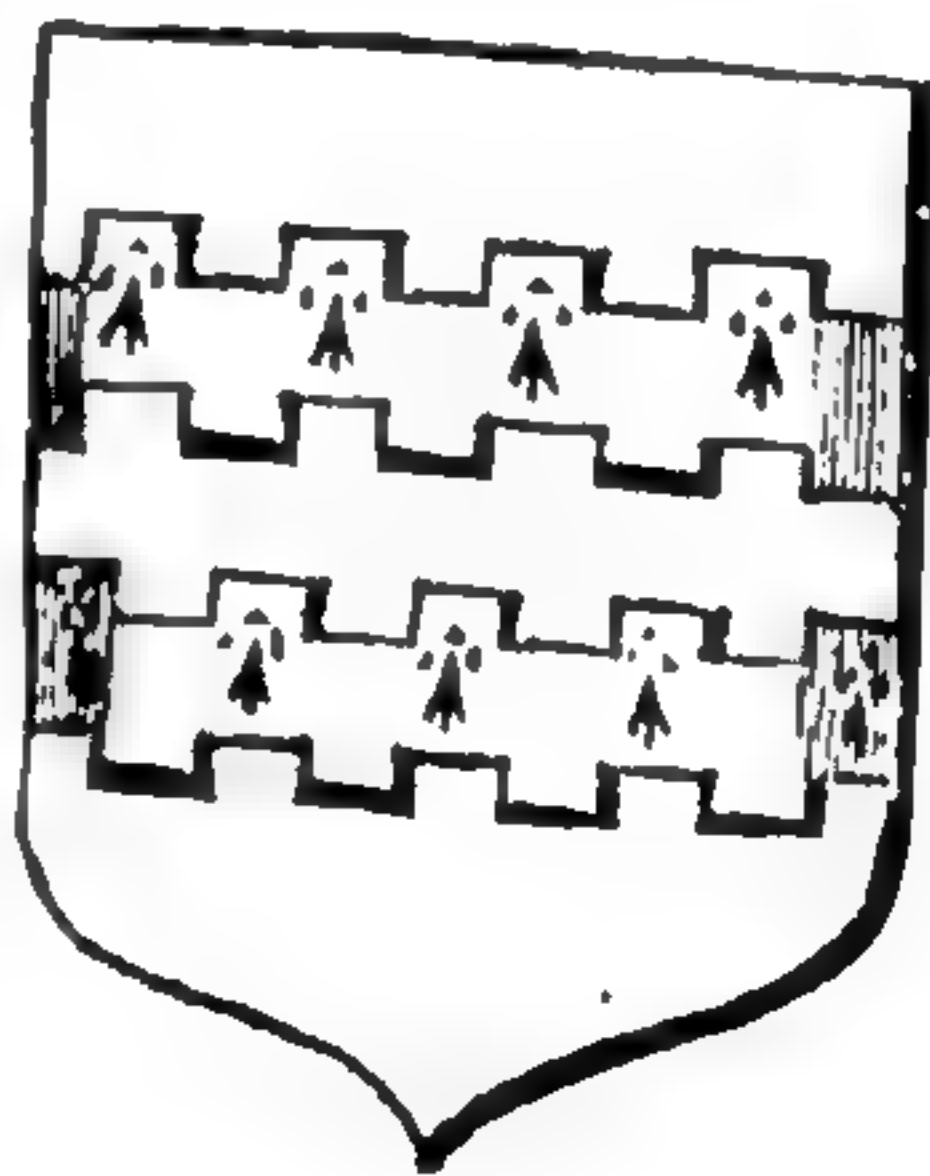
This *Henry* aforesaid, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Nicholas Speccot* of *Speccot* in the said County, Esq; and had Issue *Michael*, *William*, *Henry*, *Lawrence*, and *Anne*.

'Twas, with a Crescent on that Crescent (for a Difference) the Coat also of *Hugh Barry* of *Byndon*, in the County of *Devon*, second Son of the said *John Barry* *Grafton*, fol. 23. of *Wynscott*, who married *Alice*, Daughter and Coheir of *Richard Wykes* of *Byndon*, aforesaid, Gent. and had Issue *Alexander*, *John*, *Anne*, and *Margaret*.

"He beareth *Argent*, two Barrs, *Gules*, by the Name of *South*; and is born by *John South* of *Kelstern* in *Lincolnshire*, one of the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber in Ordinary to His Majesty King *Charles II.* Son of Sir *John South* of the the said Place, Knight.

"*Azure*, two Barrs, *Or*, is the Coat-Armour of the ancient Family of the *Burdets* of *Warwickshire*.

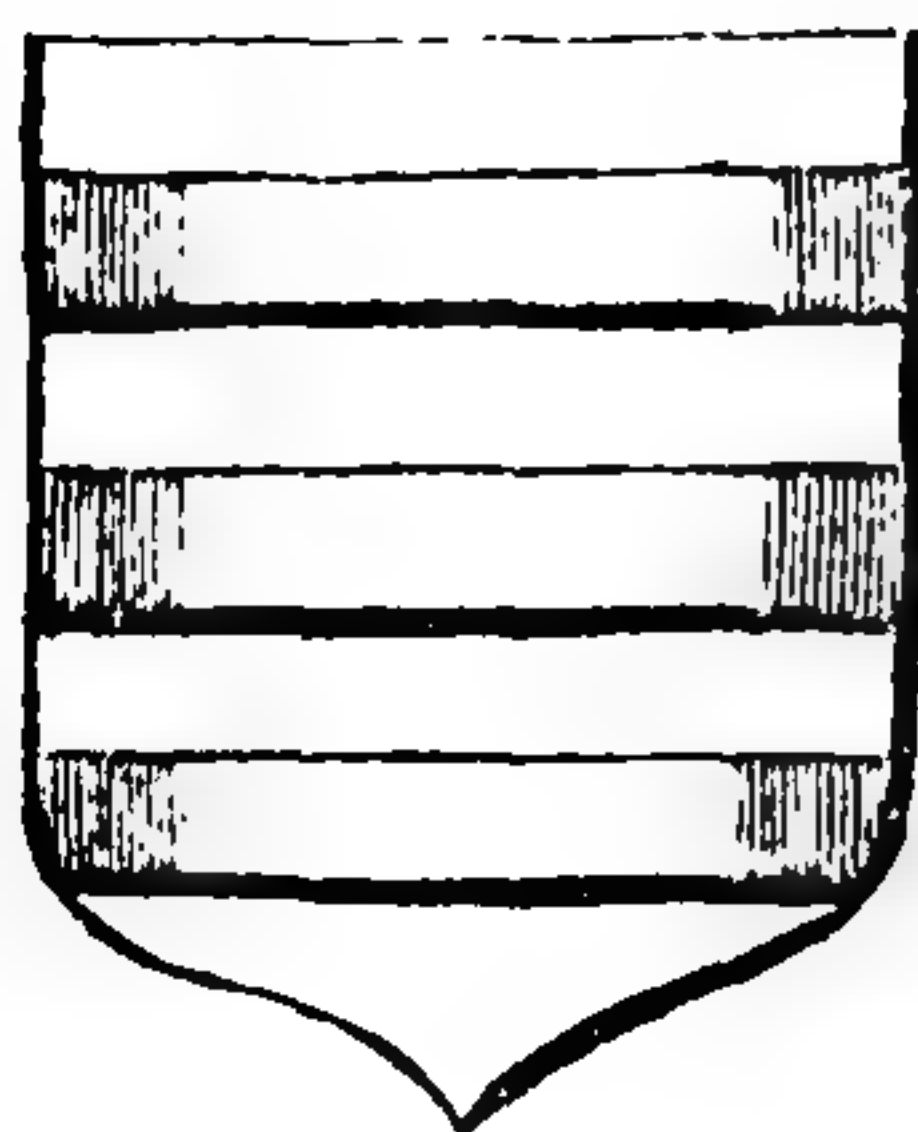
"*Argent*, two Barrs, *Sable*, is born by *Edward Brereton* of *Burras* in *Denbighshire*, Esquire.



Azure, two Barrs counter-embattel'd, *Ermine*, pertain'd to *Richard Burnaby* of *Burnaby*, in the County of *Devon*, Esq; who married *Julian*, Daughter of *William Tothill* of the City of *Exeter*, Gent. and had Issue *Thomas*, aged Forty, *Anno Dom. 1620.*

Mary, who was married to *Roger Nicholls*; *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Richard Bickford*, and *Jone* to *Henry Bickley*, *Thomas* married *Mary*, Daughter of *John Bear* of *Bearscomb* and *Woodmanston*, and had Issue *Richard Burnaby*, Esq; (Son and Heir) aged Nine Years, *Anno Dom. 1620.* *Thomas*, aged Seven; *Mary*, aged Twelve; aged Ten; *Anne* (third Daughter) aged Six, and *Susan* (fourth Daughter) aged Four, *eodem Anno, 1620.*

The said *Richard Burnaby* of *Burnaby* was Son of *John*, the Son of *John*, who was the Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Edward Burnaby* of *Burnaby*, aforesaid, Esquires.



Vide Visit de
Com. Devon.
Transcripts per
Grafton.

Argent, three Barrs, Gules, was the Coat of *William Wollacombe* of *Over-Wollacombe* in the County of *Devon*, who, for his first Wife, married *Thomasine*, Daughter of..... and had Issue *Thomas*; for his second Wife he married *Alice*, Daughter and Heir of *Stephen Gifford*, and had Issue *William* and *John*, who both died Issueless. The said *William* was Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Henry*, the Son of *Thomas*, whose Father was *Oliver Wollacombe*, the Son of S——, the Son of *Joceline*, who was Son of *Richard*, the Son of *Walter*, whose Father was *Robert Wollacombe*.

Thomas, only Son of *William Wollacombe* aforesaid (by *Thomasine* his Wife) marry'd *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of *John Michalston* of *Lant Englishe* in *Com. Cornub. Gent.* and *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Stephen Gifford* of *Thenborough*, and had Issue *Thomas Wollacombe*, who marry'd *Thomasine*, Daughter of *John Cole* of *North-Tawton*, and had Issue *Alexander Wollacombe* of *Combe*, in the County of *Devon*, Esq. who (for his first Wife) marry'd *Anne*, Daughter of *Anthony Pollarde* of *Horwood*, Esq; and had Issue *John*, *Anthony*, *Honora*, and *Alice*. *Honora* was marry'd to *Robert Cary* of *Kekbere*, and *Alice* to *John Heron*. And for his second Wife he marry'd *Alice*, Daughter of *John Bradmore* of the City of *Exeter*, by whom he had Issue *George*, *Henry*, and *Alexander*; *Anne*, *Eleanor*, and *Thomasine*.

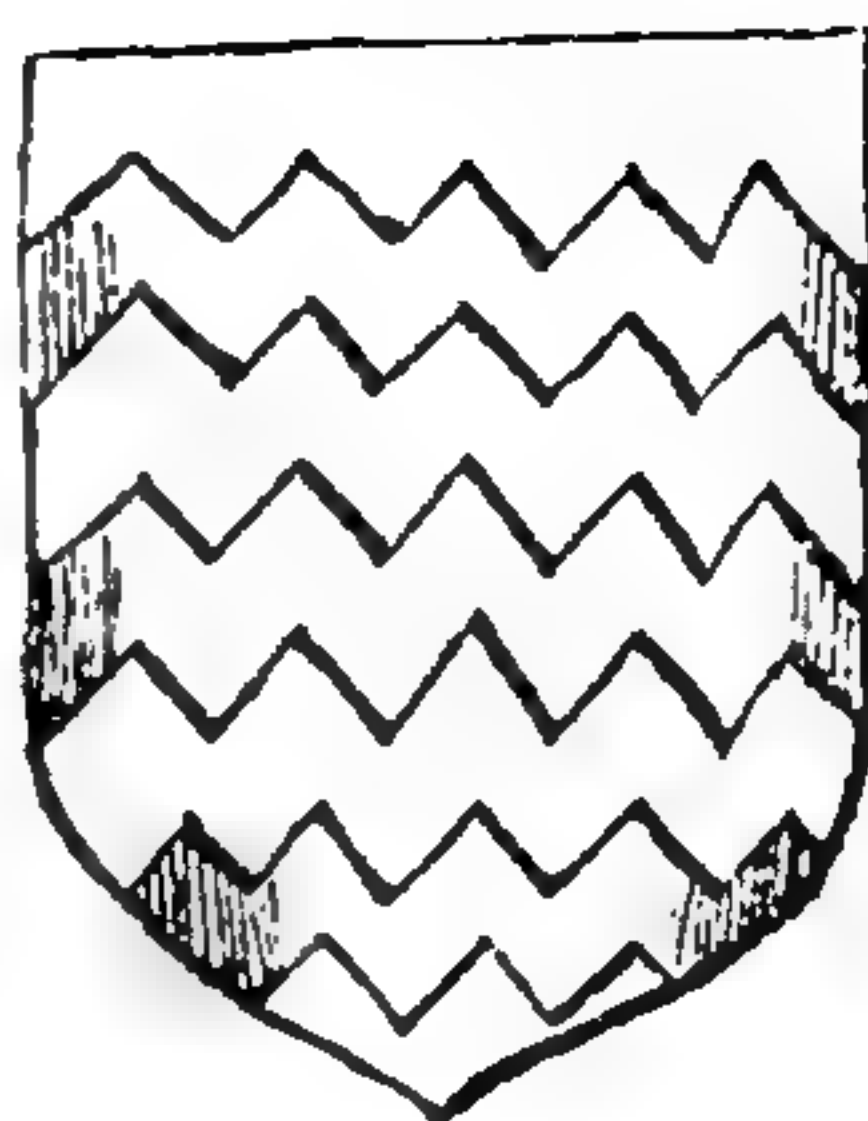
John Wollacombe, Son of *Alexander* aforesaid, marry'd *Mary*, Daughter of *Sir John Bassett* of *Umberleigh* in the County of *Devon*, and had Issue *John* and *Thomas*, and *Honora* who was marry'd to *Richard Gifford* of *Wellesley*.

John, the Son and Heir of *John*, by his Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *John Coffin* of *Partridge*, Esq; had Issue *John Wollacombe* of *Combe* and *Koughborough*, in the County of *Devon*, *Thomas* second Son, and *Richard* third Son. *Mary*, eldest Daughter, was marry'd to *Humphrey Copleston de Weare*, *Janaro* (second Daughter) to *John Barret* of *St. Tudie*, in *Com. Cornub.* *Anne* (third Daughter) to *Thomas Hart* of the City of *Exeter*, *Eleanor* the fourth, and *Elizabeth* the fifth Daughter.

This Coat, with a Mullet for a Difference, *Sable*, was assign'd by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, in *Feb. Anno 1611*, to ——— *Wollacombe* of *Devonshire*.

(M) *Auchinlek* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Barrs, *Sable*.

(M) *Fothringham* of *Powrie*; *Ermine*, three Barrs, *Gules*.

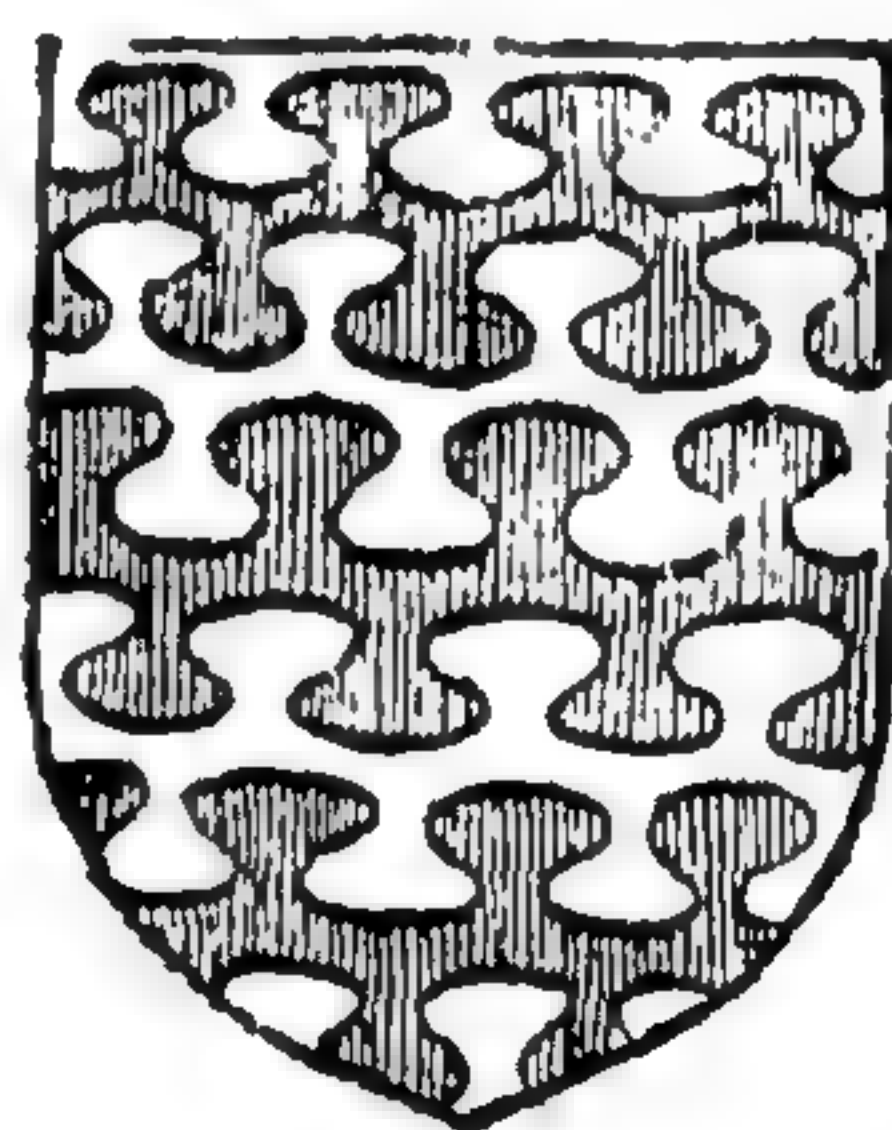


'He beareth *Or*, three 'Barrs *Dancett*, *Gules*, by 'the Name of *Delamare*. 'This Example serveth to 'inform our Understand- 'ing of the Use of that 'Sort of Acute-angled *Or*- 'dinaries, that, in *Blazon*, 'we term by the Name 'of *Dancett*; and is in 'Shape like to that other Sort of Acute-angled 'Line, which is there named *Indented*, but 'differeth from the same only in Quantity, 'wherein these do exceed those, as being more 'spaciously drawn than they.



"He beareth *Azure*, '3 Barrs wavy, *Argent*, 'by the Name of *Sam- 'ford*. To the End I may 'make plain (by Demon- 'stration) the Use of the 'several Forms of Lines 'before expressed; I made 'choice of this Coat-Ar- 'mour, to exemplify the 'third Sort of bunched Lines there mention- 'ed.

(M) *Drummond*, Earl of *Perth*; *Or*, three Barrs wavy, *Gules*.



"This Coat-Armour is 'Barry *Nebule*, of eight 'Pieces, *Topaz* and *Dia- 'mond*, and pertaineth to 'the honourable Family 'of *Charles*, late Earl of 'Devon and Lord Mount- 'joy, Lieutenant Gover- 'nour of *Ireland*, Great 'Master of the Artillery 'of *England*, Captain of *Portsmouth*, Knight of 'the most noble Order of the Garter, and of 'his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Coun- 'cil. The Bearing of Clouds in Arms (saith 'Upton) doth import some Excellency in their 'Bearer.

This Coat is also born by *Sir Henry Blount* of *Tittonhanger* in *Hartfordshire*, Knight.



Argent, five *Chevrons* (or *Chevronels*) *Sable*, is the Bearing of *Francis Hougham*, Citizen and Painter-stainer of *London*, Son of *William*, Son of *Michael*, Son of *Richard Hougham* of *Wedington*, in the Parish of *Ash* near *Sandwich*, in the County of *Kent*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Edward Sanders* of *Northborne* adjacent, which appears by a monumental Inscription in the South

South Isle of the said Church; in Memory of which *Sanders*, the *Houghams* sometimes bore Or, on a Chevron between three Elephants

Stemma de Hougham.

Heads, *Gules*, as many Mulletts, *Argent*. The said *Richard* was Son and Heir of *Michael*, Son of *Stephen* by a Daughter and Heir of

Brooke, Son and Heir of *Solomon Hougham*, whose Portraiture is yet extant in one of the Church-Windows of *Asb*, Son of *William Hougham* of *Asb* afore said; all (originally) descended from the *Hughams* or *Houghams* of *Hougham*, in the Hundreds of *Bewsborough* and *Folkston* in the said County, a Family of as reverend an Estimate for Antiquity as any in the

Philipot. vil. Cant. p. 195.

Tract; for *Robert de Hougham* died seis'd of it Anno 41. Hen. 3. and left it to his Son another *Robert de Hougham*, who was Castellain of *Rochester* Castle, and departed this Life posses'd of the One, and in custody of the Other, Anno

Rot. Vasc. No. 14.

2 Ed. 1. which Mannor of *Hougham* was held by him by the Service of half a Knights Fee Wardship and

Marriage of

Alexander de Bailiol, who held it as the Inheritance of his Wife *Isabel*

Ryley's Plac. Parl. de 33 Ed. 1. p. 253, 254.

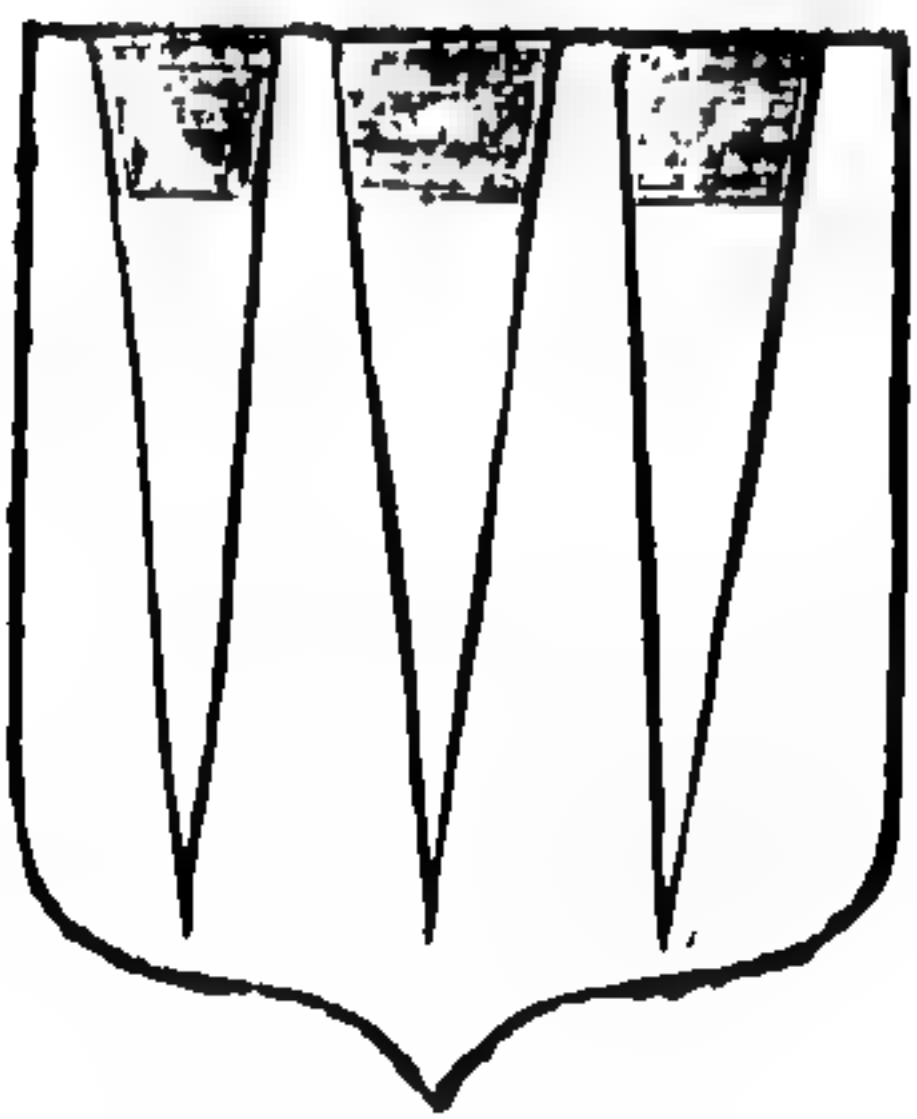
Philipot. ut sup. in Margin.

Camden's Remains, Edit. Anno 1636.

de Dovel. The last named *Robert*, was at the Siege of *Acon* in *Palestine*, and bore the said Coat-Armour of the Chevrons, which, according to *Camden*, were, in allusion to the *Clares*, Lords of *Tunbridge*, or rather, to the *Abrincis*, antient Lords of *Folkston*, who gave Or, five Chevrons, *Gules*, like as

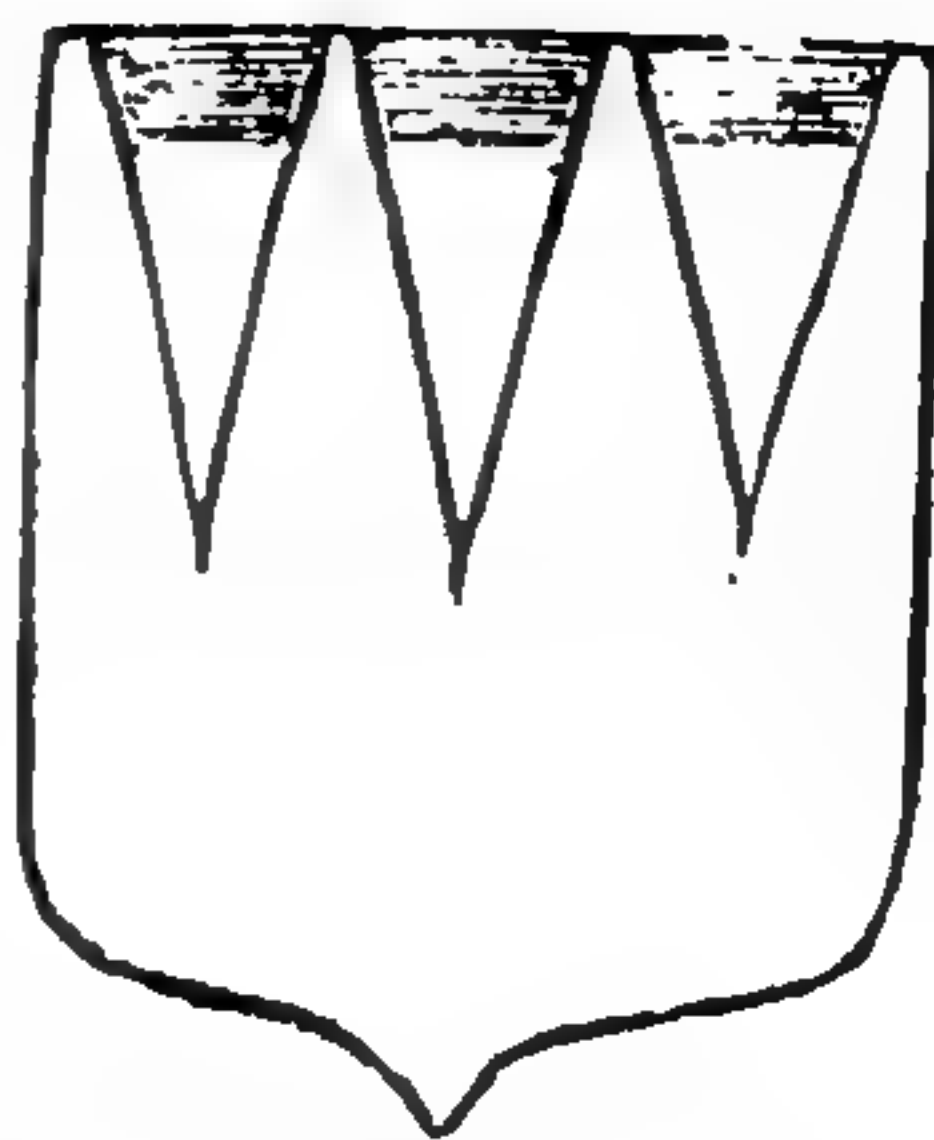
many other Coats were in imitation of them, viz. The *Evenings* of *Evening*, that held a Knight's Fee of them, bore Or, five Chevrons, *Azure*. The *Creythorns*, *Azure*, five Chevrons, Or, a Label of as many Points, *Gules*, &c.

This Account was collected and drawn up by my Friend Mr *Simon Segar*, lately deceased.

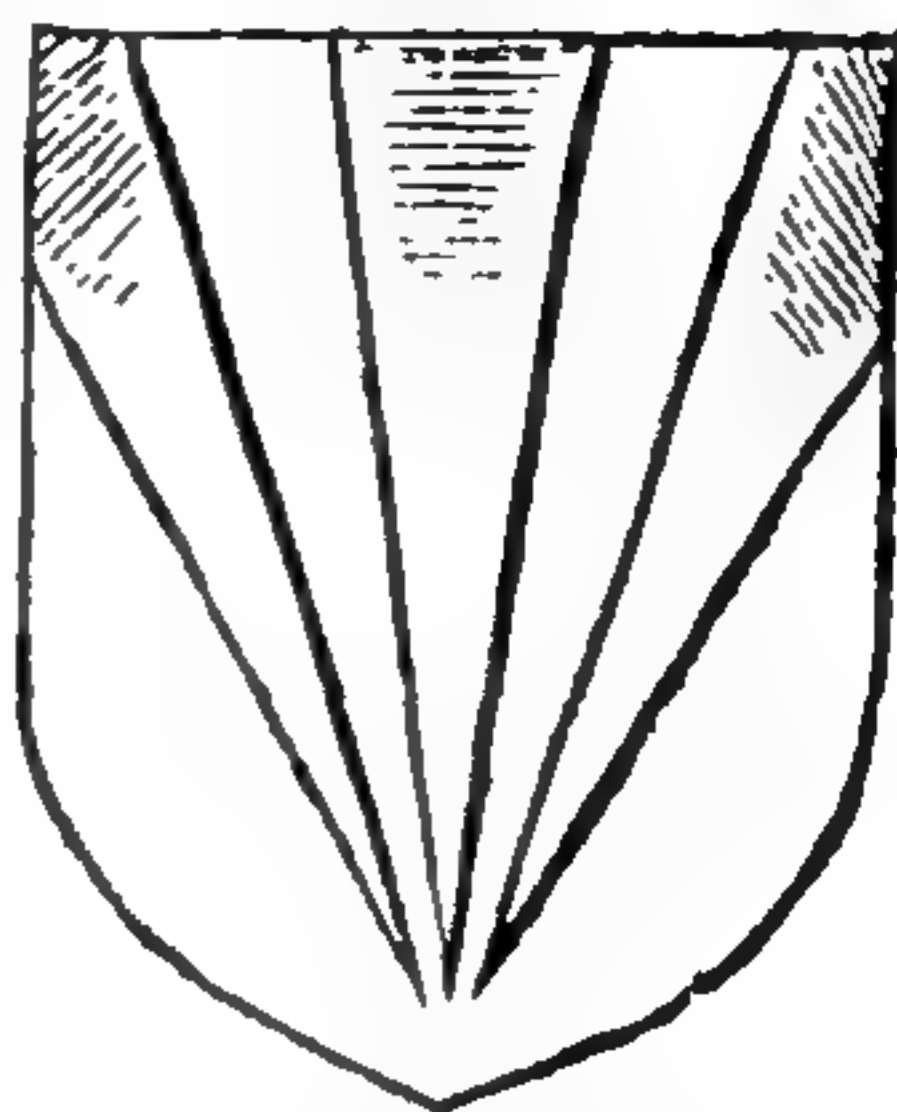


(B) *Argent*, three Piles *Sable*, is the Coat belonging to *Anstruther* of that Ilk.

Argent, three Piles engrail'd, *Gules*, by the Name of *Polwart*; this is quarter'd in the second Place by *Hume* of *Polwart*, with his paternal Coat; *Vert*, a Lyon rampant, *Argent*, within a Bordure of *Roses*, *Gules*.



Waill of *Bawlerby* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, three Piles and terminating in the Fess Point, *Sable*.

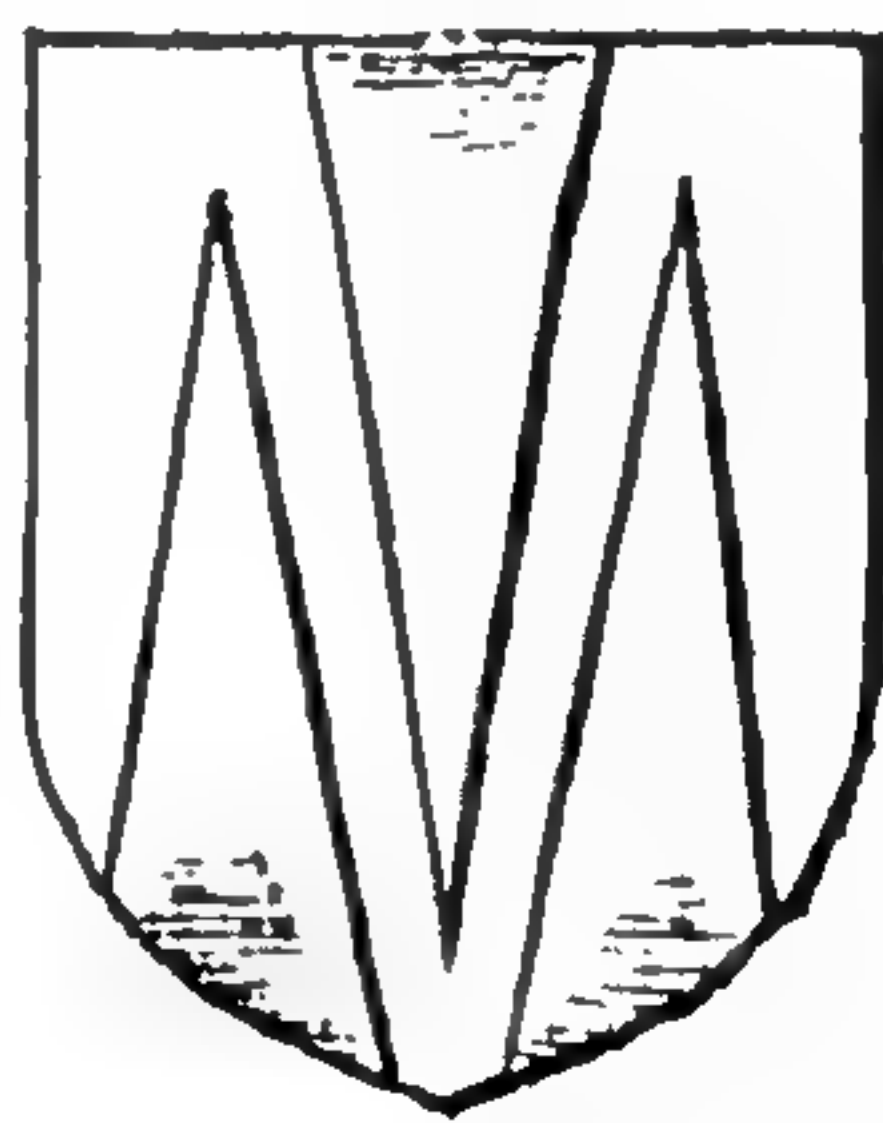


"The Field is Or, three Piles meeting near in the Base of the Escutcheon, *Azure*. This Coat was born by Sir *Guy Bryan*, Knight, one of the noble Knights of the most Honourable Order of the Garter, in the Time of King *Ed-*

ward the Third: And he was also a chief Mean unto the said King for obtaining the Charter of Priviledge and Freedom of his Majesty's Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of the same Forest.

(C) *Brechin* of that Ilk; Or, three Piles in Point, *Gules*.

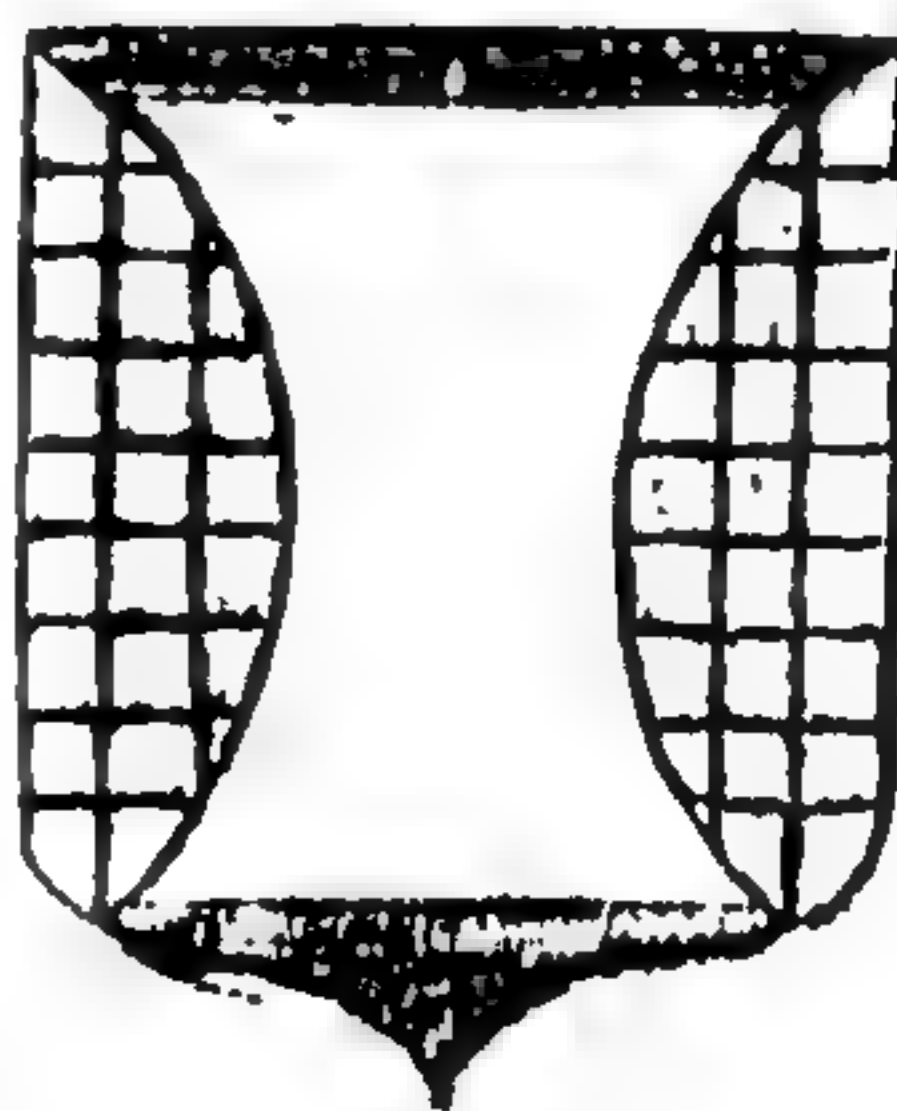
(D) *Answilly* of that Ilk; *Argent*, three Piles meeting in Point, *Sable*.



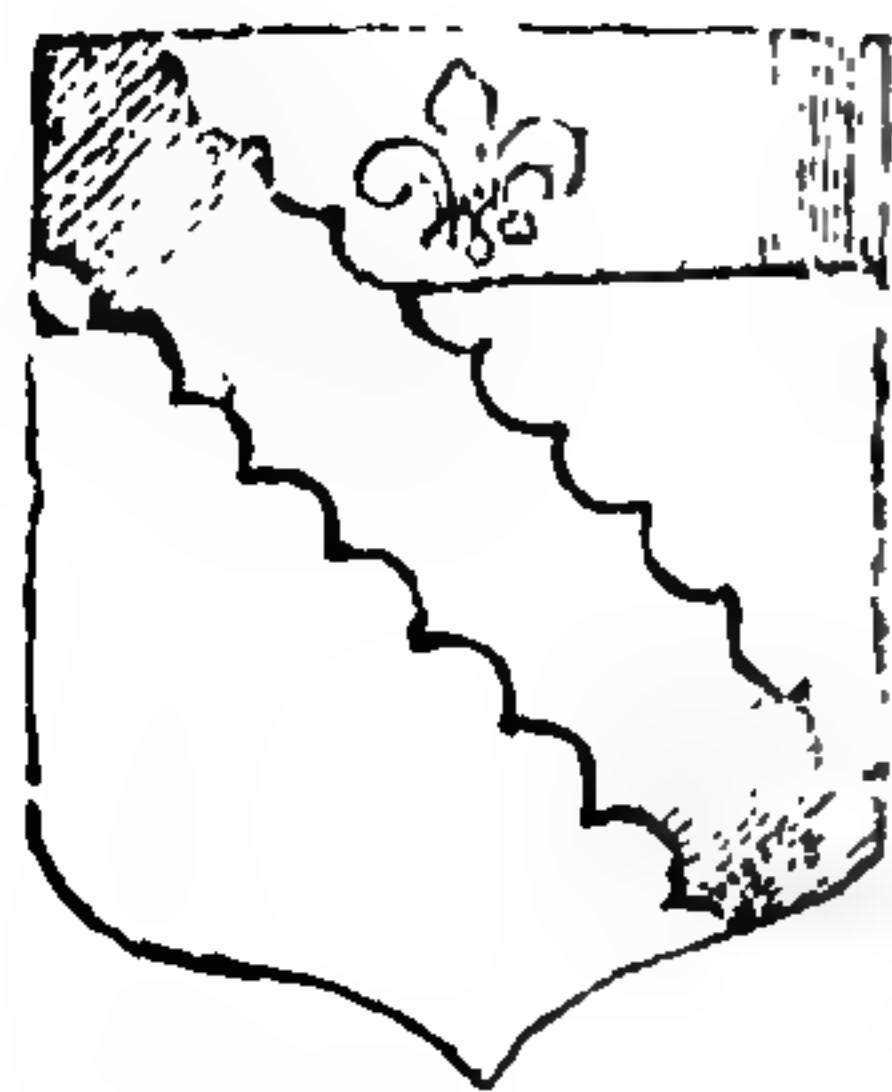
'He beareth *Argent*, three Piles, one issuing out of the Chief between the Two others, transposed or reversed, *Sable*, by the Name of *Hulfe*: And is the Coat-Armour of *John Howes* alias *Hulfe*, of *Newbury* in *Berkshire*, Esquire, one of his Ma-

jesty's Justices of the Peace and *Quorum* in the said County; whose eldest Daughter *Bridget*, is now Wife to *James Georges* of *London*, Gent. Nephew to *John Georges* of *Barnton* in *Gloucestershire*, Esquire.

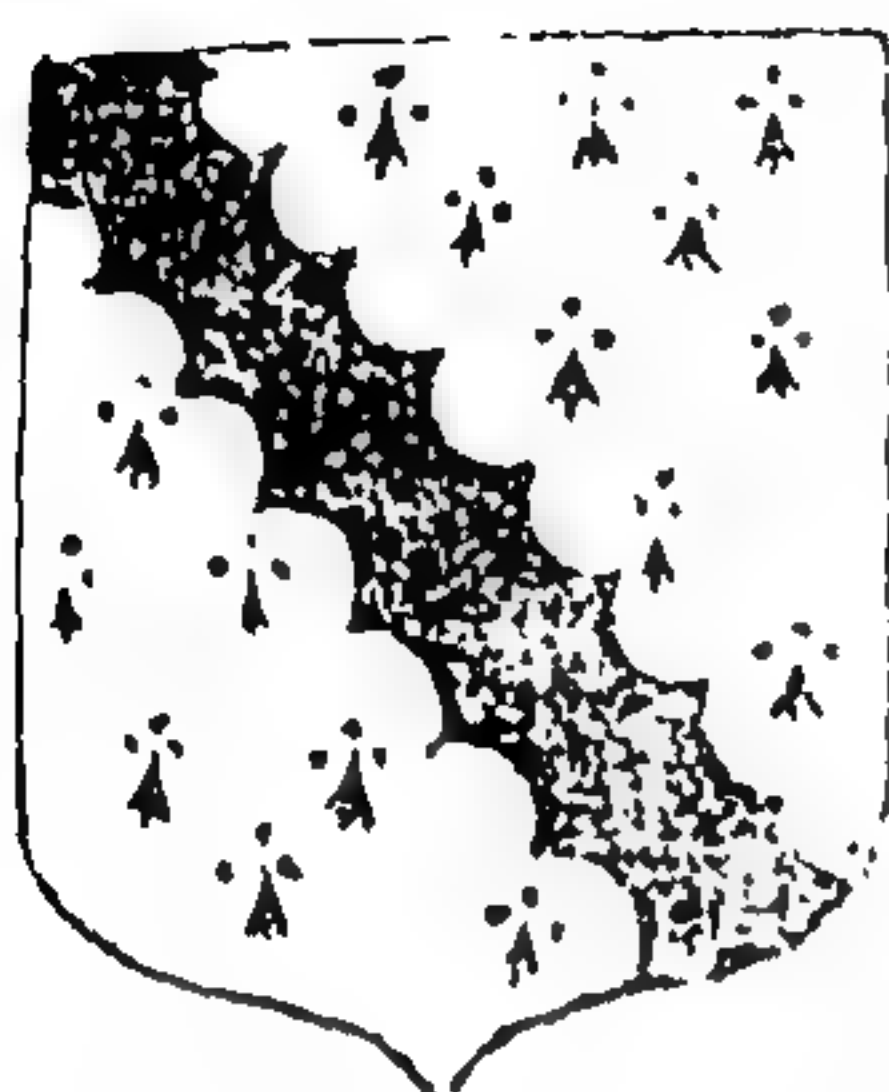
'This Coat is also born by *Richard Hulfe* of *Betherden* in *Kent*, Esquire.



Gules, two Flanches chequy, *Argent* and *Azure*, was assign'd to *Sherington* of *Gray's Inn*, *London*, Anno 1583. by *Robert Cooke*, *Claren-cieux*.

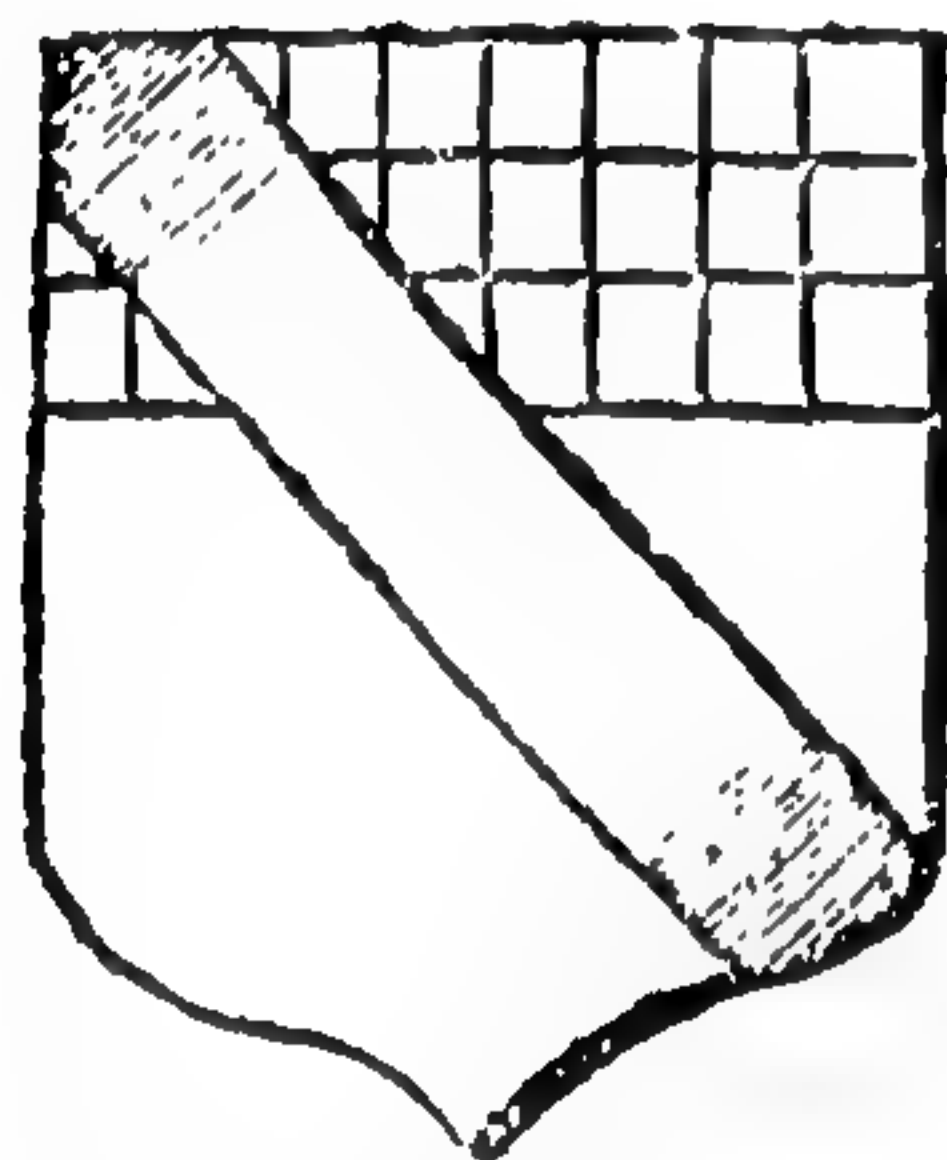


He beareth *Argent*, a Chief, *Gules*, over all a Bend engrail'd, *Azure*, with a *Flower de Lis* on the Chief for a Difference, by the Name of *Leeke*. This Coat was confirmed to *Tho. Leeke* of *Gray's Inn*, descended out of *Shropshire*. Her. Off. Lond. c. 24.



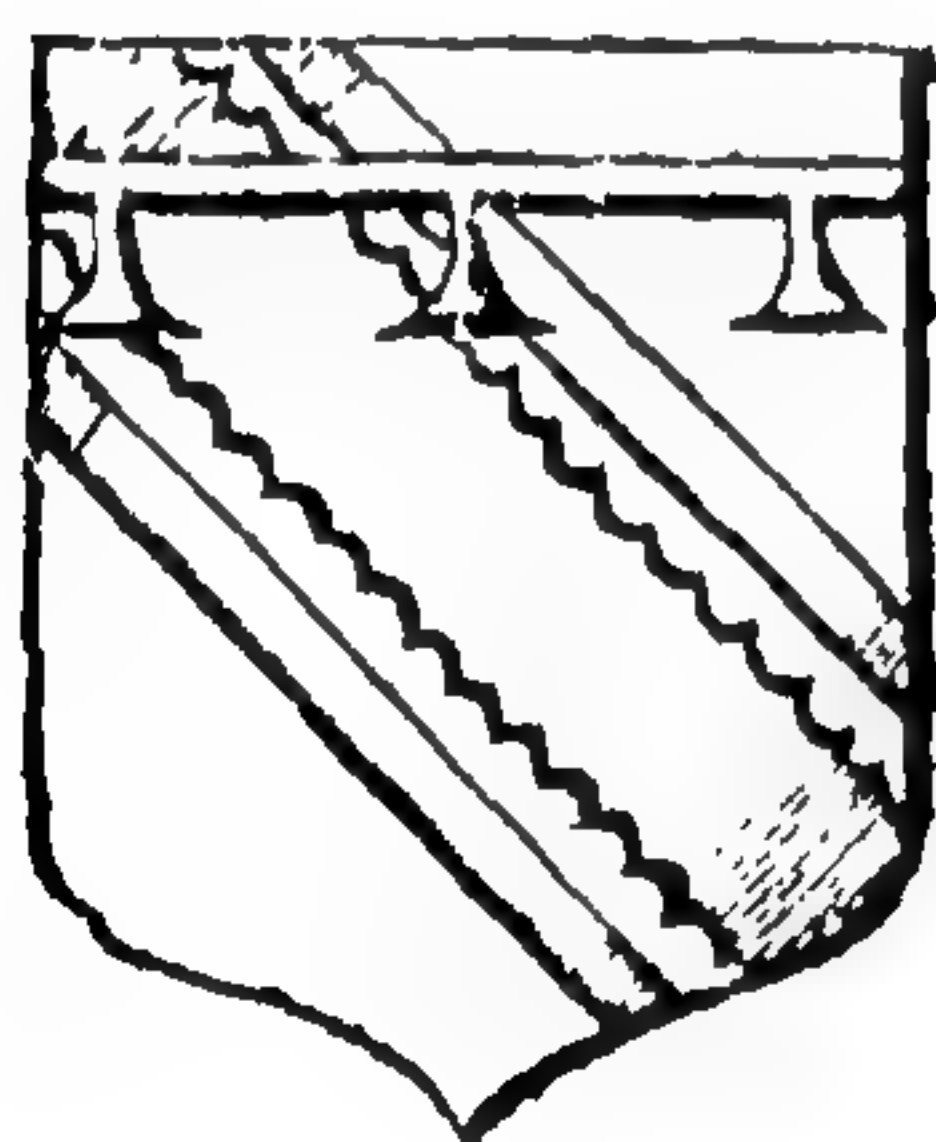
Edward Kelfall, A. M. Vicar of *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, descended from the *Kelfall's*, an antient Family in *Cheshire*, beareth *Ermine*, a Bend engrail'd, *Sable*; which, by the Registers in the Colledge of Arms, appears to have been a very ancient Coat to that Name in the said County; though, I don't find any Pedigree, or regular Descent.

[Not having this sooner, I am constrain'd to give it place here, though not agreeable to my Method.]



Gules, a Chief Chequy, *Argent* and *Azure*, over all a Bend, *Or*, was confirmed by *William Camden* to *Daniel de Lingne* of *Harlaxton* in the County of *Lincoln*, Son of *Anthony de Lingne*, Son of *John de Lingne* of *Valenzane*, in the Province of *Henault*.

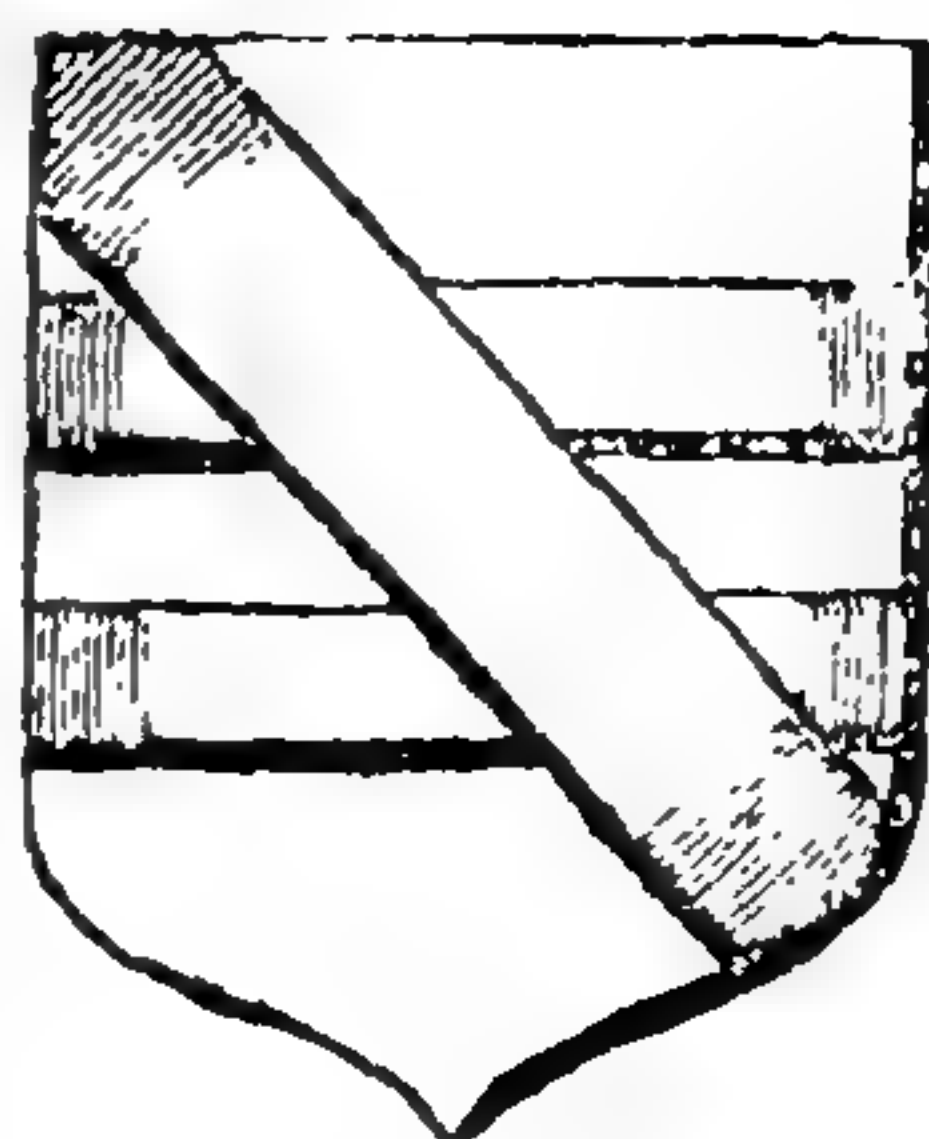
Vide Lib. cuj. Tit. *Faustina* E. 1. in *Bibl. Cott.*



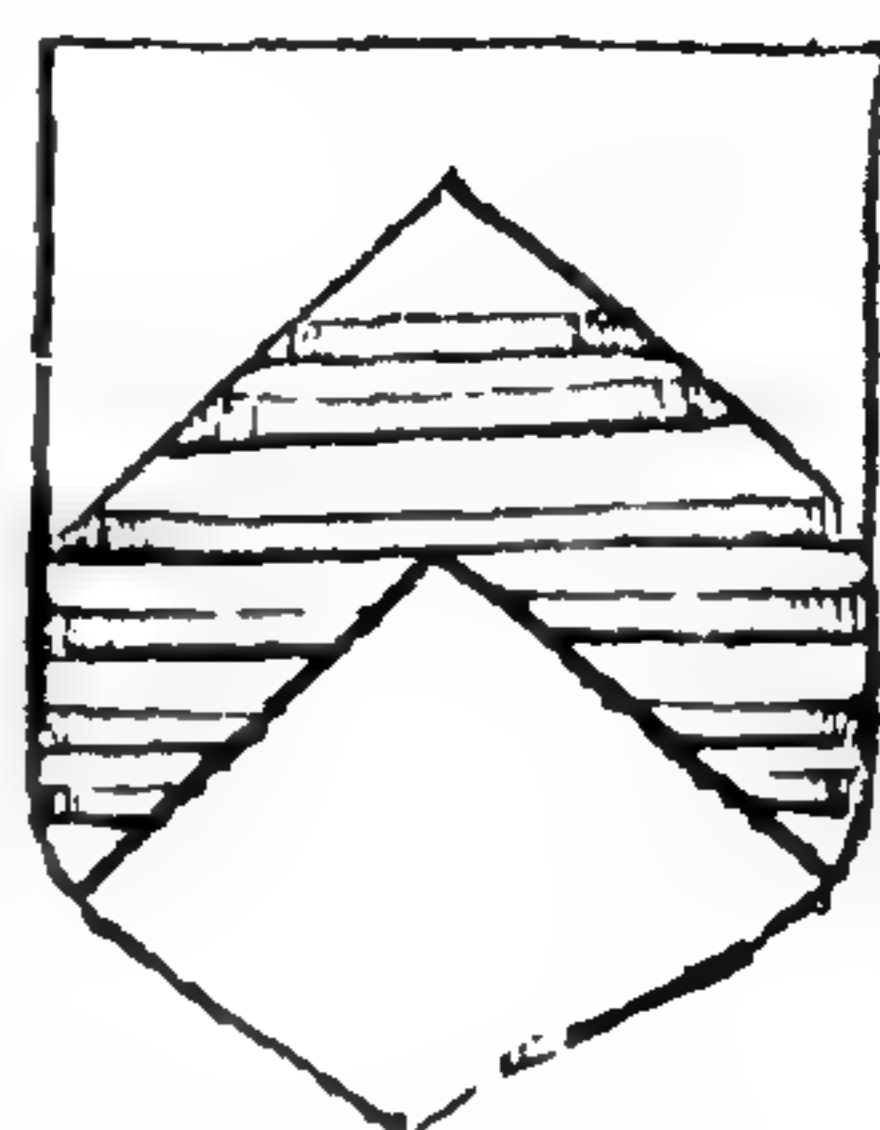
Sable, a Bend engrail'd cottised, *Or*, over all a File of three *Lambeaux*, *Argent*, was confirm'd by Patent, to *Ralph Carkike* of *London*, Gent. Son of *William Carkike*, of *Armingston* in *Devonshire*, Gent. by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, the 10th of *December* 1530. *Anno* 21 *Eliz.*



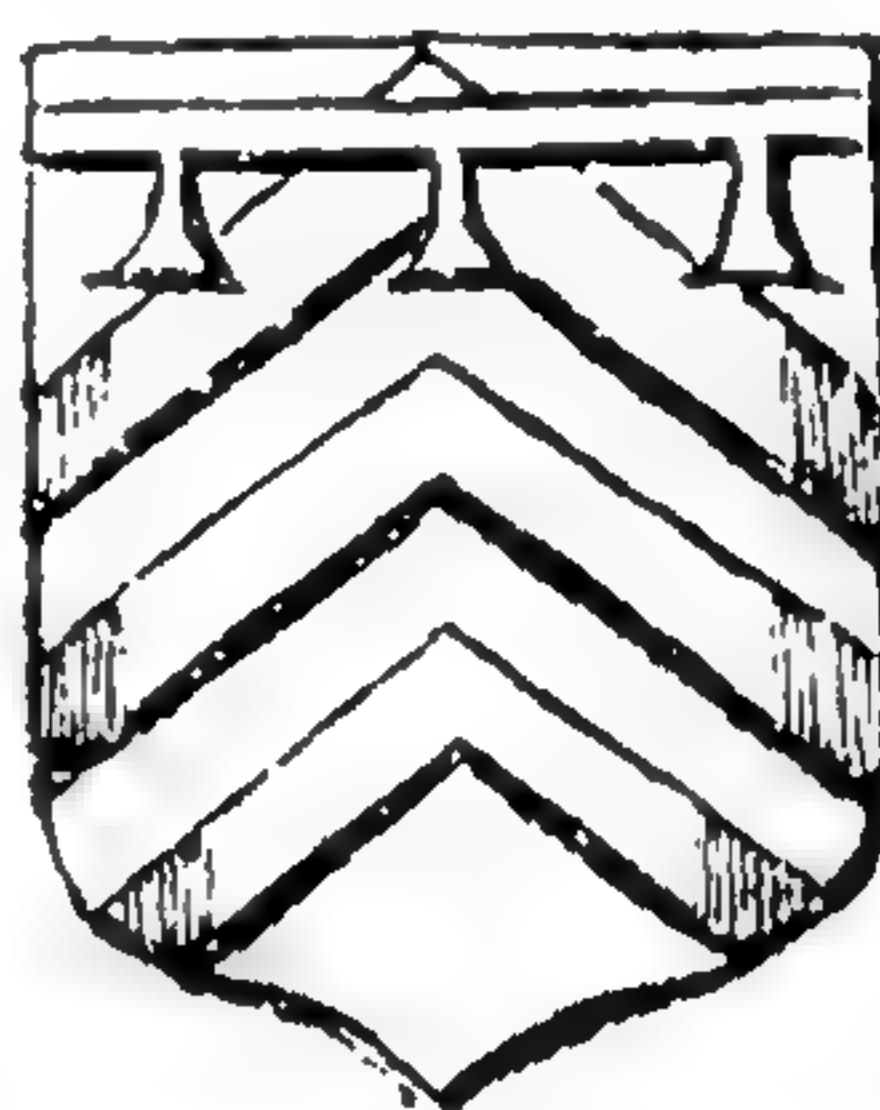
Argent, three *Pallets*, *Gules*, over all a *Chevron*, *Or*. This Coat was assigned by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, in *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1611. to *Edward Barkeham*, Alderman of the City of *London*.



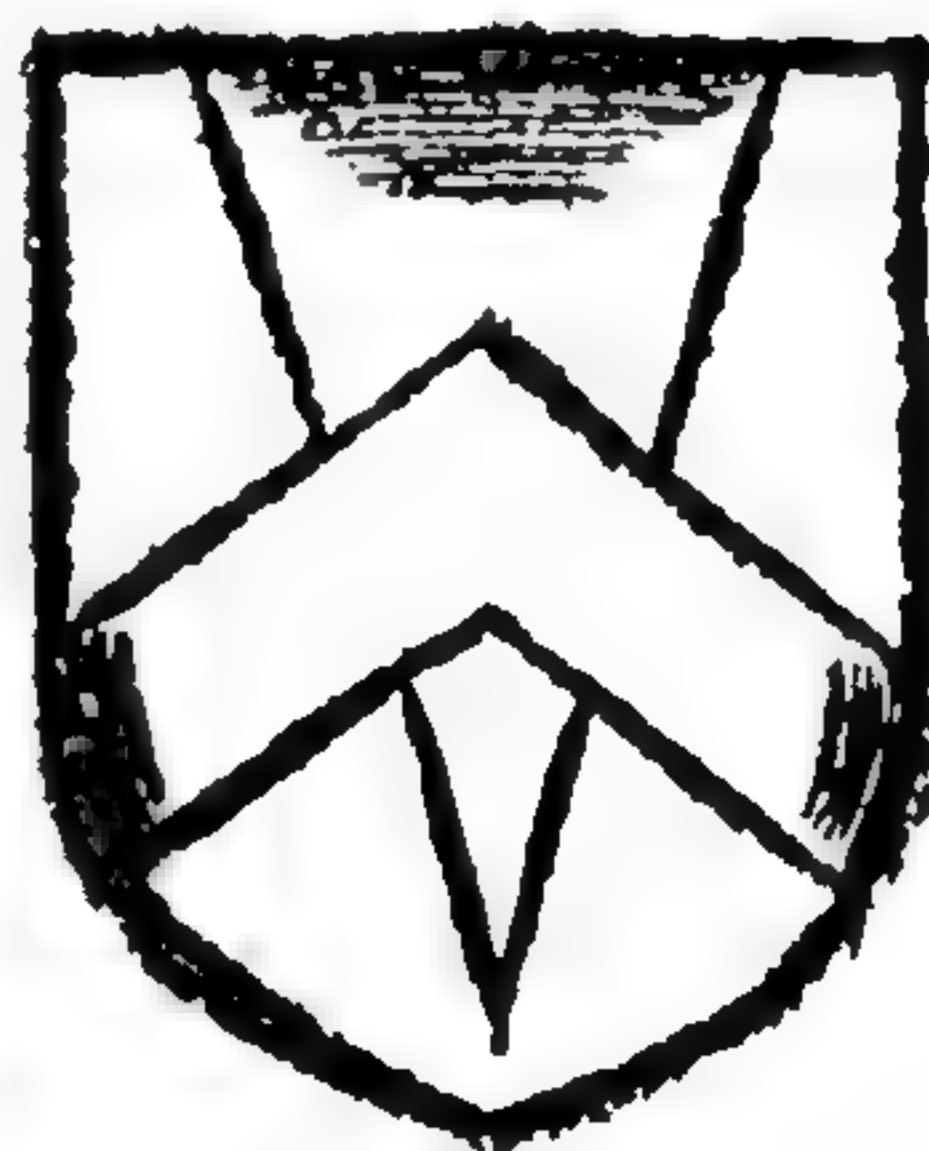
Azure, two *Barrs*, and a *Bend* over all, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Pott*, and was confirm'd or granted to *John Pott* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Son of *Roger*, by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, 1583.



He beareth *Gules*, on a *Chevron*, *Argent*, three *Bars Gemelles*, *Sable*, by the Name of *Throckmorton*; and, with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Coat-Armour of *Sir Baynham Throckmorton* in the said County, Baronet. These are termed, in *Blazon*, *Bars Gemelles*, of the *Latin* Word *Gemellus*, which signifieth a *Twin*, or *Children* of one Birth, as *Gemelli fratres*, Brothers of one Birth, like as these are *Twins* of a Birth, so are those in like Sort born by *Couples*?

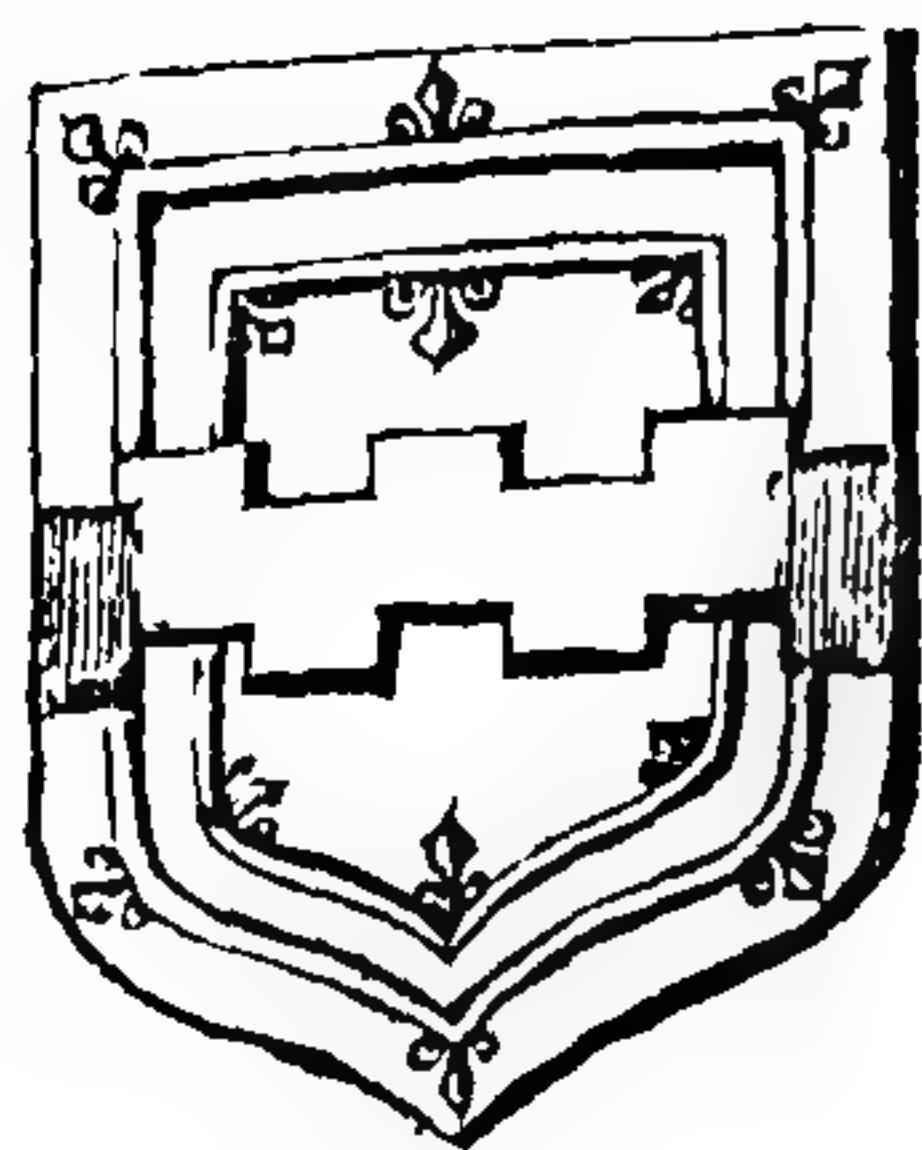


He beareth *Argent*, three *Chevronels*, *Gules*, a *Label* of three *Points*, *Azure*, by the Name of *Barrington*, and is the Bearing of *Thomas Barrington*, Esq; Son and Heir to *Sir John Barrington* of *Barrington-hall* in *Essex*, Baronet.



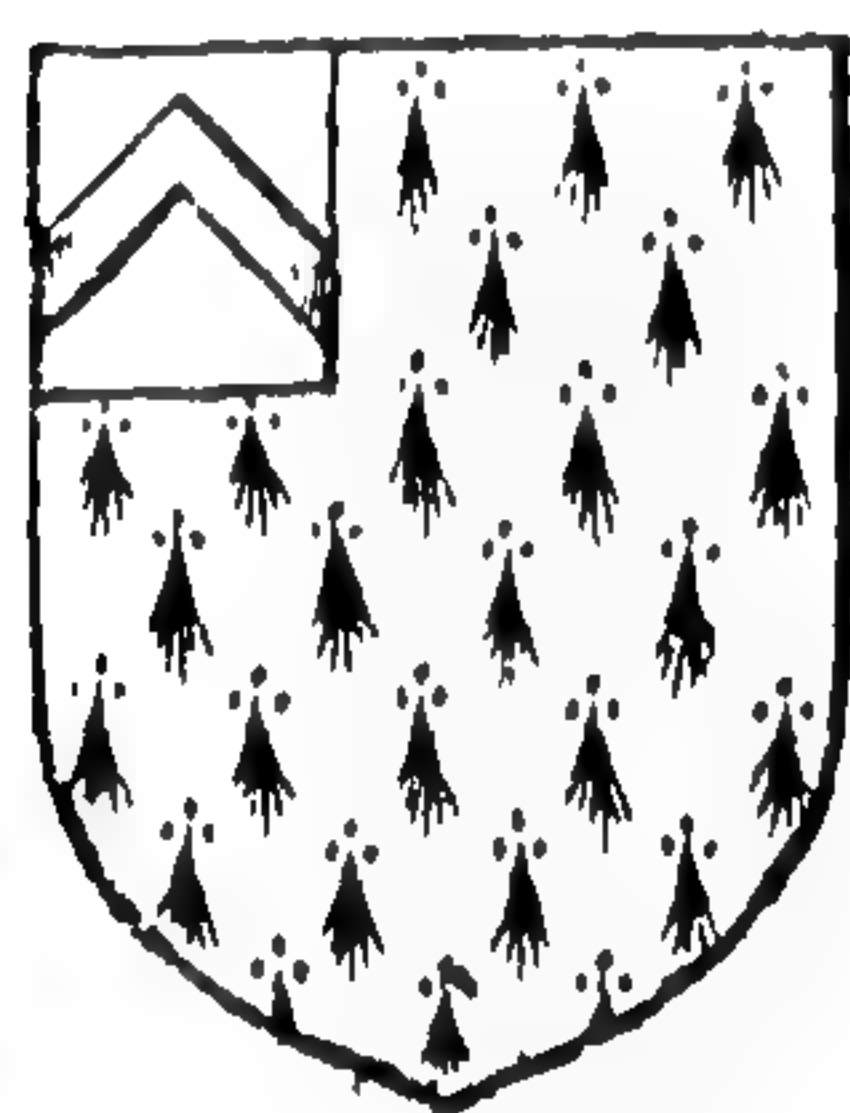
He beareth *Sable*, a *Pile*, *Argent*, surmounted of a *Chevron*, *Gules*, by the Name of *Dyxton*. This Coat is found in the *Abby-Church* of *Cirencester*, in the County of *Gloucester*; and it serveth fitly to exemplify a Rule formerly delivered, touching the usual *Blazoning* of distinct Things born in one *Escutcheon*, viz. That the Charge lying next and immediately upon the Field, shall be first nominated, and then Things more remote.

(29) *Argent*, three *Piles*, *Sable*, surmounted of a *Fess* wavy, *Gules*; was the Coat of *Lovell*, sometime of *Ballumbie*.



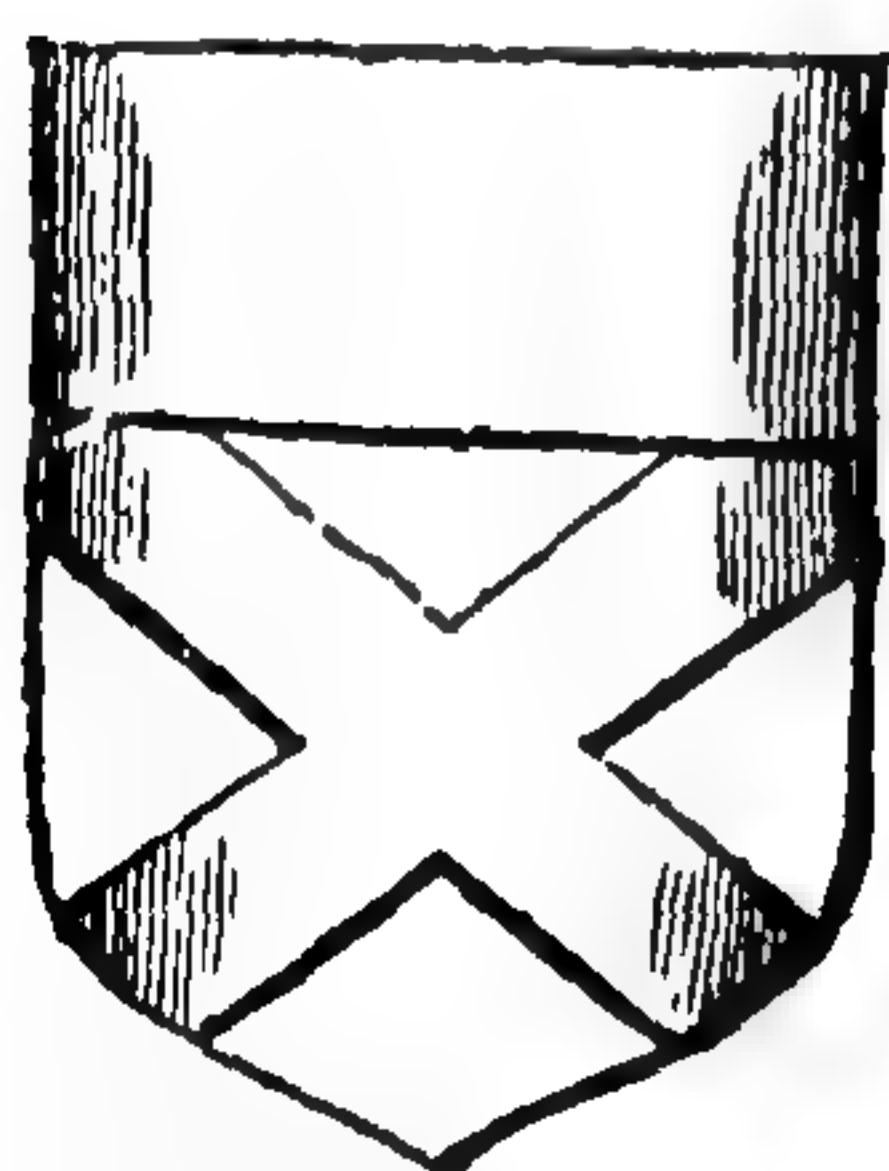
He beareth *Argent*, a double Tressure Flory Counter-flory, over all a Fess Embattel'd, Contre-embattel'd, *Gules*, by the Name of *Miller*. This Coat was assign'd by Sir Edward Walker, Garter, by Patent dated May 27, 1672, 24 King Charles II.

to Serjeant-Major John Miller, born at Ballicusson, in the Parish and County of Ardmagh in Ireland (Son of Robert Miller of the County of Huntington) who from his Youth apply'd himself to military Actions, and by his Merit and Courage came to be eldest Captain of the Illustrious and Heroick General Monk's Regiment of Cole-streamers; he was also Adjutant-General unto the said General Monk, when he entred England in order for the Restoration of King Charles the Second, and shortly after made Serjeant-Major of the said Regiment (being made a Regiment of his Majesty's Foot-Guards under the Command of the said Illustrious General Monk.



He beareth *Ermine*, a Canton, *Argent*, charged with a Chevron, *Gules*; by the Name of *Middleton*.

Now for Ordinaries of diverse Kinds born one besides another, take these Examples following.



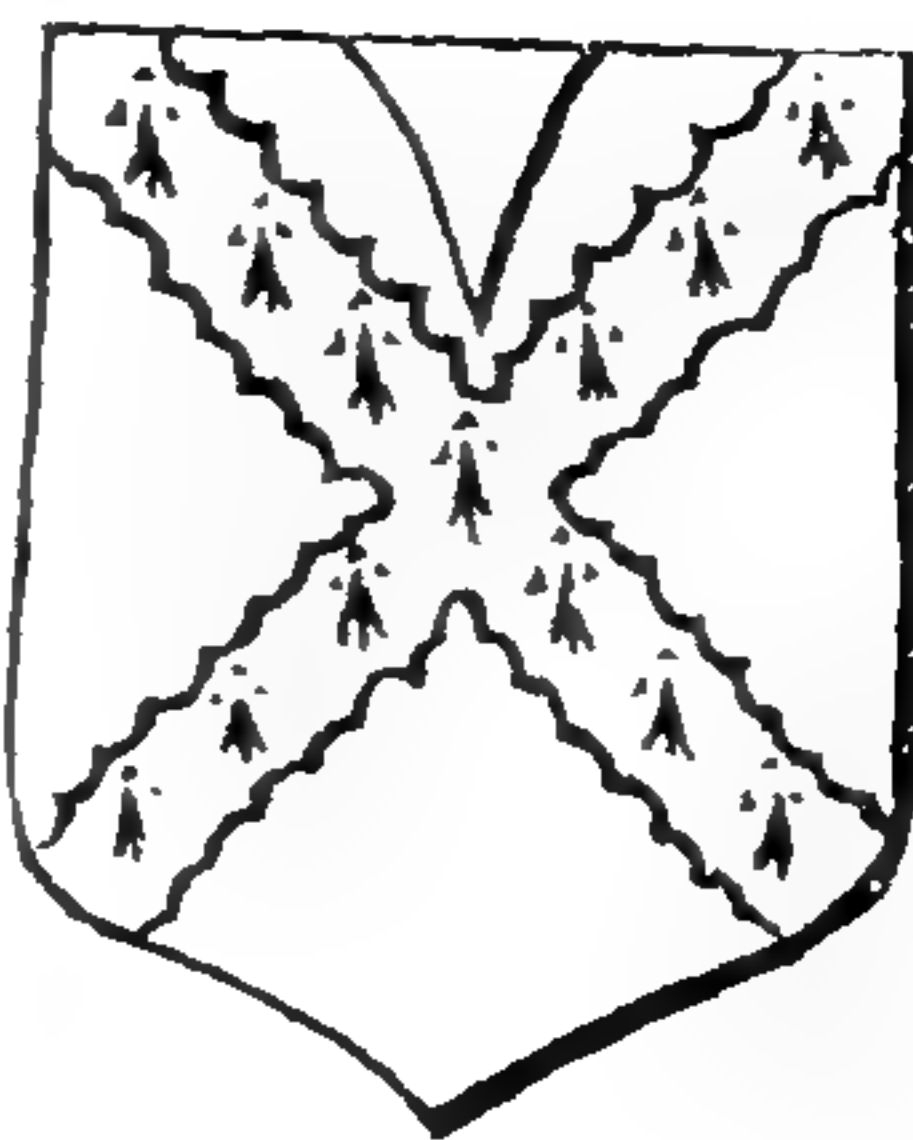
The Field is *Topaz*, a Saltire and Chief, *Ruby*; and is the Arms of Sir Edward Bruce, Knight, Lord of Kynloss in Scotland, sometime Master of the Rolls of his Majesty's Court of Chancery. These Arms sometime belonged to the old Bruses of

Anandale, and also to the Earls of Carlell; out of which House the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Aylesbury and Elgin, Viscount Bruce of Amphih, Lord Bruce of Wharleton, Skelton, and Kynloss, Hereditary High Steward of the Honour of Amphih, High Steward of Leicester, and Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, derives his Descent; to which Coat, as an Addition, his Lordship now beareth on a Canton Pearl, a Lyon Rampant, *Saphir*.

Moffie of that Ilk; *Azure*, a Saltire and Chief, *Argent*.

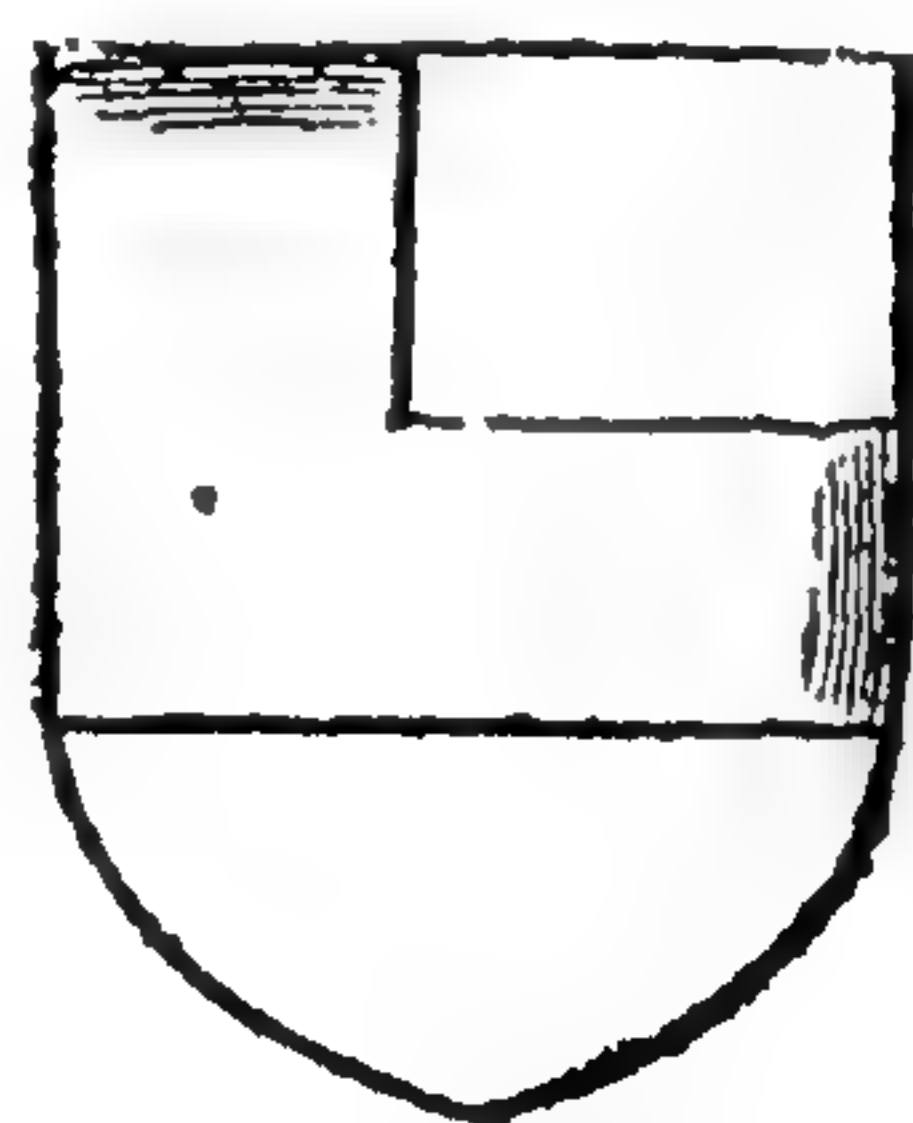
(G) Annand of that Ilk; *Argent*, a Saltire and Chief, *Azure*.

(G) Taik of Pyrne in Scotland; *Argent*, a Saltire engrail'd, and a Chief, *Gules*.



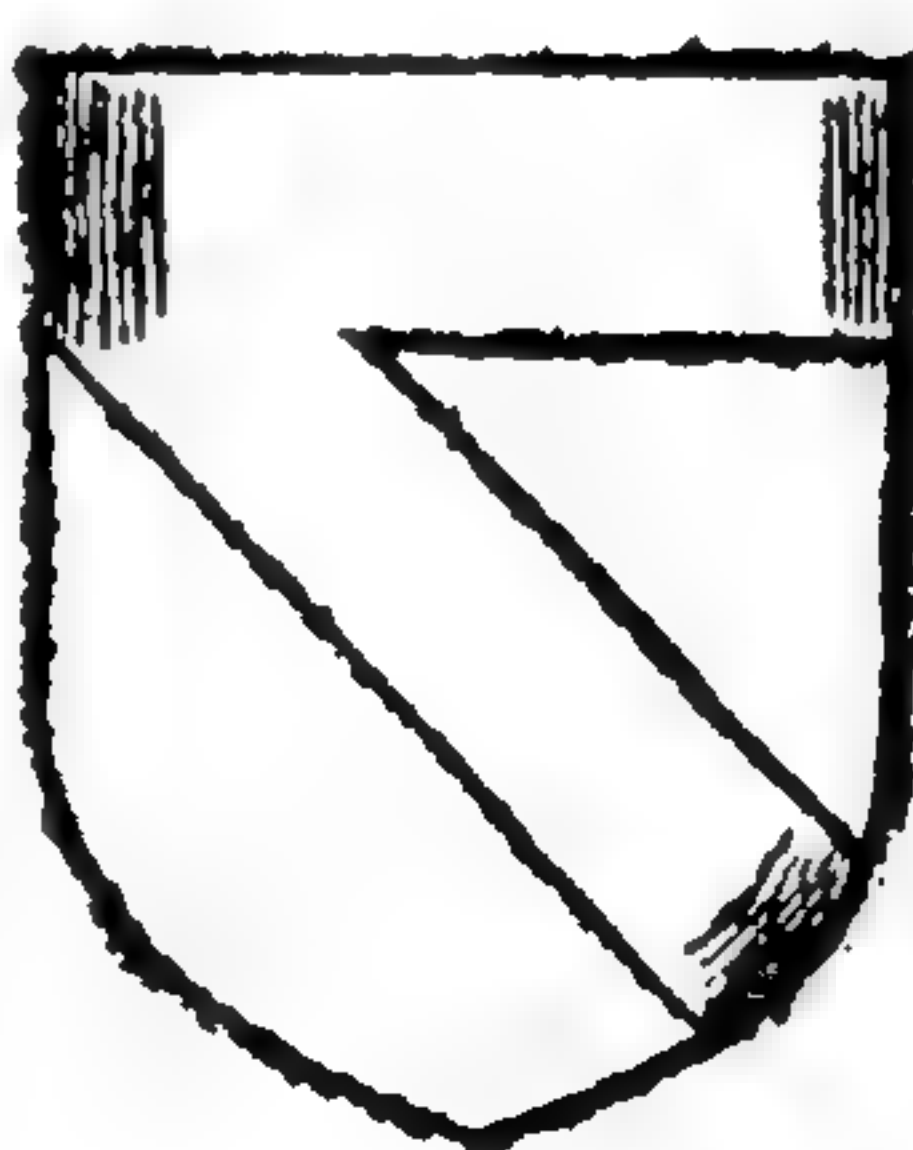
He beareth *Sable*, a Saltire engrail'd, *Ermine*, and in Chief a Pile, *Or*, by the Name of *Polwyll*. This Coat was assign'd to John Polwyll of Polwyll in the County of Cornwall (Son of John Polwyll, the Son of Stephen Polwyll, who was Son of Otes Polwyll)

by Sir Gilbert Dethick Garter, and Robert Cook Clarencieux, 16th of Feb. 1568.



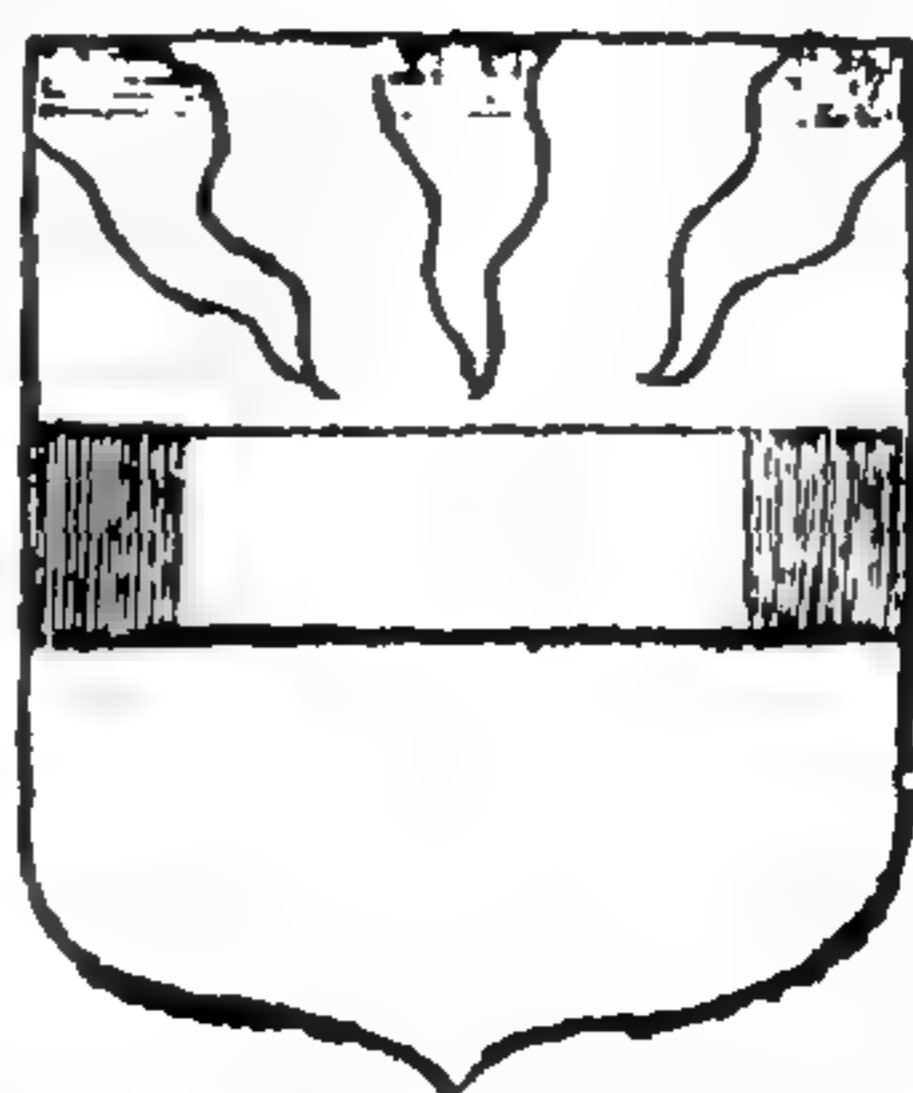
The Field is *Argent*, a Fess and Canton, *Gules*. This Coat-Armour pertainereth to the Honourable Family of *Woodville*, created Earl *Rivers* in the Time of King *Edward* the Fourth, who was also Lord Treasurer of England; from whom

many worthy Persons of high Calling are descended. As touching Ordinaries of diverse Kinds born one upon another, you must observe, That if they be both of one Metal, Colour, or Fur, their Parts contingent are not severed by purple, for that by their Forms it may be easily conceived what Ordinaries they are, notwithstanding the Defect of the Purple.



He beareth *Sable*, a Bend and Chief, *Or*. This is a Coat of rare Bearing, which I find cut in Stone in the Abby Church of *Westminster*, in the North Part thereof. The conjoyning of these two Ordinaries doth constitute (on the

Left-side thereof) the Form of a Gyron; and the Ordinaries themselves thus united, do resemble the Form of the arithmetical Figure of Seven turned backwards.

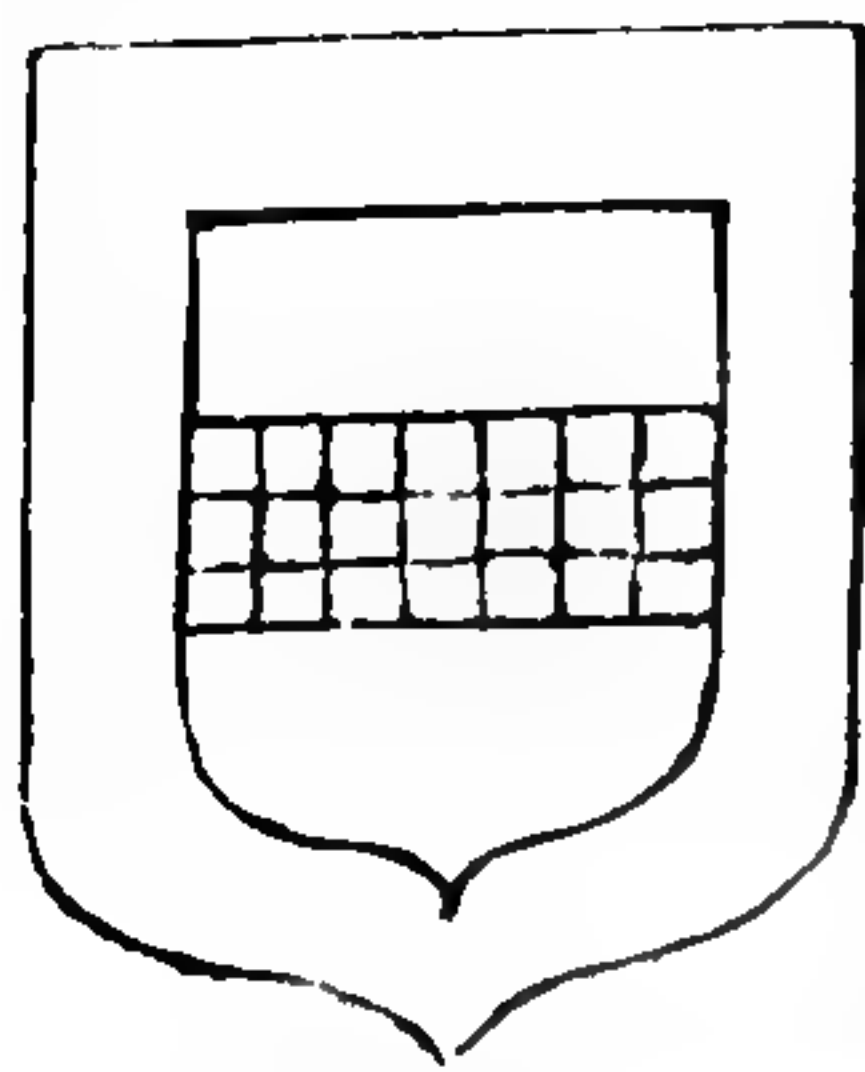


Gules, a Fess, and in Chief 3 Piles wavy, *Argent*, was the Coat of Sir Justinian Isbam of Lamport in the County of Northampton, Baronet, and Knight of that Shire; who dy'd

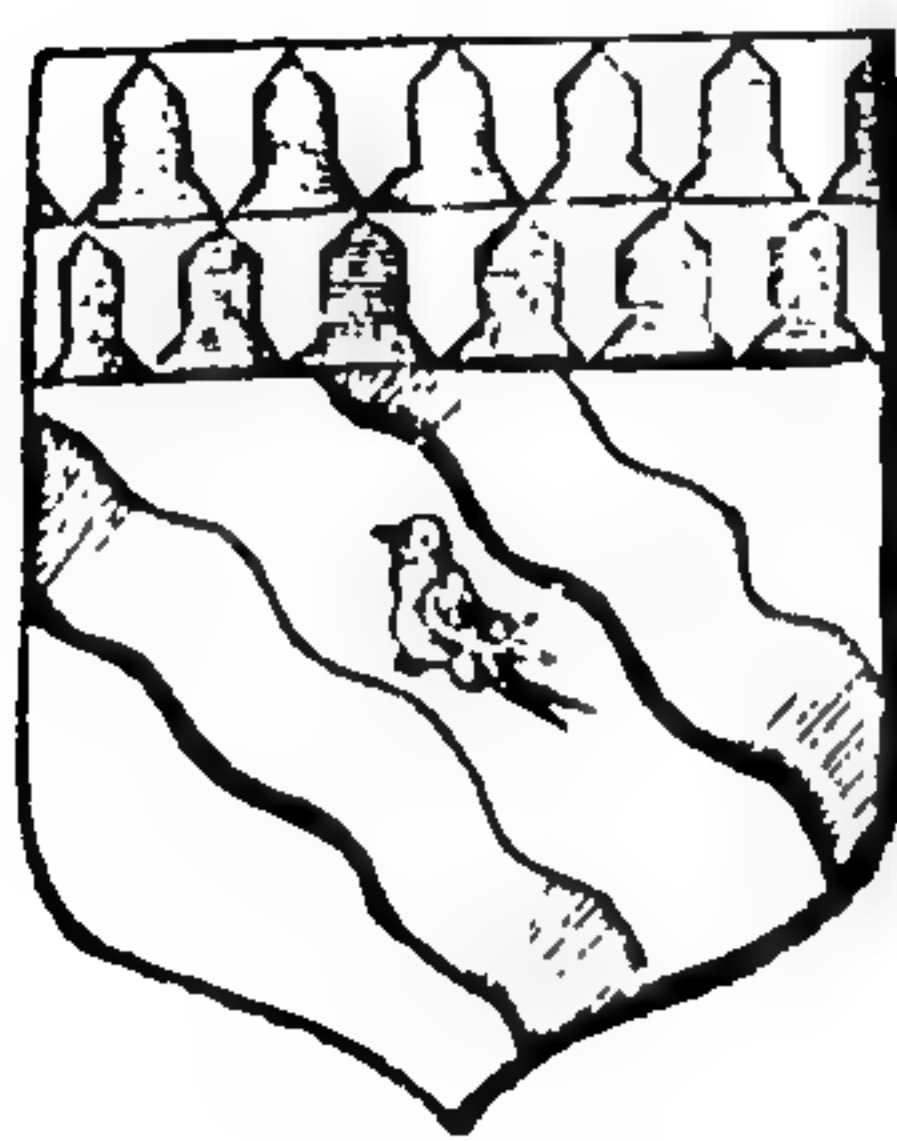
in the House of John Barret of St. Mary's Parish in *Oxon*, the 2d of March, 1674-5, and was (as Mr. Wood thinks) buried at *Lamport*.

He

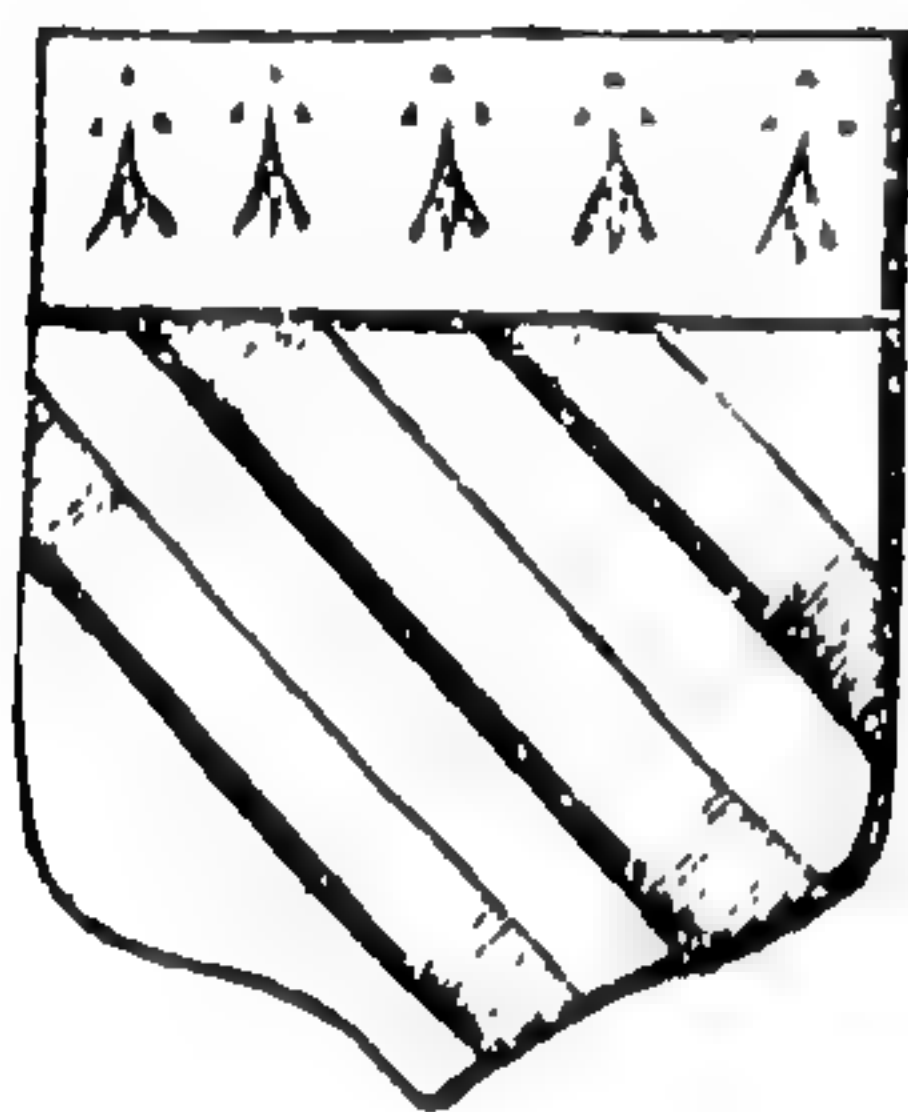
He was the Son of Sir John Isham of Langport or Lamport, Knight and Baronet.



Gules, a Fess Chequy, *Argent* and *Sable*, a Bordure, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Hampton*, and was granted to *William Hampton* Rector of *Blechingley* in *Surry*, by Sir *Edward Bispe* *Clarencieux*, Aug. 13, 1662.



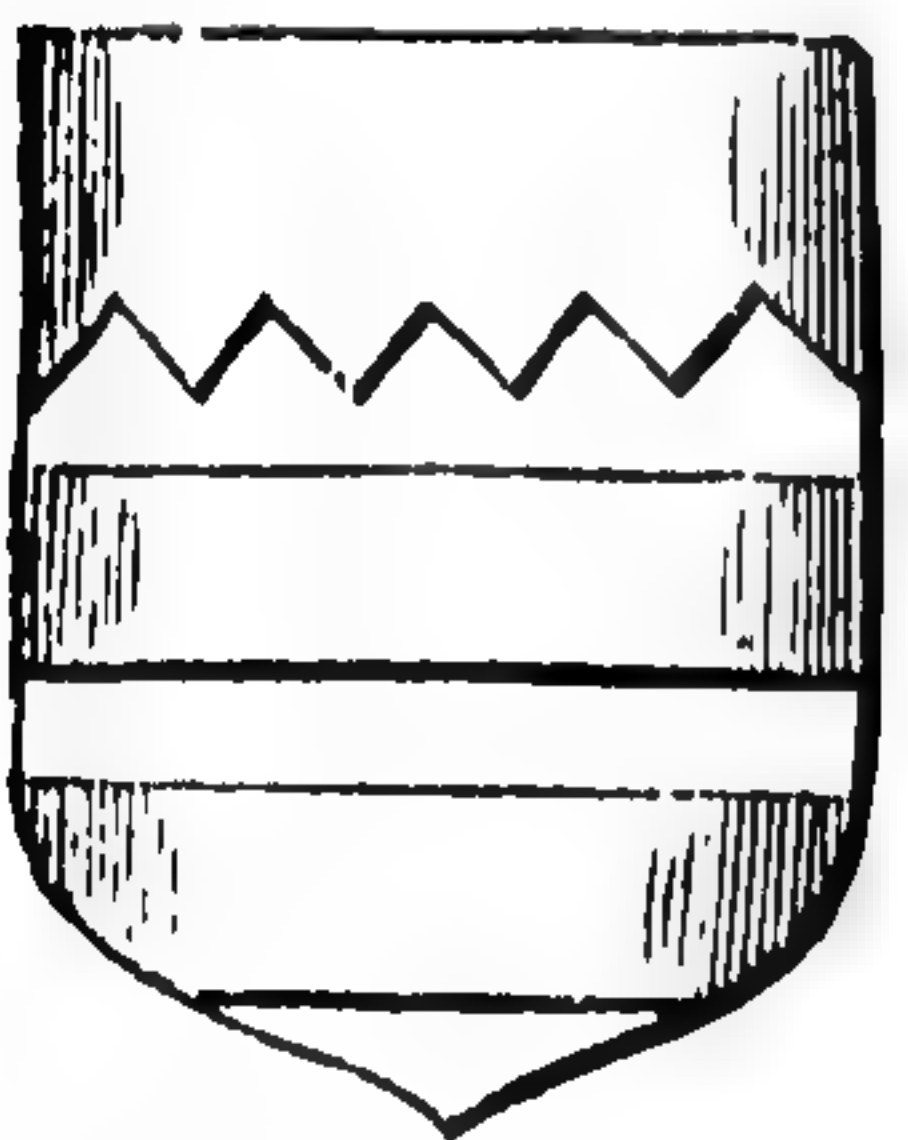
He beareth *Gules*, two Bends wavy, *Or*, a Chief *Vaire*, with a Martlet for Difference, by the Name of *Brewer*. This Coat was allow'd or assign'd to Brewer, of *London*, descended out of *Sommerfetshire*. *Heralds Office*, *London*, c. 24.



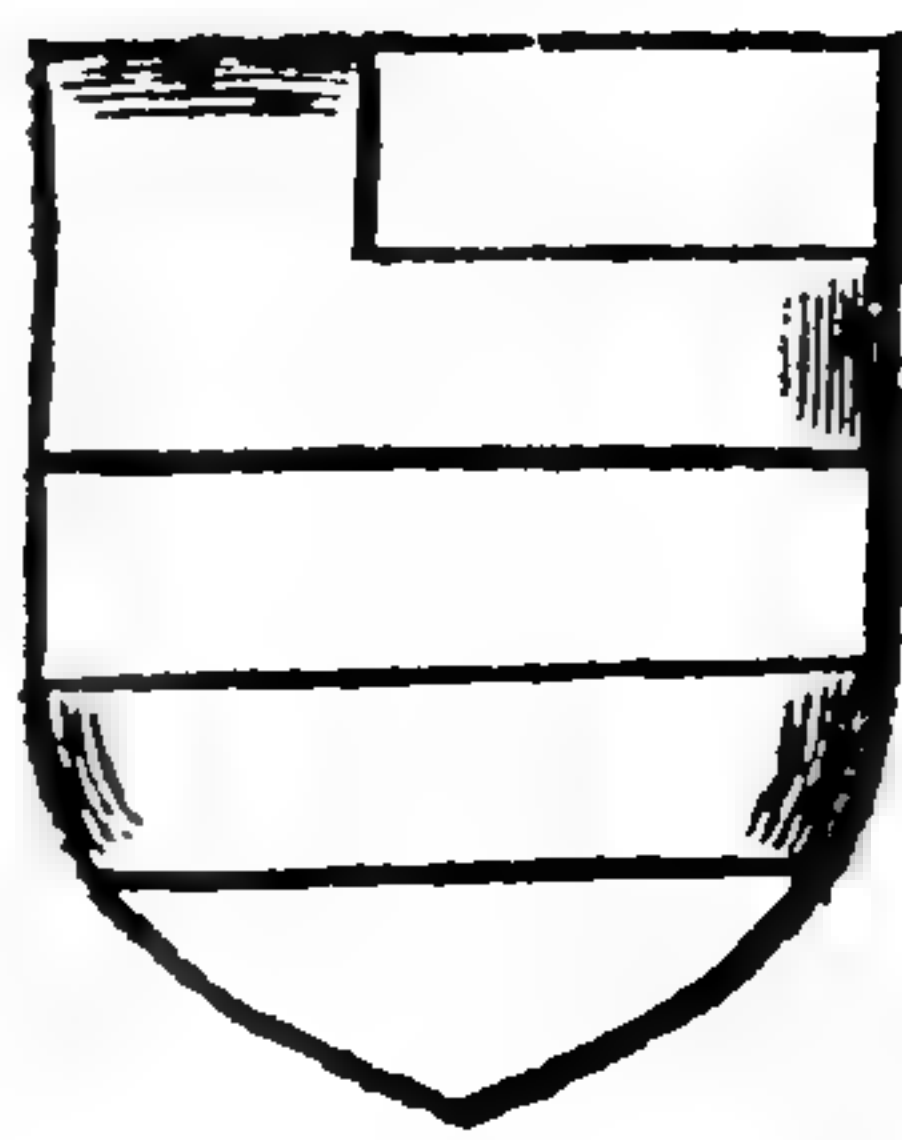
Azure, three Bends, *Argent*, and a Chief, *Frimine*, is born by the Name of *Martin*, and was granted by Sir *William Segar*, Garter ult. Aug. 1615, to *Cuthbert Martin* of *London*, Esq; (sometime Alderman thereof) and descended of the *Martins* of *Lancashire*. *Her. Off. Lond.* c. 21.



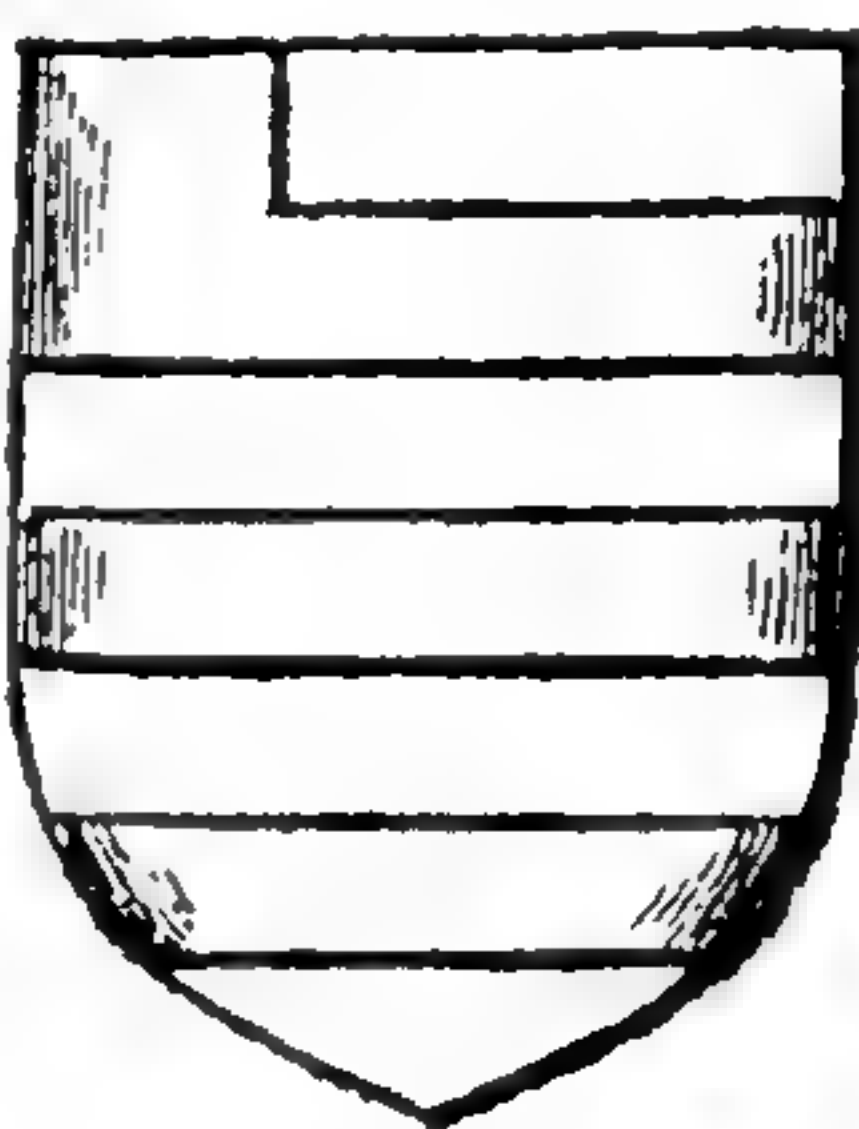
Azure, two Barrs indented, *Or*, a Chief, *Argent*, was the Coat of *John Stoner* of *North Stoke* in the County of *Oxon*. Esq; *Visit. Oxon. Anno 1574. M. S. of Ant. à Wood, D. 7. p. 67.*



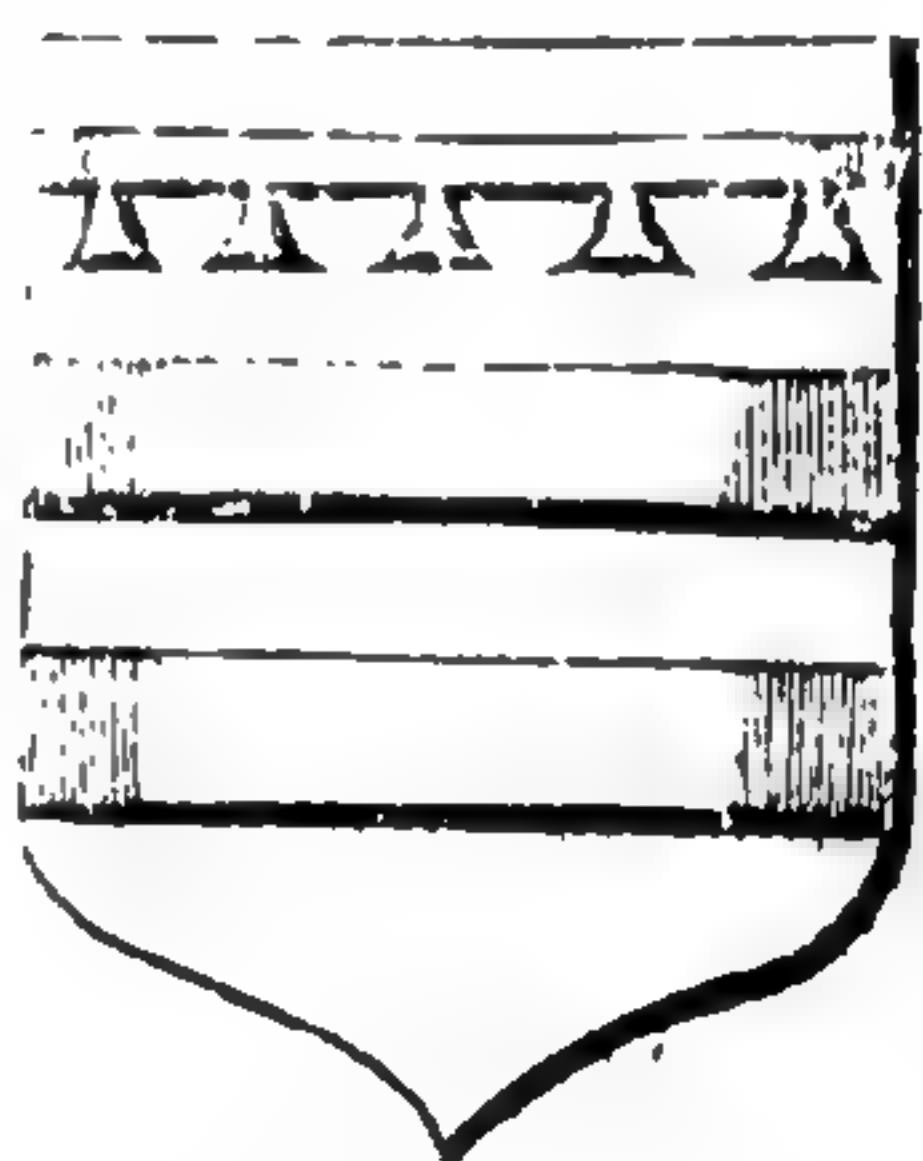
He beareth *Gules*, two Barrs, and a Chief indented, *Or*, by the Name of *Hare*. This, with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Coat of Sir *Ralph Hare* of *Stow-Bardolph* in *Norfolk*, Baronet; and, as I take it, derived from the ancient Arms of *Harecourt*, whose Coat-Armour it is, if the Chief were away. In this Escutcheon you may observe in Part, the variable Shape of Chiefs, occasioned by Reason of diverse Forms of Lines (before shewed) whereof they are composed. The Rest, Time and diligent Observation will make plain.



He beareth *Gules*, two Barrs and a Canton, *Argent*, by the Name of *Deane*. As to the Omission of *Purle* last before mentioned, the Rule there given holdeth not alone in That, but also in these and all other Coats of like Bearing, I mean such as have in them a Canton or Quarter born jointly (as in these) with some other Ordinary of the same Metal, Colour, or Fur, now I will add one Example of the joint-bearing of a Canton with three Barrs, as in the next Escutcheon appeareth.



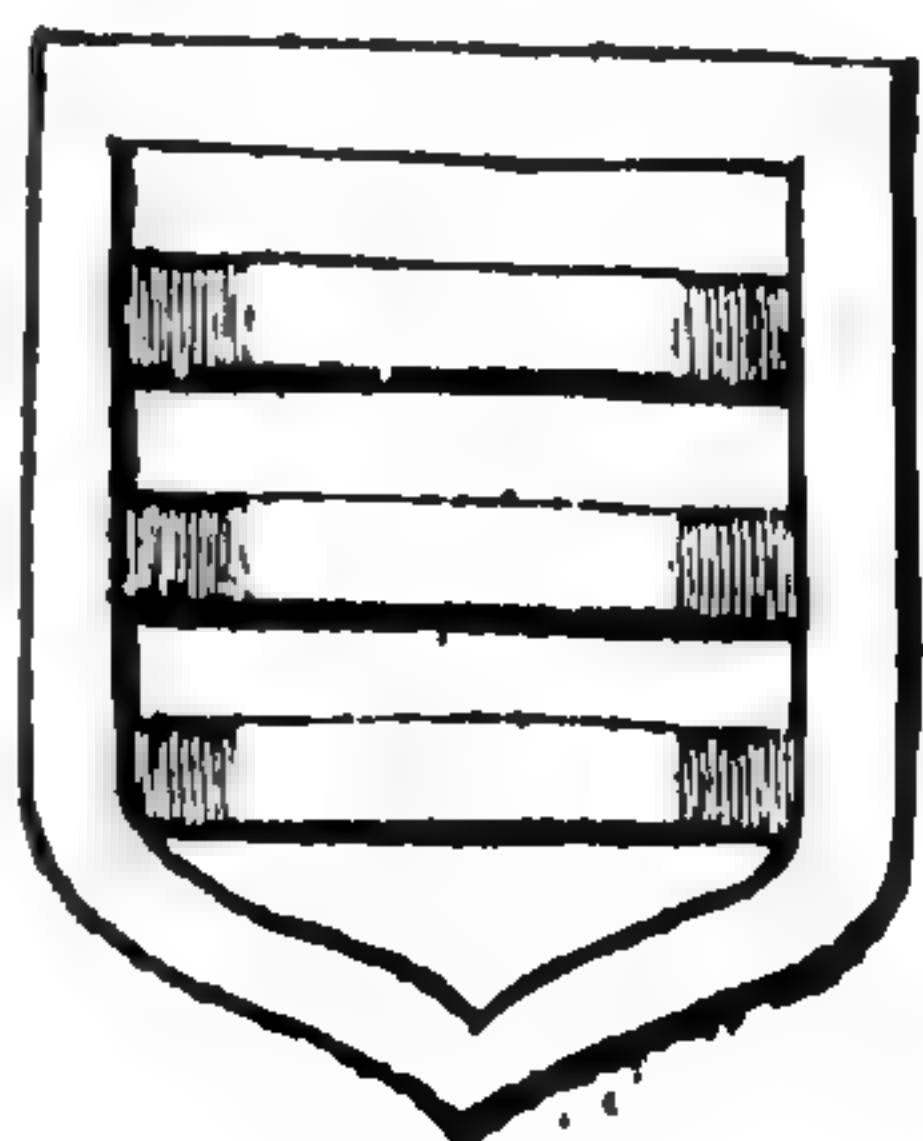
He beareth *Argent*, three Barrs and a Canton, *Gules*, by the Name of *Fuller*. Many more Examples of Coat-Armours of like Sort of Bearing could I produce, were it not that I hold these few sufficient to inform the Understanding of studious Armourists, that as well Ordinaries of diverse Kinds, as those of the same Kind, are found born one upon another; and withal, to occasion them to pry more narrowly into these curious and nice Manners of Bearing, which Numbers of them do slightly pass over, as if they held them unworthy of more than ordinary Observation.



Or, two Barrs, *Gules*, in Chief a Label of five Points, *Sable*; was the Coat of *Richard Wyntersbull* of *Little Stoke* in the County of *Oxon*. Gent. who was Son and Heir to *Richard Wyntersbull* of *Sutton* in the County of *Berks*, Gent.

The said *Richard*, Jun. married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John Stoner* of *North Stoke* in the County of *Oxon*, Esq; and by her had Issue *Richard*, his eldest Son; *Henry*, second Son; *Isabel*, *Margaret*, who dy'd young; *Margery*, *Bridget*, and *Jone*.

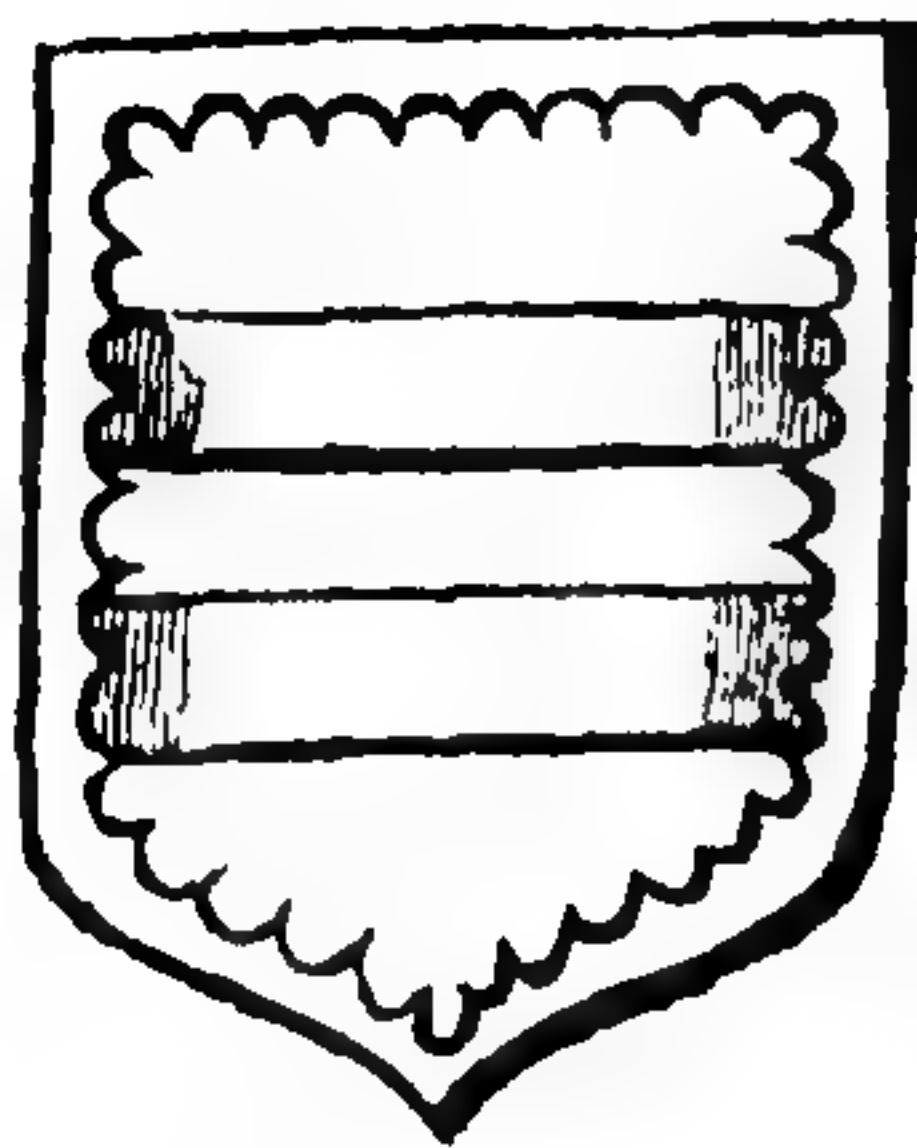
Visit. Oxon. Anno 1574. M. S. of Ant. à Wood, D. 7. p. 68.



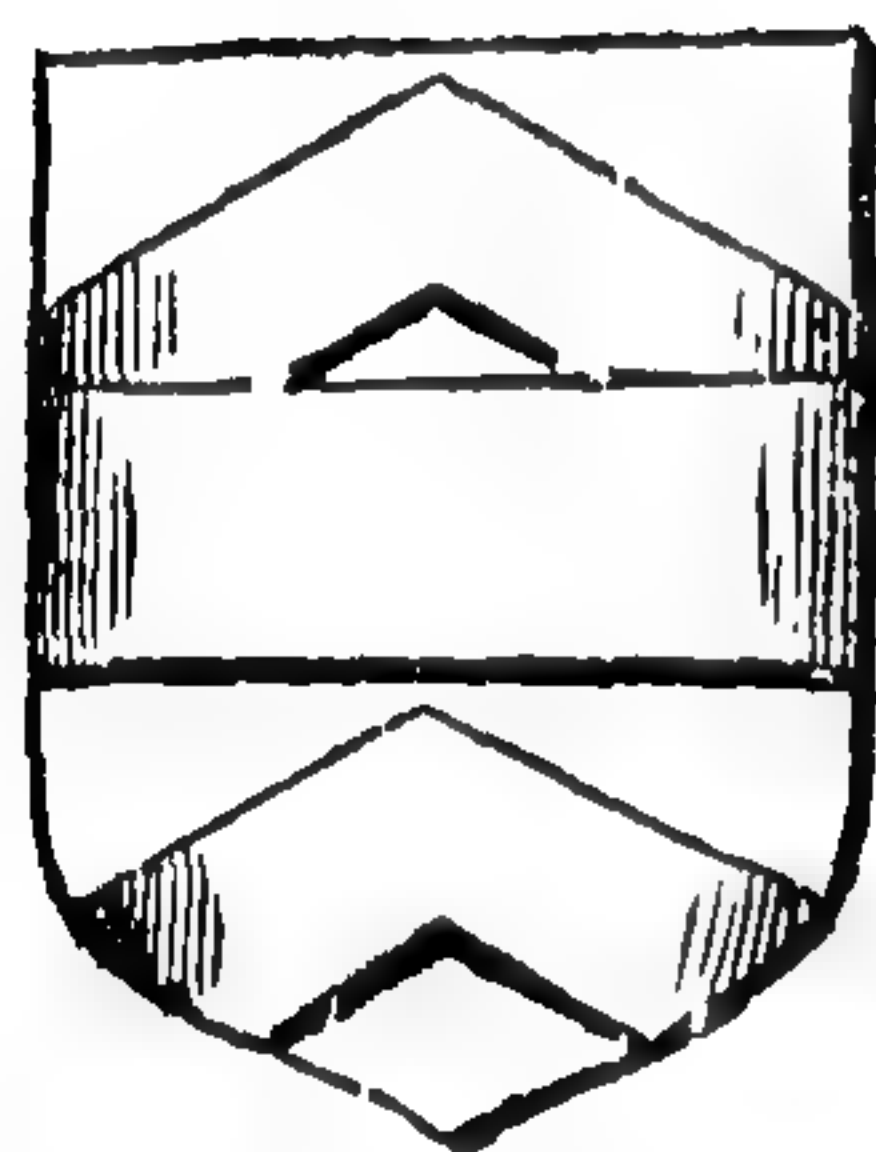
Three Barrs within a Bordure, was the Bearing of *John Houghton* Bachelor of Divinity, sometime Senior Fellow of *Brazen-nose Colledge*, *Oxon*. Son of *Mat. Houghton* of *Boulton* in the County of *Lancaster*, who dy'd at his Lodgings (call'd

(call'd *Black-hall*) near the said Colledge, on Tuesday the 7th of August 1677, aged 69, or thereabouts, and was the next Day buried in that Colledge Cloyster. He was one of the Brothers of the Savoy, Minn Prebend, and Master of an Hospital in the Dioecese of *Sarum*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 136.



He beareth *Argent*, two Bars, *Gules*, within a Bordure engrail'd, *Sable*, by the Name of *Cokesford*. This Coat was confirm'd to *John Cokesford* of *Launton* in *Oxfordshire*, by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, in February, Anno 1611.



" He beareth *Or*, a Fess
" between two Chevrons,
" *Sable*: This Coat-Ar-
" mour was born by Sir
" *John Lisle*, Knight, and
" one of the first Foun-
" ders of the most Noble
" Order of the Garter, as
" appeareth by his Plate
" whereon these Arms are

" enamelled, and yet remaining in his Stall in
" the Quire in the Chappel of *St. George* at
" *Windsor*. Which Sir *John Lisle* was Lord of
" the Mannor of *Wilbraham*, in the County of
" *Cambridge*, of which said Mannor *William*
" *Lisle*, Esquire, is at this Day seized: A Gen-
" tleman, to whom the Studious in our an-
" cient *Saxon* Tongue are much obliged, for the
" clear Light he hath given therein by his great
" Travel and Pains.

" *Robert Lisle*, who was a Baron in the
" Times of King *Edward* the Second, and *Ed-*
" *ward* the Third, bore the same Coat-Armour.
" And diverse ancient and eminent Nobles of
" this Kingdom do rightfully quarter these
" Arms, being descended from the Heirs gene-
" rally of the Family of *Lisle*.

" *Or*, a Fess between two Chevrons, *Gules*,
" was the Coat of *Anselme* Lord *Fitz-water*,
" in the Time of the Conquest; of whom did
" descend *Walter Fitz-water*, who had a Daugh-
" ter and Heir that married to *Robert Radcliff*,
" Father of *Robert Radcliff* Lord *Fitz-water*,
" of whom descended *Robert Radcliffe* Earl of
" *Suffex*, and Viscount *Fitz-water*; of which
" Family is Sir *Francis Radcliff* of *Dilston*
" in *Northumberland*, Baronet, now living,
" 1675.

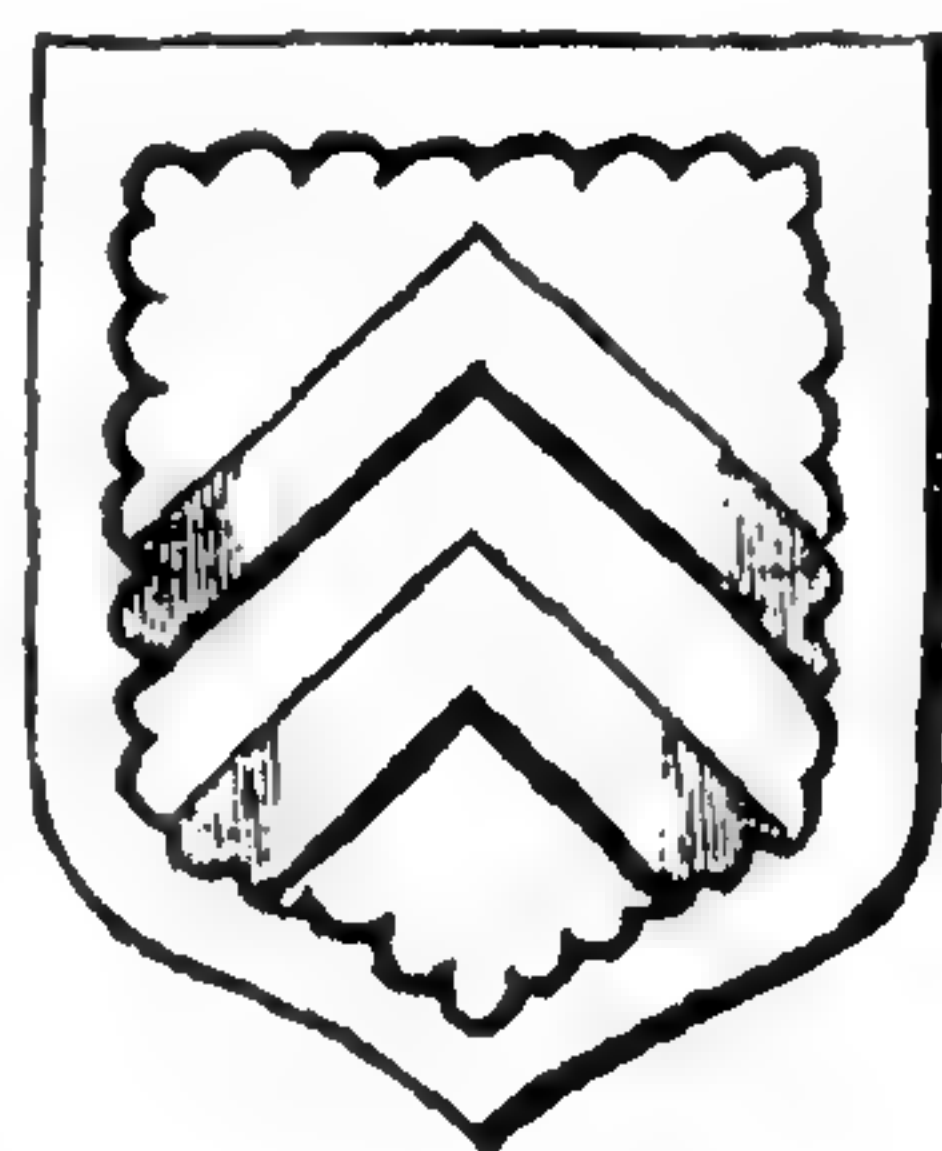
Gules, a Fess between two Chevrons, *Argent*,
was born by *John Nourse* of *Wood-Eaton* in the
the County of *Oxford*, Esq; (Son of *Richard*

Nourse, Esq;) who dy'd at the said
Wood-Eaton, the 6th of September,
1673. and was buried near to his
Wife, who was *Martha*, Daughter
of *Ralph Smith* of *North Crowley* in
Bucks. She dy'd April 1, 1673.

M. S. of Ant.
a Wood's Re-
marks de
Com. Oxon.
p. 117.

The Wife of the first mentioned *John* of
Wood-Eaton, was *Anne*, eldest Daughter and
one of the Heirs of *William Sedley* of *Digswell* in
the County of *Hertford*, Esq; by *Anne* his Wife,
one of the Heirs of *Henry Boteler*, Esq;

I find that this Coat was assign'd or granted
to *John Nourse* of *Chilling-Place* and *Wood-Eaton*
in the County of *Oxford*, Esq; (Son of *John*
Nourse of *Milton* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent.)
by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 27th of May,
1629. 5th King *Charles* I.



Argent, two Chevrons
Azure, within a Bordure
engrail'd, *Gules*, is born
by the Name of *Tirrel*.
This Coat belong'd to
Tho. Tirrell of *Heron* in the
County of *Essex*, who
married Daughter
of Sir *John Sulliard* of *Suf-*
folk, Knight, and had Is-

sue Sir *John Tirrell*, Knight, who married the
Daughter of *Baker* of *Kent*.

Vide Visit. de Com. Essex, Anno 1614. fol. 25, 26.

Thomas Tirrell of *Heron* aforesaid, was eldest
Son and Heir of Sir *Henry Tirrell* of the said
Place, Knight, by his Wife, Daughter of *Wil-*
liam Guston; which Sir *Henry* was second Son
and Heir of Sir *Tho. Tirrell* of the same Place,
Knight, by his Lady *Constance*, Daughter of
John Blount Lord *Mountjoy*; which said Sir *Tho-*
mas was Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas* of the said
Heron, by his Wife *Beatrix*, Daughter of *John*
Cockaine; which Sir *Thomas* was Son and Heir
of Sir *William Tirrell* of *Heron*, Knight, by his
Wife *Eleanor*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Darcy*,
Knight; which Sir *William* was eldest Son and
Heir of Sir *Tho. Tirrell* of *Heron* aforesaid, by
his Wife *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *William Marmy*,
Knight, who bare him also four other Children,
Anne, a Daughter, who was married to *Edmund*
Audley; *Thomas*, second Son, who was of *Wokin-*
den; *Humphrey Tirrell* third Son, who was of
Warley; and Sir *Robert Tirrell* fourth Son.

Tho. Tirrell of *Wokenden* aforesaid (second Son
of Sir *Thomas* of *Heron* abovemention'd) took
to Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of Sir
Henry Bryan, Knight, and Relict of Sir *William*
Brandon, Knight, (to whom she bare *Charles*
Brandon, Duke of *Suffolk*) by whom he had
William Tirrell of *Wokenden*, who married *Eli-*
zabeth, Daughter of *Thomas Bodeley*, and Widow
of by whom he had Issue *Humphrey*
Tirrell of the same Place, who married *Jane*,
Daughter of *Singleton* or *Ingleton*, and
had Issue *George Tirrell* of *Thornton* in the Coun-
ty

ty of Bucks, whose Son and Heir was *William Tirrell*, who sold *South-Wokenden*.

Humphrey Tirrell of *Warley* (third Son of *Sir Tho. Tirrell* of *Heron* and *Anne* his Wife) married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Walwyn*, who bare him two Sons; *Sir John* eldest Son, and *Humphrey* second Son, who married *Alice*, Daughter and Heir of *Tho. Glenham*, and had Issue one Daughter *Alice*, who was married to *Ambrose Wolley*.

Sir John Tirrell of *Warley* (eldest Son of *Humphrey* aforesaid) married *Anne*, Daughter of *Edward Norrice*, and had Issue five Sons, viz. *James*, eldest Son; *William*, second Son; *Stephen*, third Son; *Ralph*, fourth Son; *Morrice*, fifth Son; and one Daughter, who was Wife to *Sir William Peter*, Knight. *James Tirrell* of *Warley* (eldest Son of *Sir John*) married *Anne*, Daughter of *Ambrose Wolley*, who bare him *Mary*, his sole Daughter and Heir, who was married to *Edward Clinton*, second Son of *Edward Earl of Lincoln*.

Sir Robert Tirrell (fourth and last Son of *Sir Thomas* and *Anne* his Wife, both abovementioned,) married *Christian*, Daughter of *John Harlsham*, and had Issue two Sons; *Robert*, and *Sir John Tirrell*, a Priest.

Robert Tirrell (eldest Son of *Sir Robert*) married *Joyce*, Daughter of *Graff*, who bare him *Thomas*, *Richard*, *Henry*, *Ralph*, *Horace*, and *Tirrell*; six Sons.

Note, That *Sir Tho. Tirrell* of *Heron* abovementioned, who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Sir William Marmy*, was eldest Son and Heir of *Sir John Tirrell* of the same Place, who, by his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Sir William Coggisball*, Knight, had (besides the said *Sir Thomas*) two Sons; *Sir William Tyrrell* of *Beecher*, second Son, and *Sir William Tirrell* of *Gripping*, third Son, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir Robert Darcey* of *Malde*, Knight.

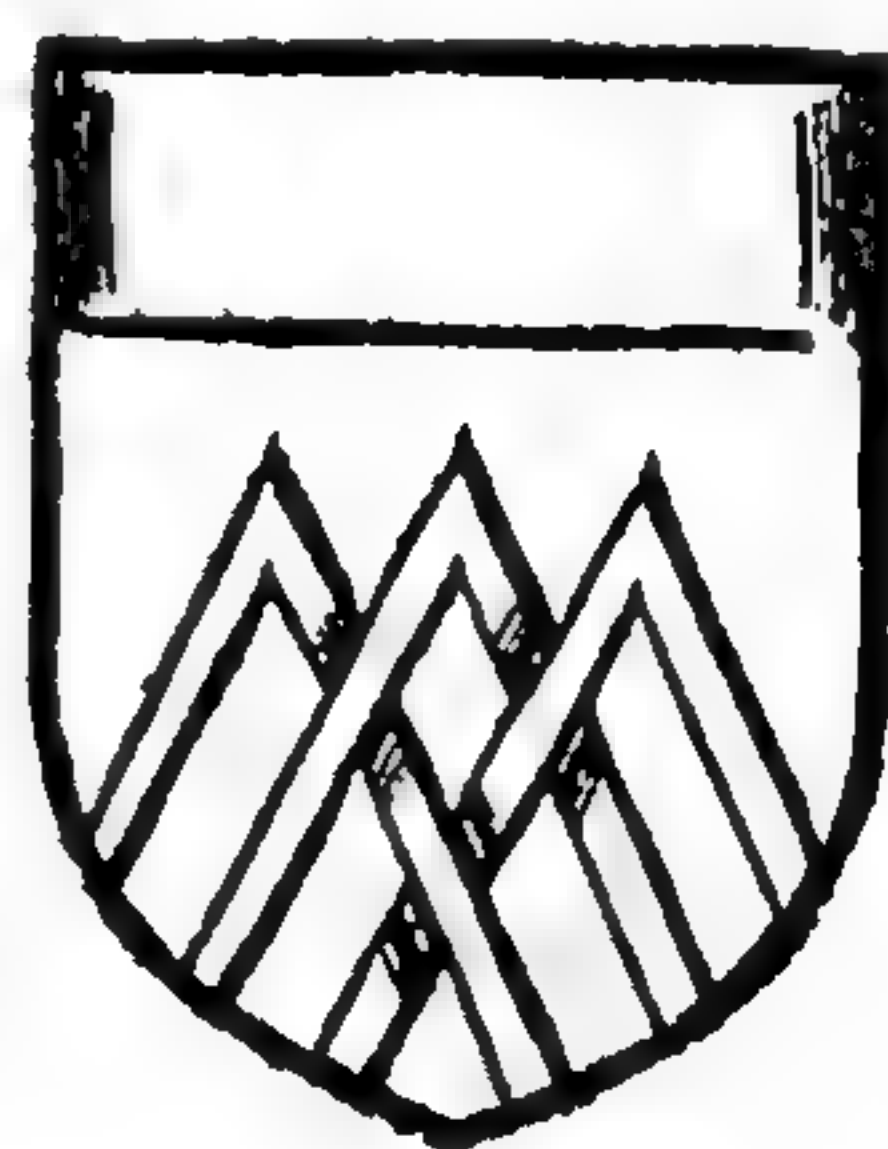
Sir William Tyrrell of *Beecher* (second Son of *Sir John Tyrrell* of *Heron*, by the Daughter of *Sir William Coggisball*, Knight) married first, *Anne*, Daughter of *Sir John Fitz-Simon*, Knight, and had Issue *John*, who married *Katharine*, Daughter to *John Waldur*, and had Issue *Edward* and *William*.

The second Wife of the said *Sir William Tyrrell* of *Beecher* was *Philippa*, Daughter of *John Thornby*, who bare him *Jasper Tirrell*, who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Goring*, and had Issue *Edmund*.

Note, That the said *Sir John Tirrell* of *Heron*, who married the Daughter of *Sir William*

Coggisball as abovesaid, was Treasurer of the King's House, and Son and Heir of *Sir Tho. Tirrell* of the same Place, by his Wife Daughter and Heir of *Flamberd* of *Essex*; which *Sir Thomas* was Son and Heir of *Sir Walter* of the same Place, by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Swinford* of *Essex*; which *Sir Walter* was Son and Heir of *Sir James*, by his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Sir William Heron* of *Essex*, Knight; which *Sir James Tirrell* was Son and Heir of *Sir Hugh*, the Son and Heir of *Sir Edmund*, who was Son and Heir of *Sir Lionel*, the Son and Heir of *Sir Jeffry*, who was Son and Heir of *Sir Edward*, the Son and Heir of *Sir Richard*, who was Son and Heir of *Sir Henry*, the Son and Heir of *Sir Walter Tirrell*, Knight.

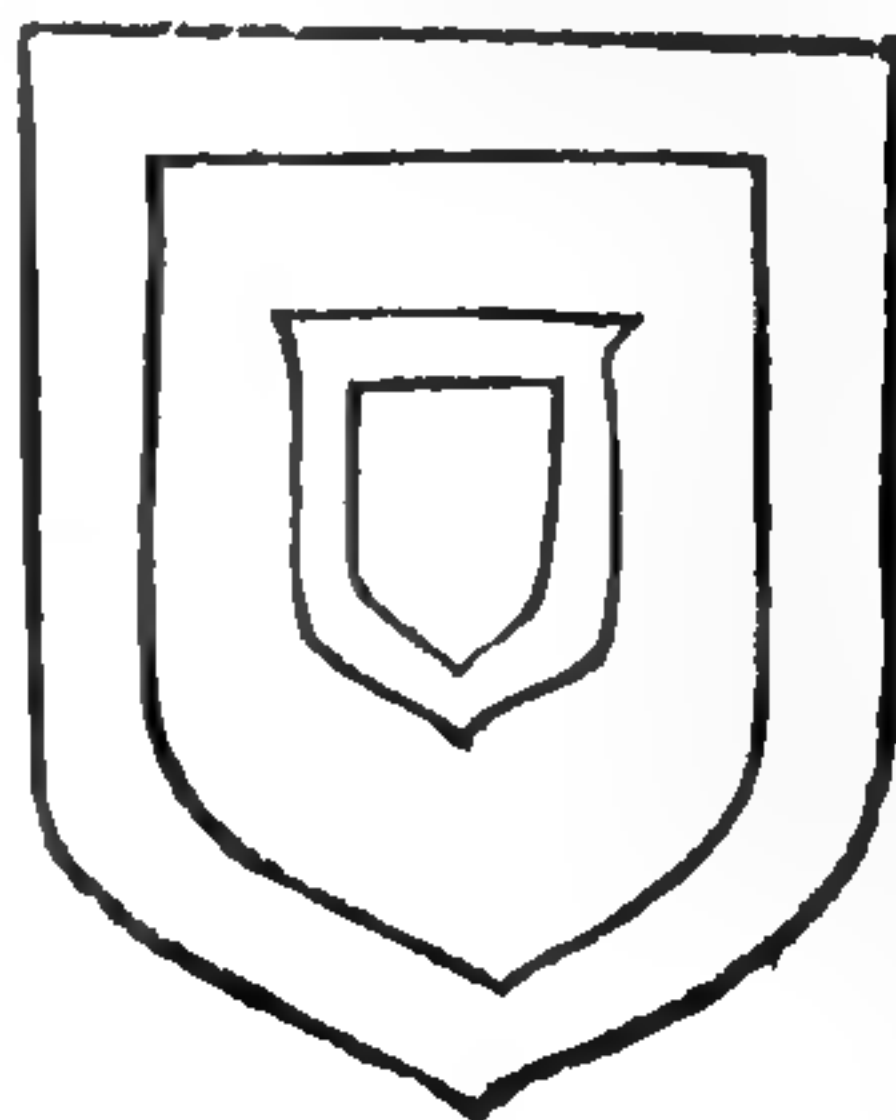
N. B. The several Houses of the *Tirrells*, set forth in this Genealogy, bear the same Coat, with their respective Differences; which Bearing in itself, denotes Antiquity, and well becomes so Right Worthy and Knightly a Family.



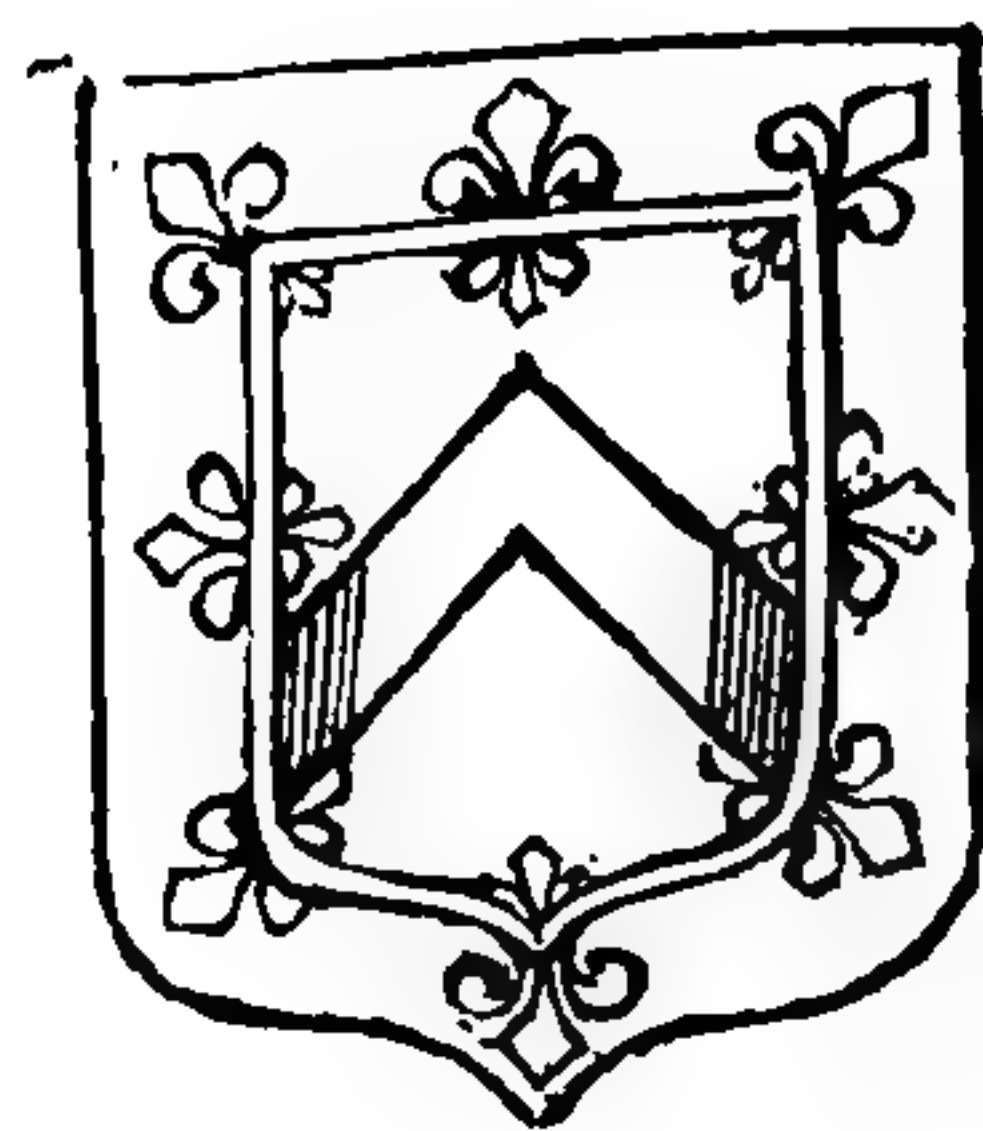
' The Field is *Azure*,
' three *Chevronels*, bra-
' sed in the Base of the
' *Escutcheon*, and a *Chief*,
' *Or*. This Coat-Armour
' pertaineth to the Ho-
' nourable Family of *Fitz-*
' *Hugh*, sometimes ancient
' Barons of the North Parts
' of this Land; of whom

' the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembrook* is
' Heir, and writeth himself, among his other
' Titles, Lord *Fitz-Hugh*, and also quartereth
' the Coat. These are termed, in Blazon, *Chev-*
' *ronels*, in respect they are abstracted from
' *Chevrons*, whereof they have not alone the
' Shape, but also a borrow'd Name of *Dimi-*
' *nution*, as if you should call them minute, or
' small *Chevrons*.'

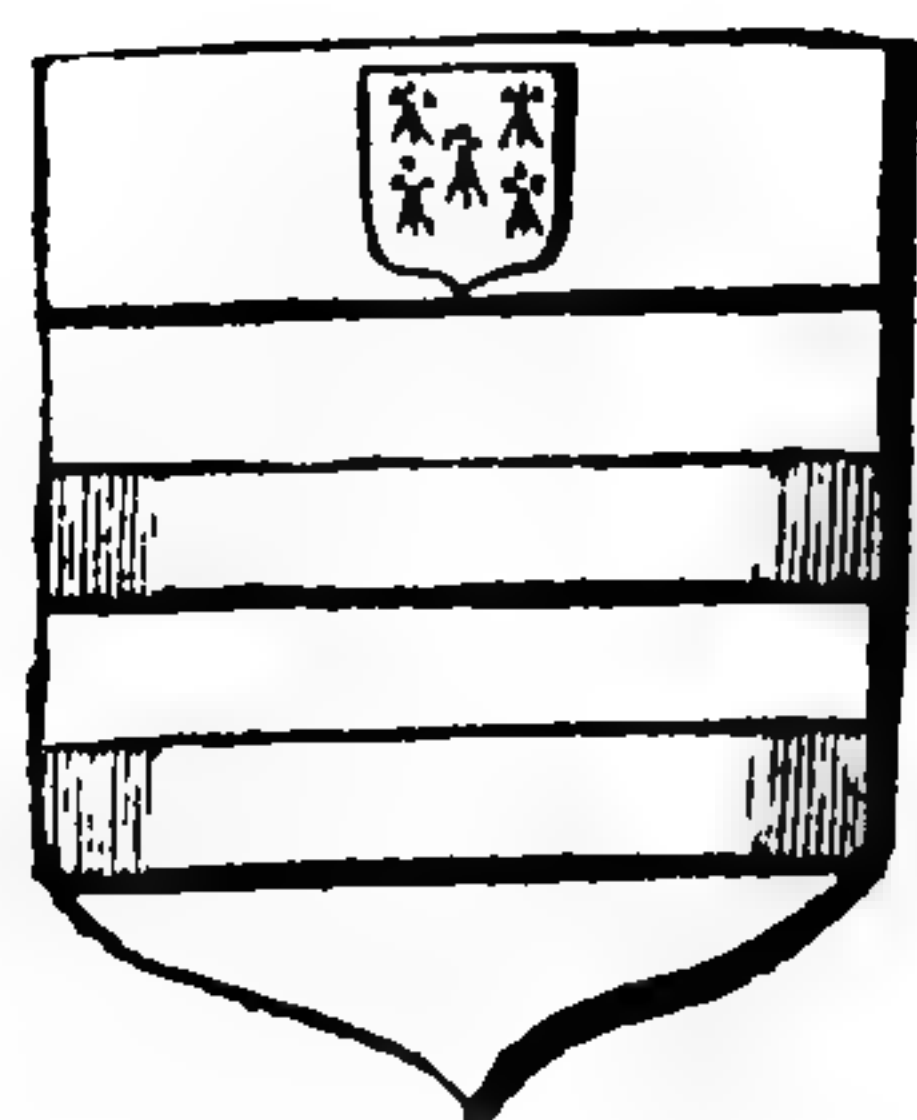
They are said to be braced, as *Mackenzey* observes, from the French Word *Bras*, which signifies Arms: But they (adds he) term such Kind of Bearings *Accrochete*, p. 38.



" He beareth *Argent*, an
" *Orle* within a *Bordure*,
" *Gules*, by the Name of
" *Rutland*, and is born by
" the *Rutlands* of *Saffron*
" *Walden* in *Essex*, and of
" *Micham* in *Surrey*, of
" which Family is Mr.
" *William Rutland* of Lon-
" don.



Fleming Earl of Wigton bears *Gules*, a Chevron within a double Tressure Counter-flory, *Argent*; quartering the Coat of *Frazer*. What Quartering is, and the Occasion thereof, will be shew'd hereafter.



He beareth *Or*, two Bars, *Gules*, a Chief, *Azure*, charg'd with an Escutcheon, *Ermine*; by the Name of *Norton*. This Coat was assign'd by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, in *Feb. 1611*, to *Bonham Norton* the King's Printer.

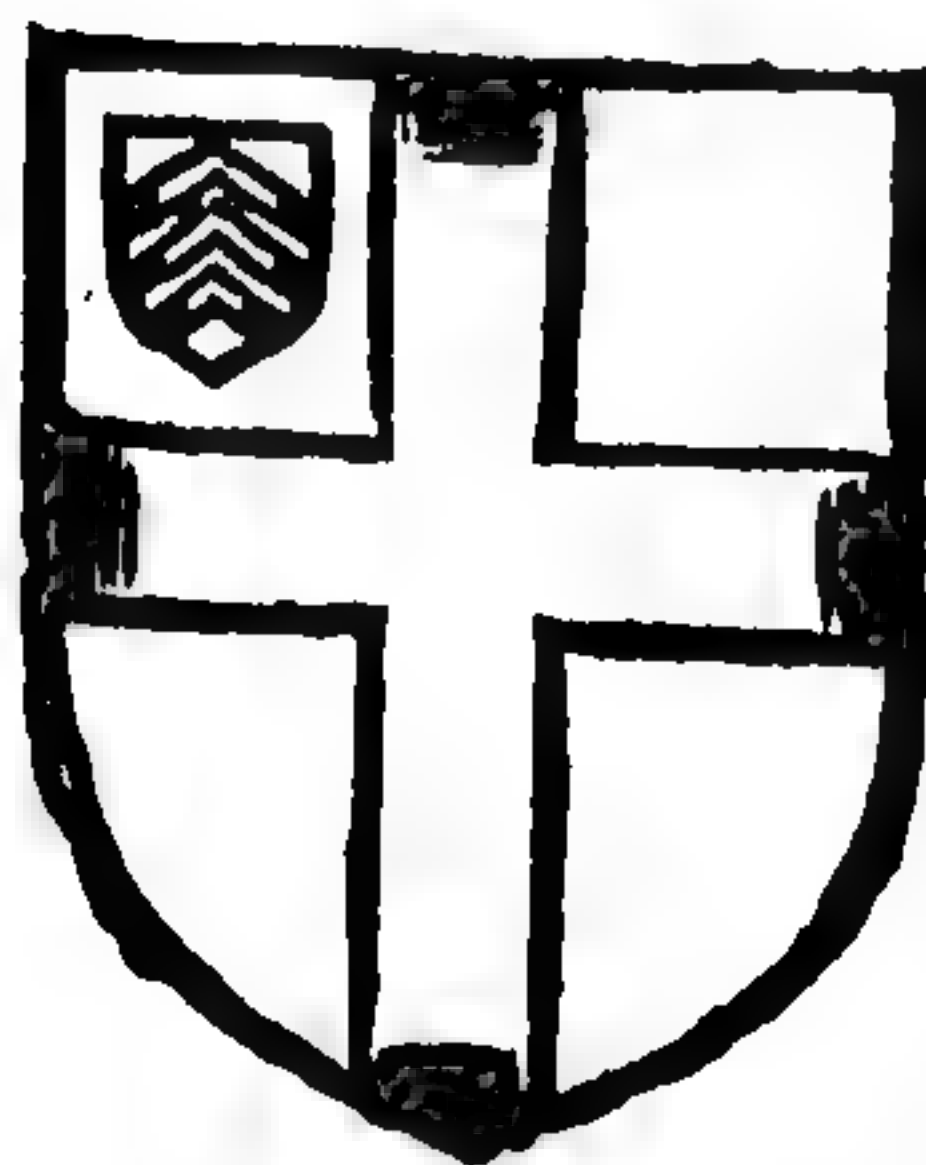


Argent, three Bars Gemelles, *Azure*, on a Chief, *Gules*, a Barrulet indented, *Or*; was the Coat of *Tho. Haydon* of *Woodbury* in the County of *Devon*, Esq; who married *Johanna*, the Daughter of *Richard Wikes* of *Honychurch*,

Gent. and had Issue *Thomas*, *Jane*, and *Margaret*. *Jane* married one *Richard Williams*, and *Margaret*, *Tho. Brownynge*. This *Tho. Haydon* was Son of *Richard Haydon* of the same Place, the Son of *Richard Haydon* of *Lympston* alias *Kempston*, who was Son of *William*, the Son of *John*, the Son of *William*, whose Father was *Robert Haydon*, Son of *John Haydon*.

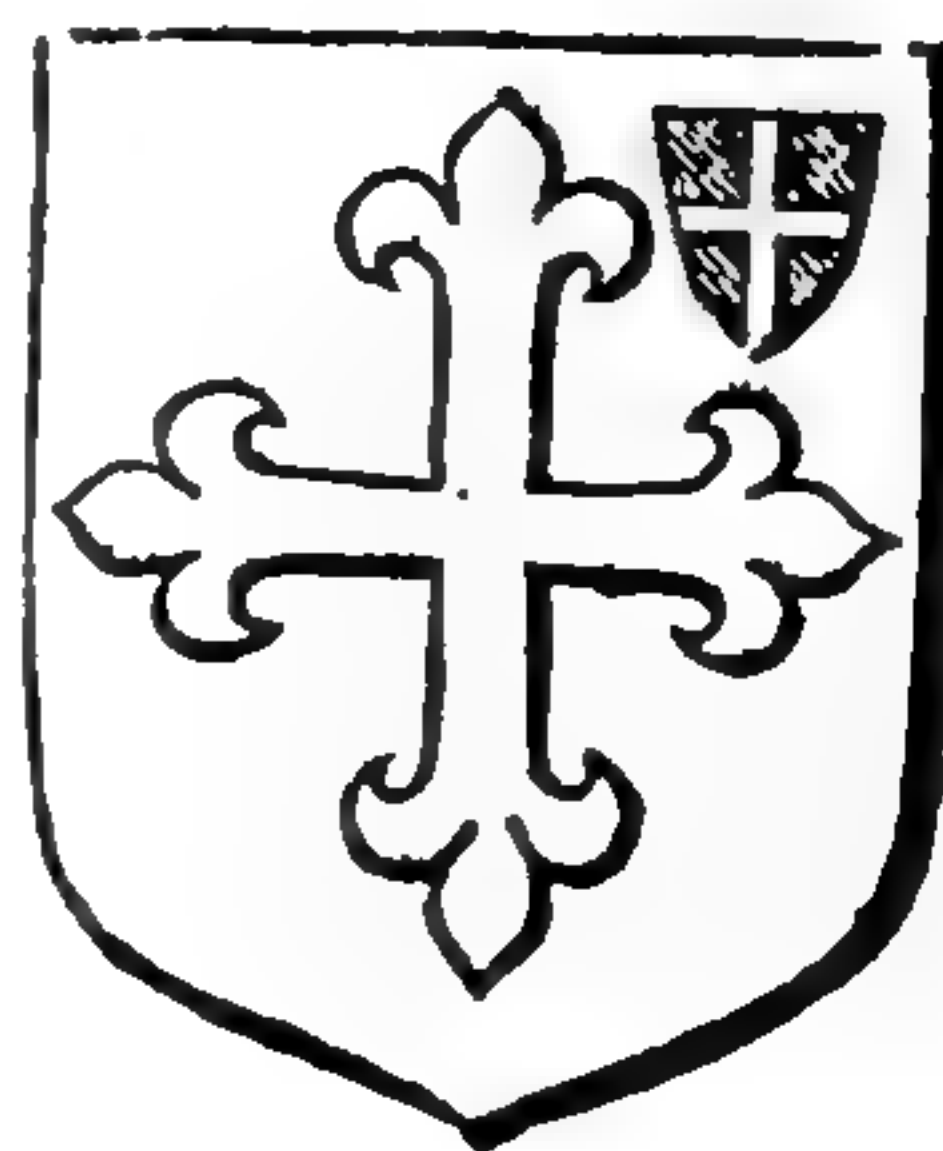
Thomas Haydon, Gent. (the Son of *Thomas* of *Woodbury* aforesaid) was of *Hilles* in the County of *Devon*, and married *Christian*, Daughter of *Robert Tetherleigh* of *Tetherleigh* in the County of *Dorset*, Gent. and had Issue *Robert*, *Thomas* and *Bridget*.

Robert Haydon, Esq; eldest Son of *Tho. Haydon*, was of *Cadhay* in the same County, and married *Johanna*, eldest Daughter of *Sir Amias Pavlett*, Knight, and had Issue *Gideon*, *Amias*, *D.....* and *Margaret*.

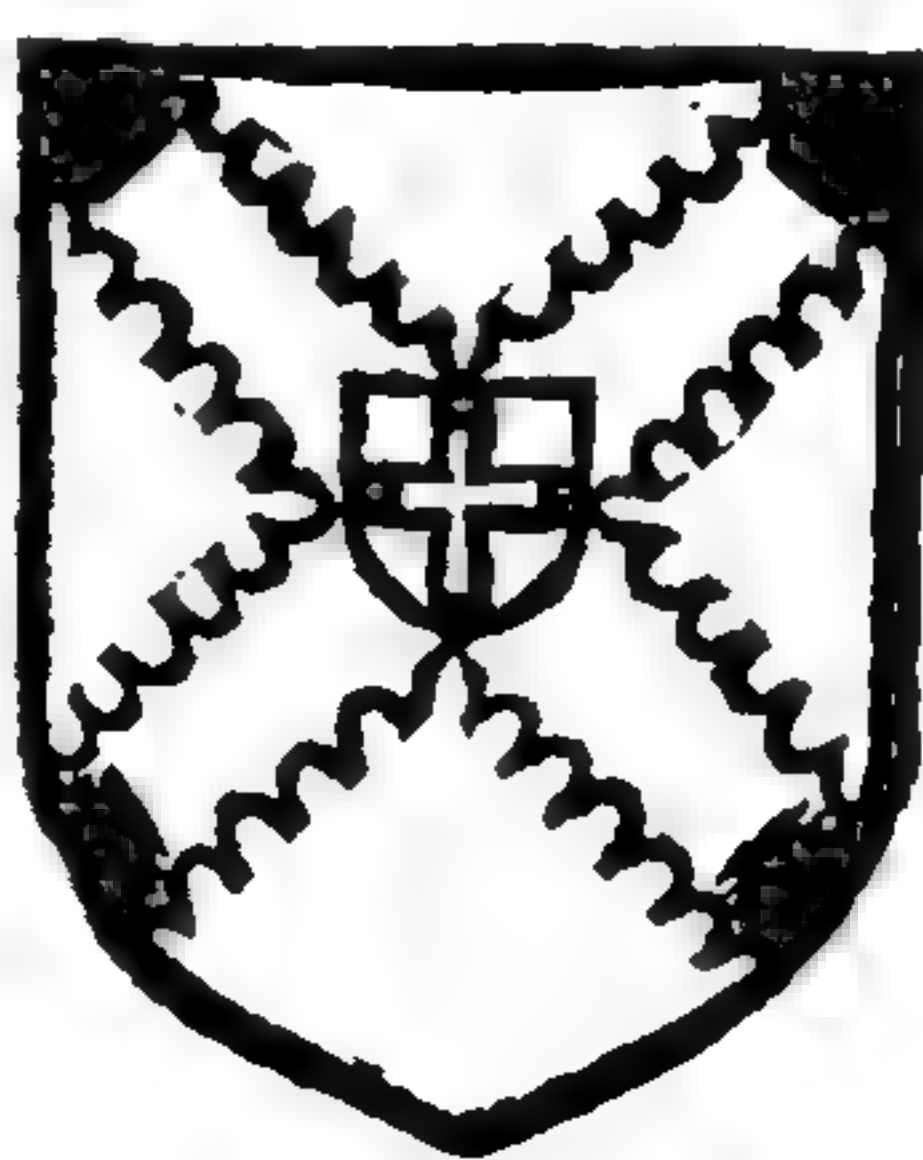


He beareth *Gules*, a Cross, *Argent*, in the Dexter Quarter, an Escutcheon, *Or*, charged with three Chevrons of the first, by the Name of *Saint Owen*; which Family, either for Affection, or for some Lands which they anciently held of the House of *Clare*, may seem to have assumed the Arms of the said *Clare* in the Dex-

ter Point of the Field; which Form of Bearing is of very rare Use.



He beareth *Argent*, a Cross flory, *Gules*, in the Sinister Quarter an Escutcheon, *Sable*, charged with a Cross of the first, by the Name of *Penthar*. This Coat I have also inserted here, because of the Variety and Rarity of it, being of no less Rareness than the Former, and seldom seen to be born by any; In Blazon of which I break not the Rule formerly given, by twice repeating the Word Cross, because it is in the Escutcheon by it self.



He beareth *Sable*, on a Saltire engrail'd, *Argent*, an Escutcheon, *Or*, charg'd with a Cross, *Gules*, by the Name of *Morris*. It may be of some conceiv'd, That there is false Armoury in this Coat, in respect of the Escutcheon, *Or*, placed upon the Saltire, *Argent*, which is Metal upon Metal, a Kind of Bearing (as also Colour upon Colour) utterly condemn'd for false Armoury: But such Kind of Falsity is evermore meant of Metal upon Metal, or Colour upon Colour, placed in one self-same Escutcheon; but here are several Shields, and those pertaining to distinct Families, and therefore not to be holden for false Armoury.

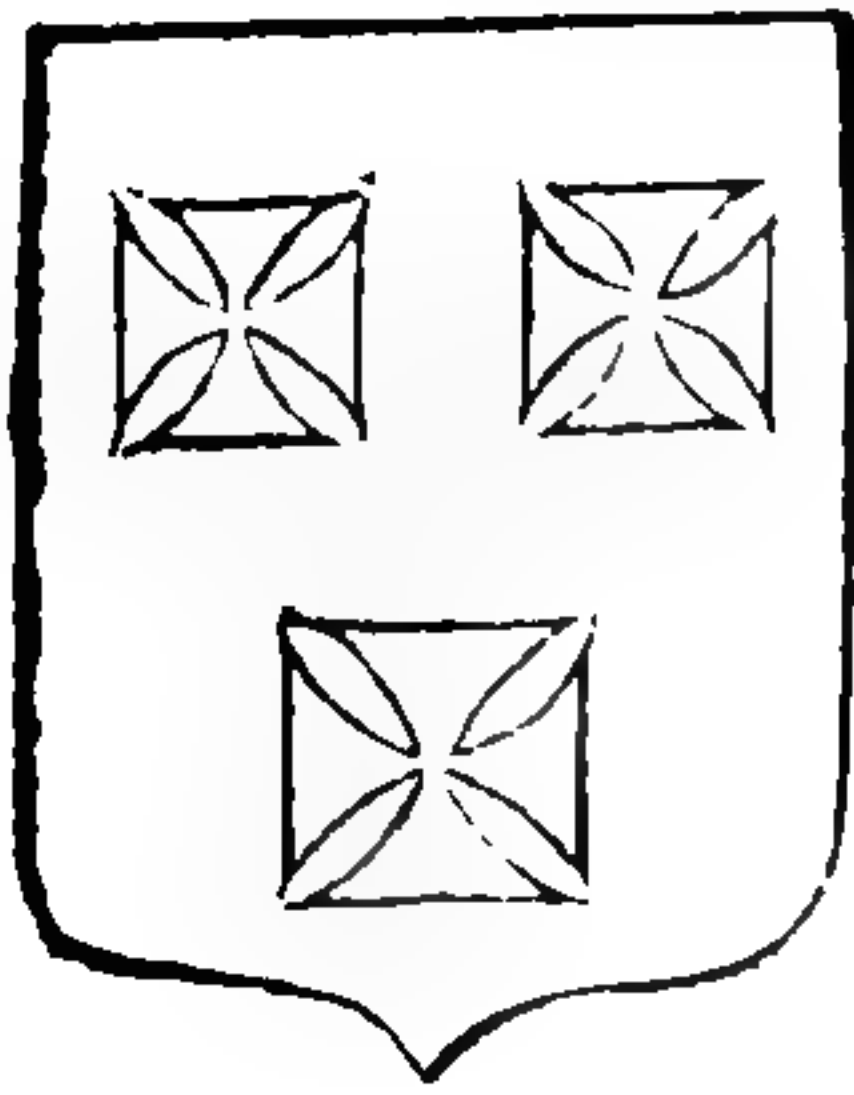
Sable, a Saltire *Argent*, charg'd with an Escutcheon, *Or*, wherein is a Cross *Patée* or *Formy*, *Gules*: This was the Coat of *John Morris*, D.D. Canon of *Christ's Church*, *Oxon.* and *Hebrew* Professor of the University; who dy'd 21 March, 1647-8. and was buried in the Divinity-Chappel of Doctor *Strode*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.

He married *Mary*, Daughter of *Walter Darrel* or *Dayrel*, Recorder of *Abendon* (now *Abington*) but descended from the *Dayrells* of *Lillingston Dayrell* in the County of *Bucks*, and Sister to the Wife of *Charles Holloway* Serjeant of Law; by whom he had no Issue.

Now, forasmuch as the plain Cross and Saltire are held Ordinaries, I shall so account them both, in all their Varieties, whether of Make or Size; and accordingly proceed (as I have now done of other Ordinaries) to give Examples of their being born, not only several of one or various Sorts together in one Shield,

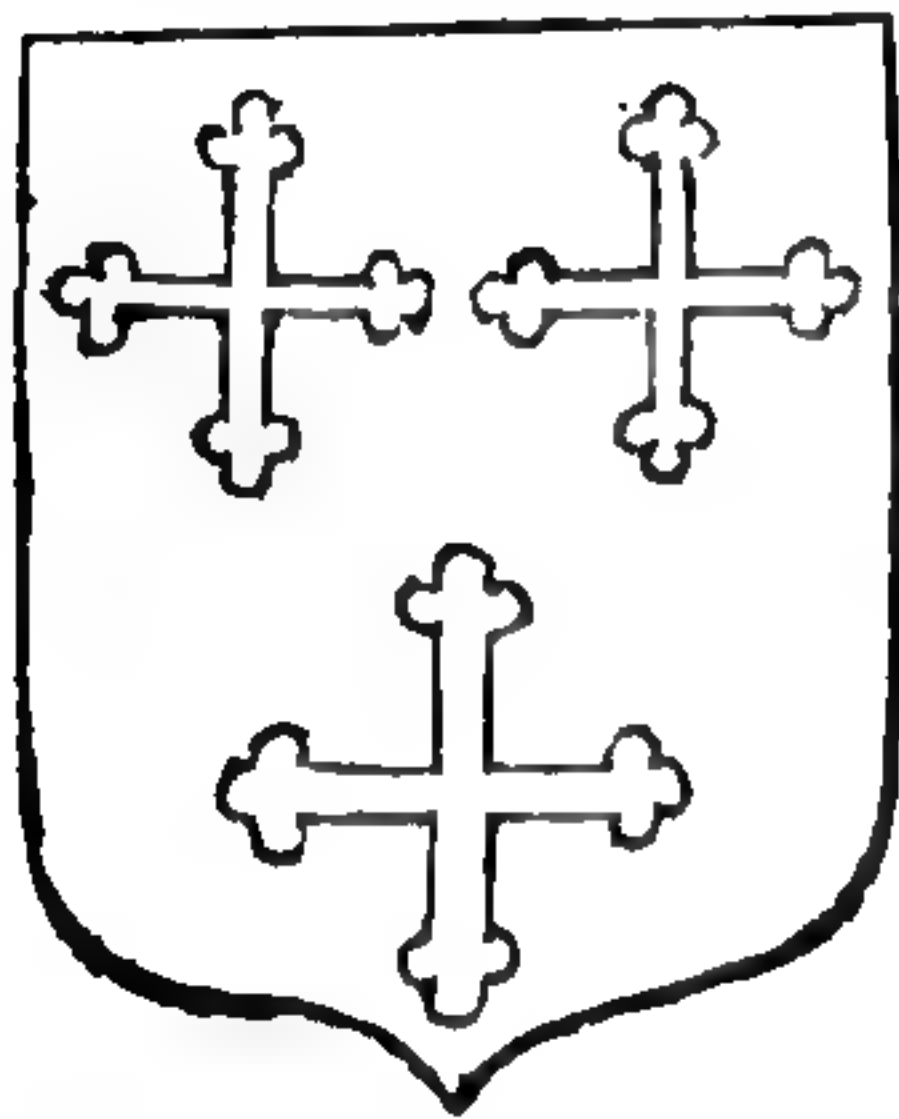
but also intermix'd both under, beside, and upon all these Ordinaries already handled.



(99) *Gules*, three *Crosses Patée*, *Argent*, by the Name of *Dawson*.

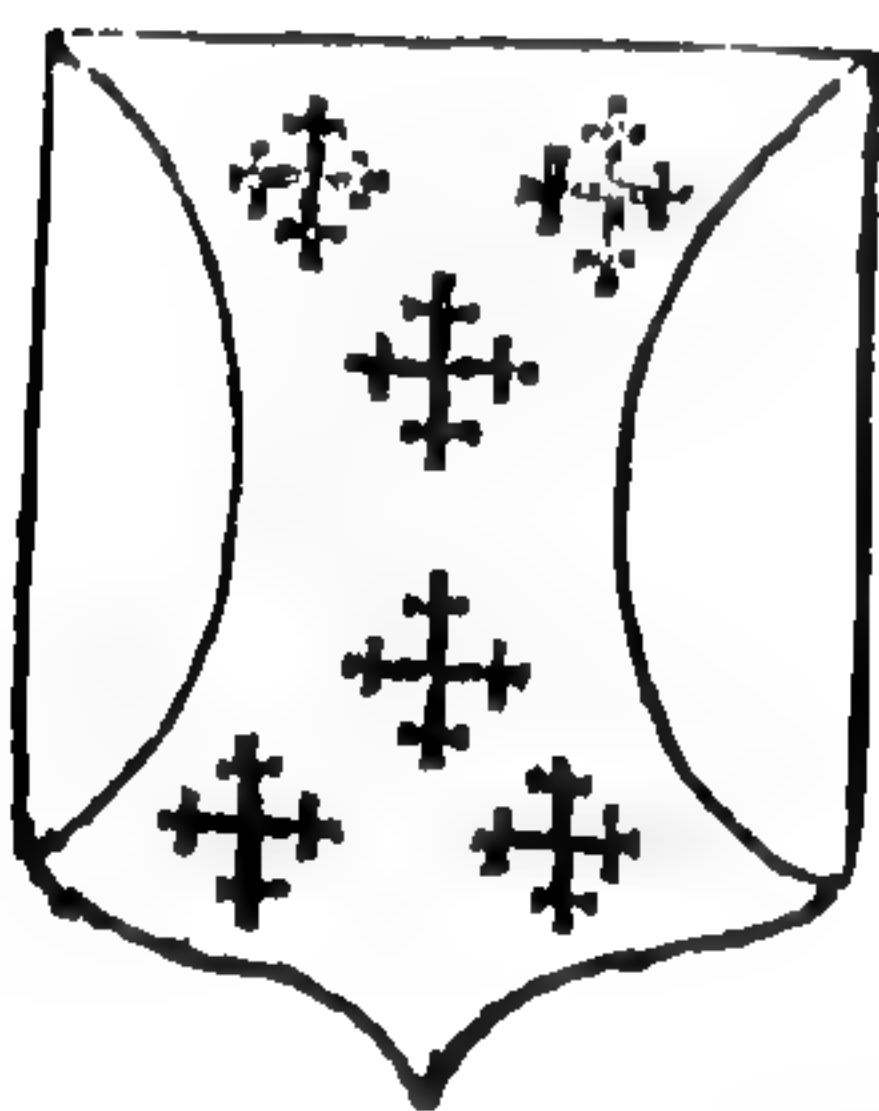
(99) *Azure*, three *Crosses Patée*, *Argent*, is the Coat of *Duiguid* of *Auchinhuiff*.

(6) *Dugett* of *Aikenbush* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, three *Crosses Patée*, *Sable*.



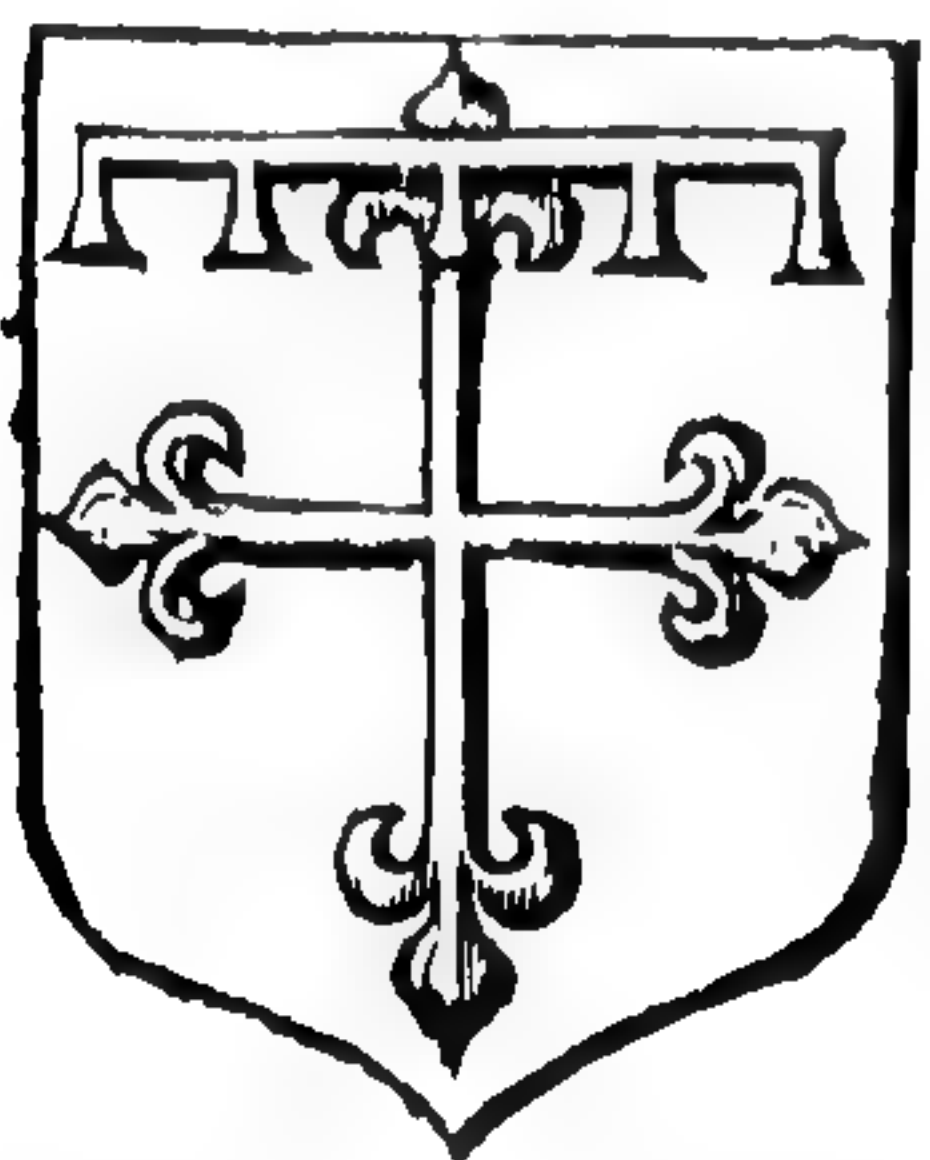
Argent, three *Crosses Bottonée*, *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Armitage*, and was assign'd by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, to *Armitage* of *London*, descended from *Dan-caster* in the County of *Tork*.

Vide *Her. Off. Lond.* c. 24.



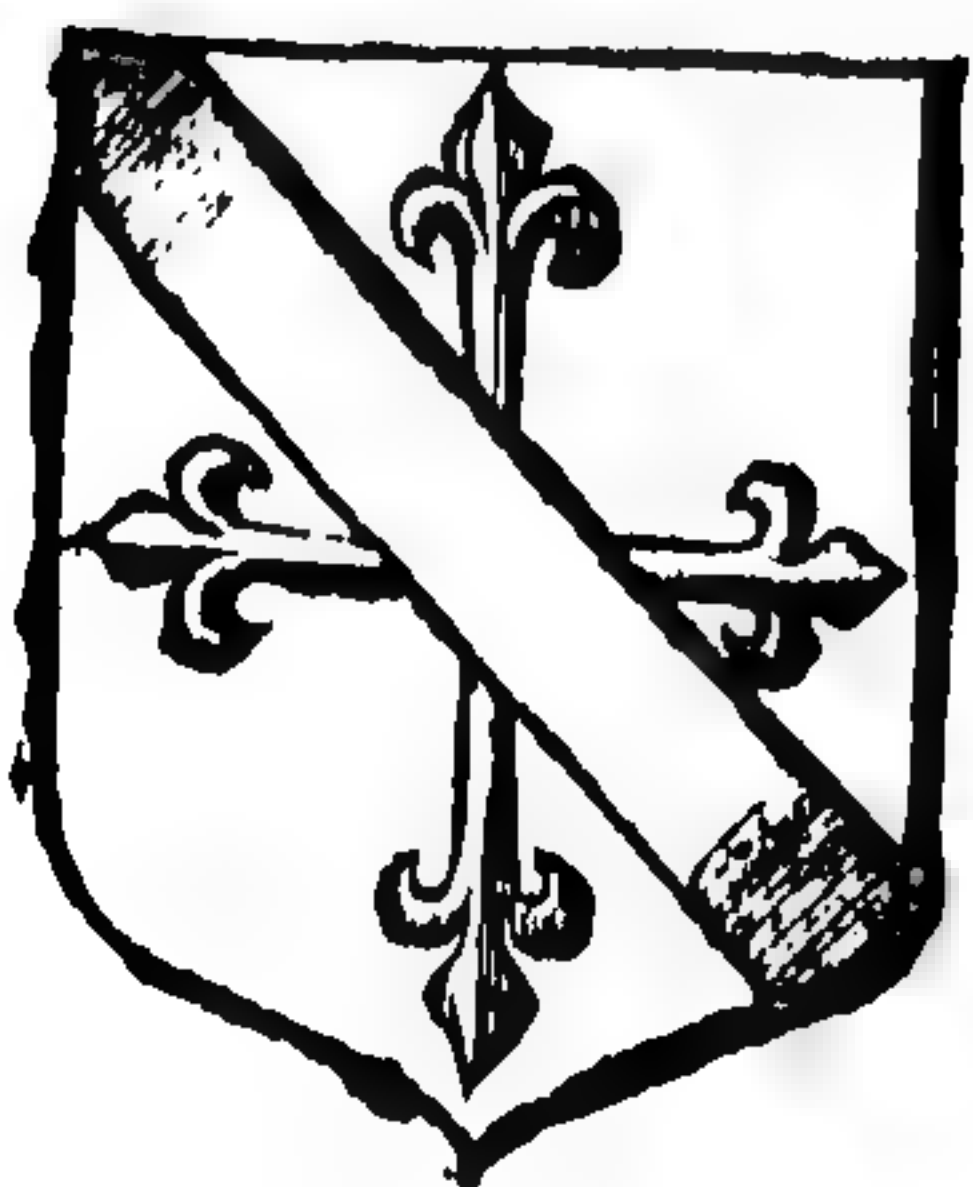
Gules, six *Crosses Crosslets* 2, 1, 1 and 2, *Or*, between two *Flanches*, *Argent*, was assign'd by Patent, by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, October 1608. to *Thomas Elkington* of *London*.

Gules, six *Crosses Crosslets Fichée*, *Or*, was confirm'd to *Theobald* of *Kent*, by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, 1583.



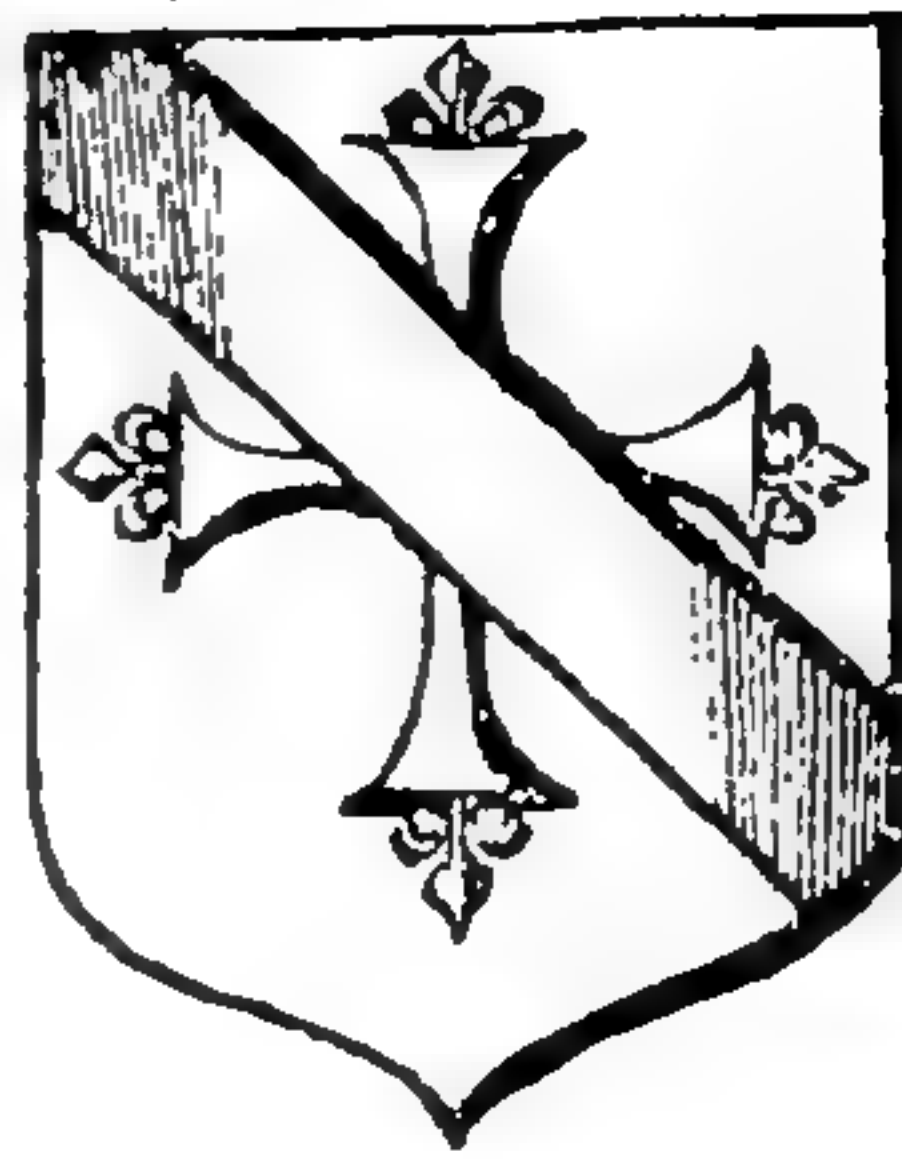
Argent, a *Cross Flory*, *Sable*, over all a *Labell* of five *Points*, *Gules*, (on the *Cross* a *Crescent* for a *Difference*, *Or*) was confirm'd by *William Flower*, *Norroy*, 10th of *March*, 1578. to *Laurence Banester* of *Easington* in the County of *Tork*, Esq; second Son of *Nicholas Banester*, of *Alnetham* in the County of *Lancaster*, Esq;

M. S. in *Ash.* Num. 834.

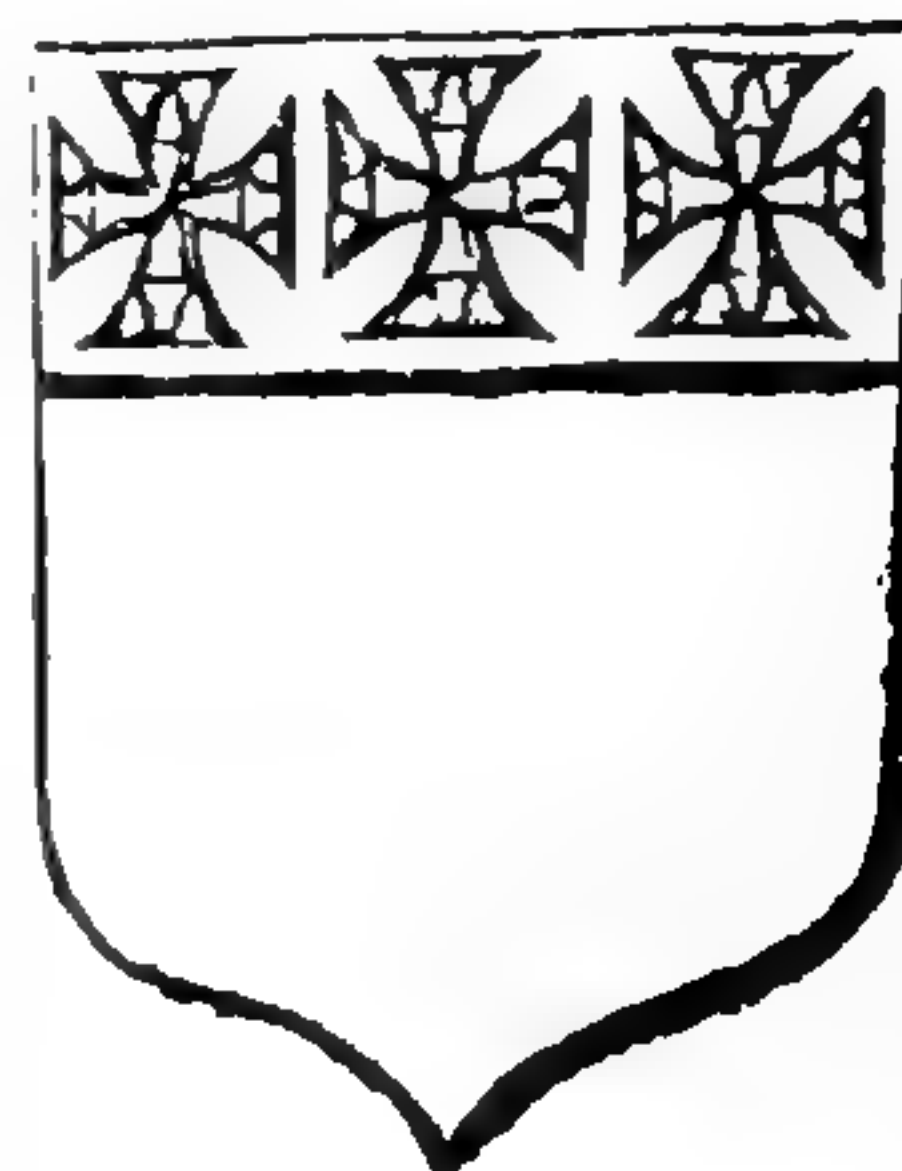


Or, a *Cross Flory*, *Sable*, over all a *Bendlet*, *Gules*; was the Coat of or belonging to the ancient Family of *Nelson*, of *Mawdisley* in the County of *Lancashire*, 26th of *June* 1587.

Cilov. Alph. of the North.
M. S. in *Ash.* No. 834.



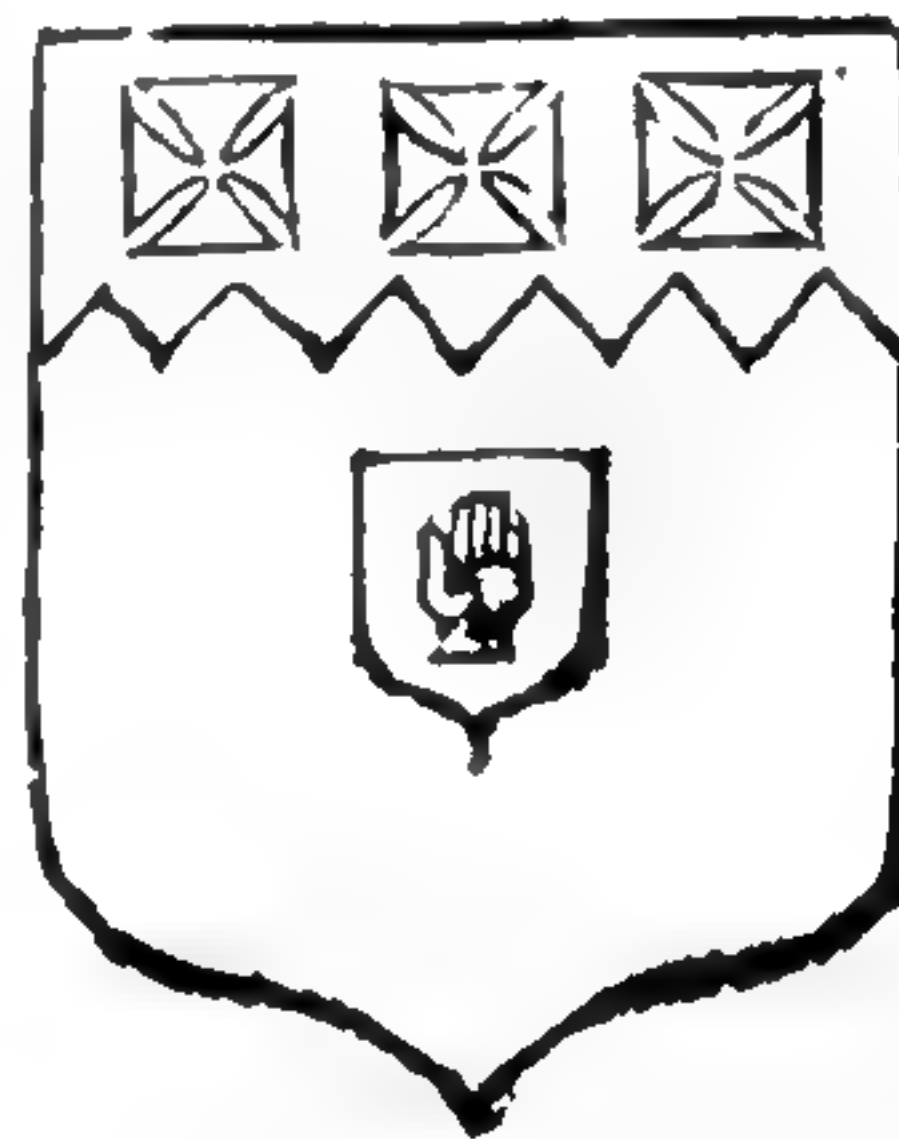
Argent, a *Cross Patée* flury, *Sable*, over all a *Bendlet*, *Gules*, is the Coat of *Swinnerton* of *Swinnerton* in the County of *Salop*, and is born by *Thomas Swinnerton* of *Drayton* in the said County, whose Father is now seated at *Swinnerton* aforesaid.



Argent, on a *Chief*, *Gules*, three *Crosses Patée Vaire*, was confirm'd by *William Flower*, *Norroy*, *March* 20. 1586. 29 *Eliz.* to *William Ferrard* of *Skipton* in *Craven*, in the County of *Tork*, Gent. Son of *Christopher*, the Son of *William*, the Son and Heir of *Robert Ferrard*, who was Son of *Roger Ferrard* of *Skipton* aforesaid, and of *Isabel* his Wife, who was Daughter and sole Heir of *William Dawtrey* of the same County.

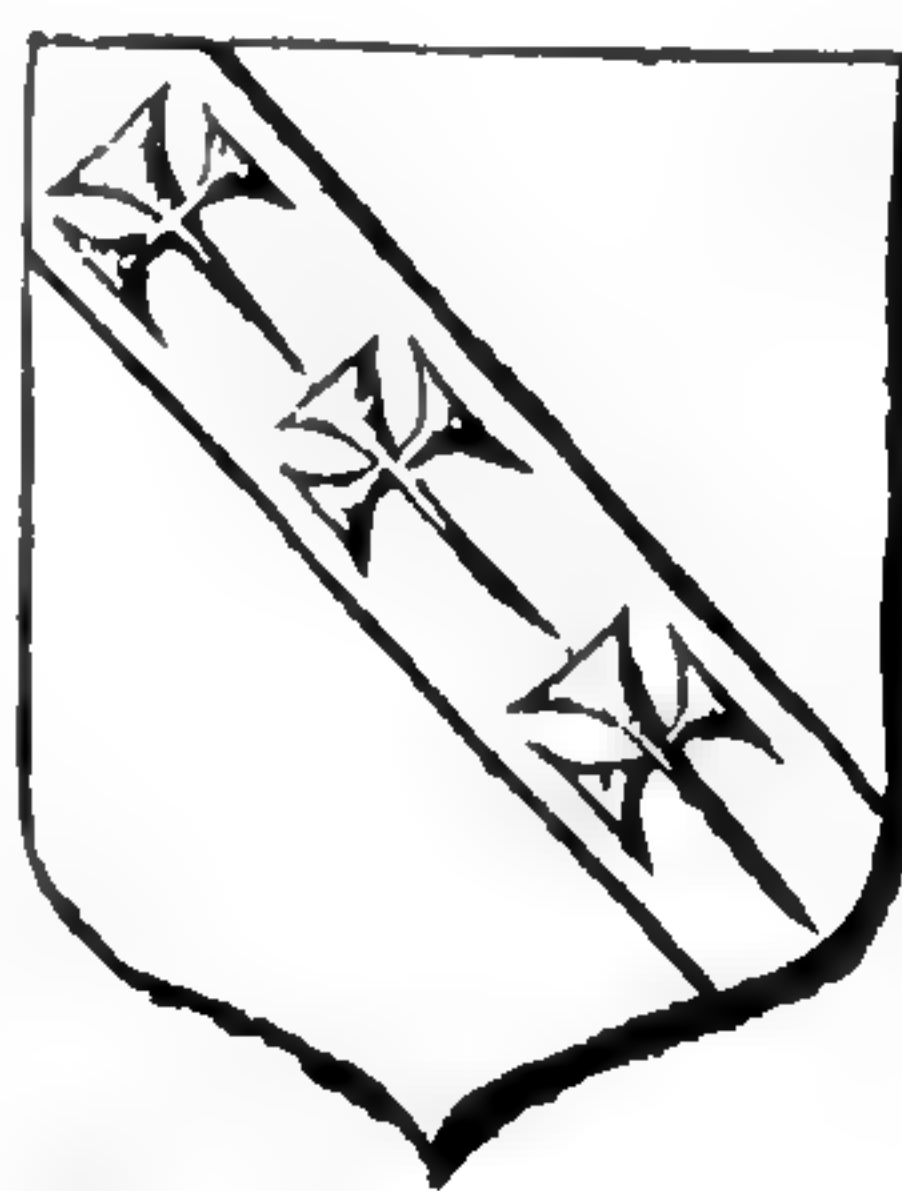
N. B. In the Margin they are made *Croises Flory*, or *Patonce*.

M. S. of *Grants* in *Ashm.* Num. 844.



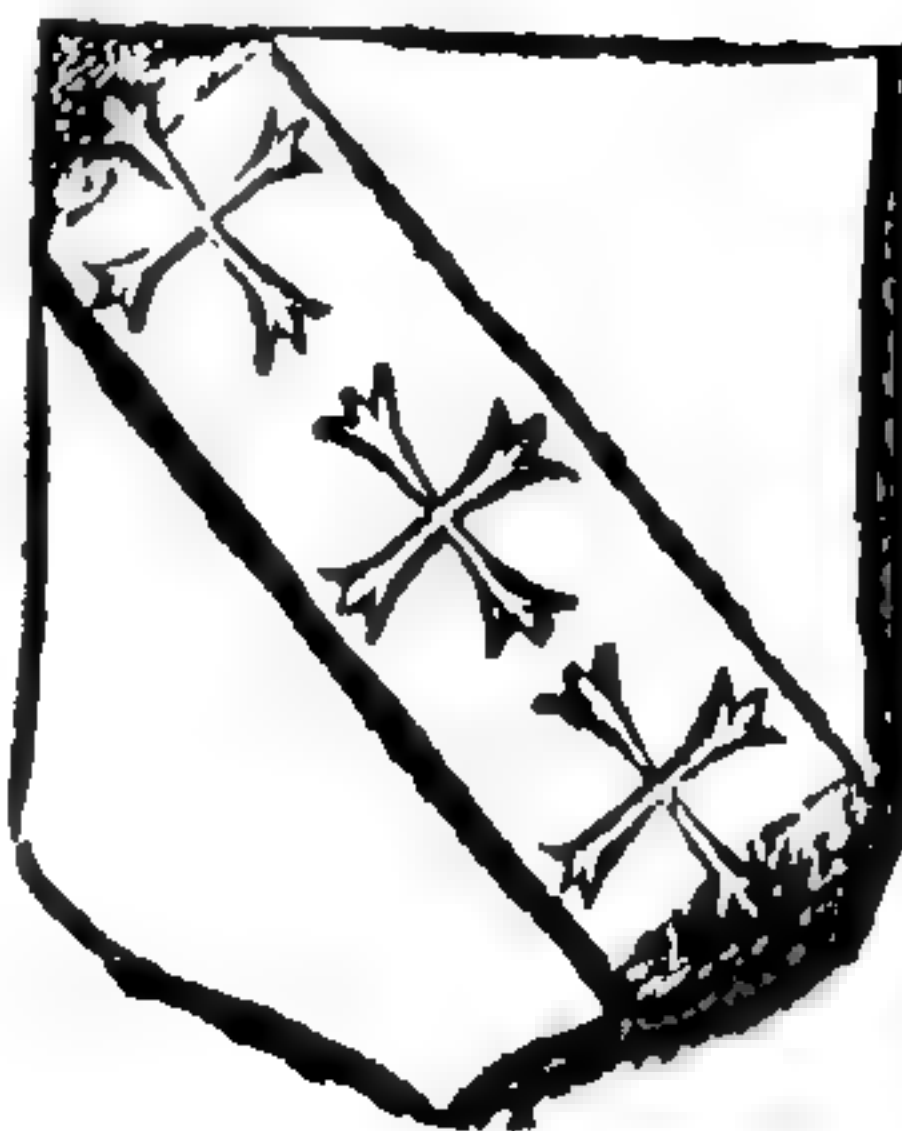
"*Argent*, on a *Chief* indented, *Gules*, three *Crosses Formée*, of the *Field*, with the Arms of *Ulster*, was the Bearing of Sir *Philip Percivale* of *Barton* in the County of *Cork*, in *Ireland*, *Baronet*, descended from the *Percivales* of *North Weston* near *Bristol* in

Somersetshire. The Family came into *England* with King *William* the Conqueror, and were before of *Vile*, near *Caen* in *Normandy*.



Or, on a *Bend*, *Gules*, three *Crosses Patée Fichée*, *Argent*, was confirmed by *William Flower*, *Norroy*, 7th of *Feb.* 1578. 21 *Eliz.* to *Philip Oldfield* of *Bradwall* in the County of *Chester*, Esq;

M. S. in *Ash.* Num. 830



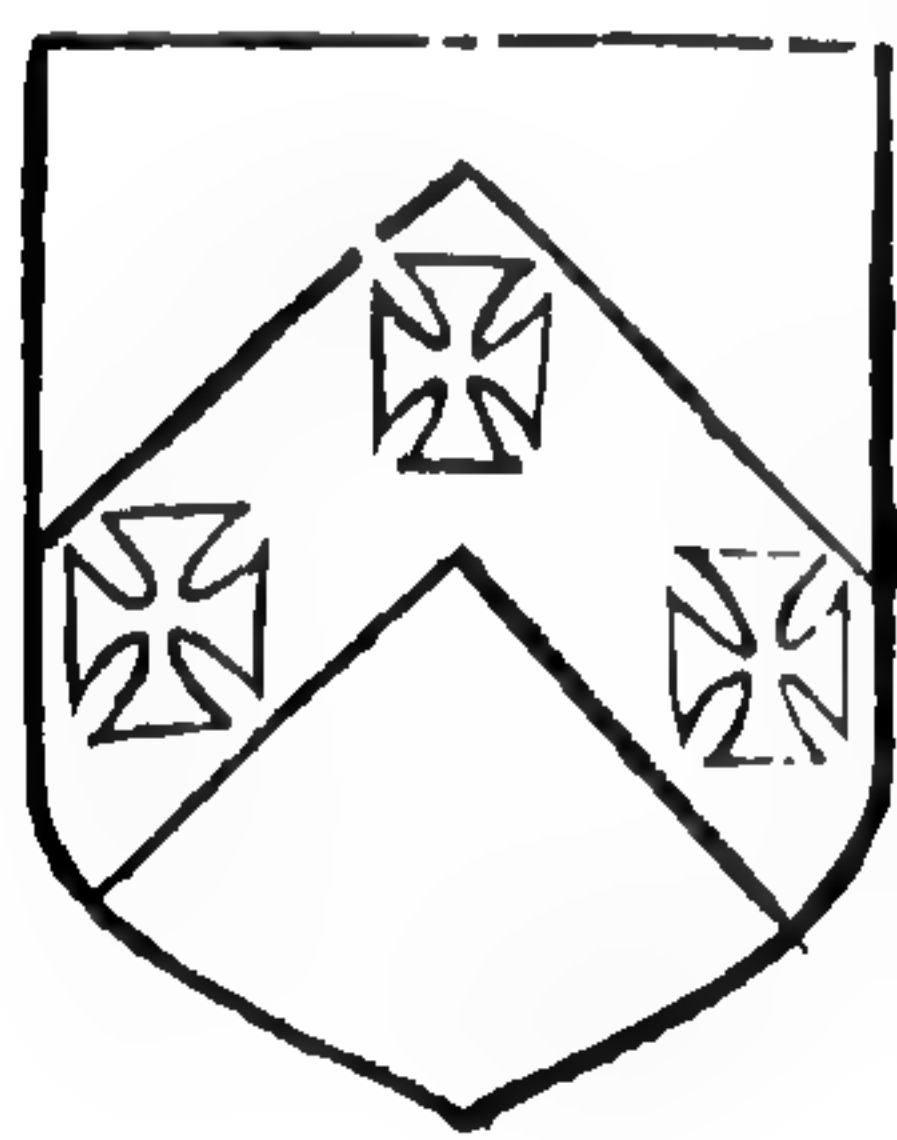
"*Gules*, on a *Bend*, *Argent*, three *Crosses Flory* *Sable*, with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Coat-Armour of Sir *John Reversby* of *Thribergh* in *Torkshire*, *Baronet*; whose Ancestors have been seated there, and there adjacent, before, and

“and ever since, the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, as by Records may appear. This, without the Arms of *Wlster*, is the Coat of Sir *Tammorth Reversby* of in *Hants*, Knight.”

Of this Family take this short Pedigree following.

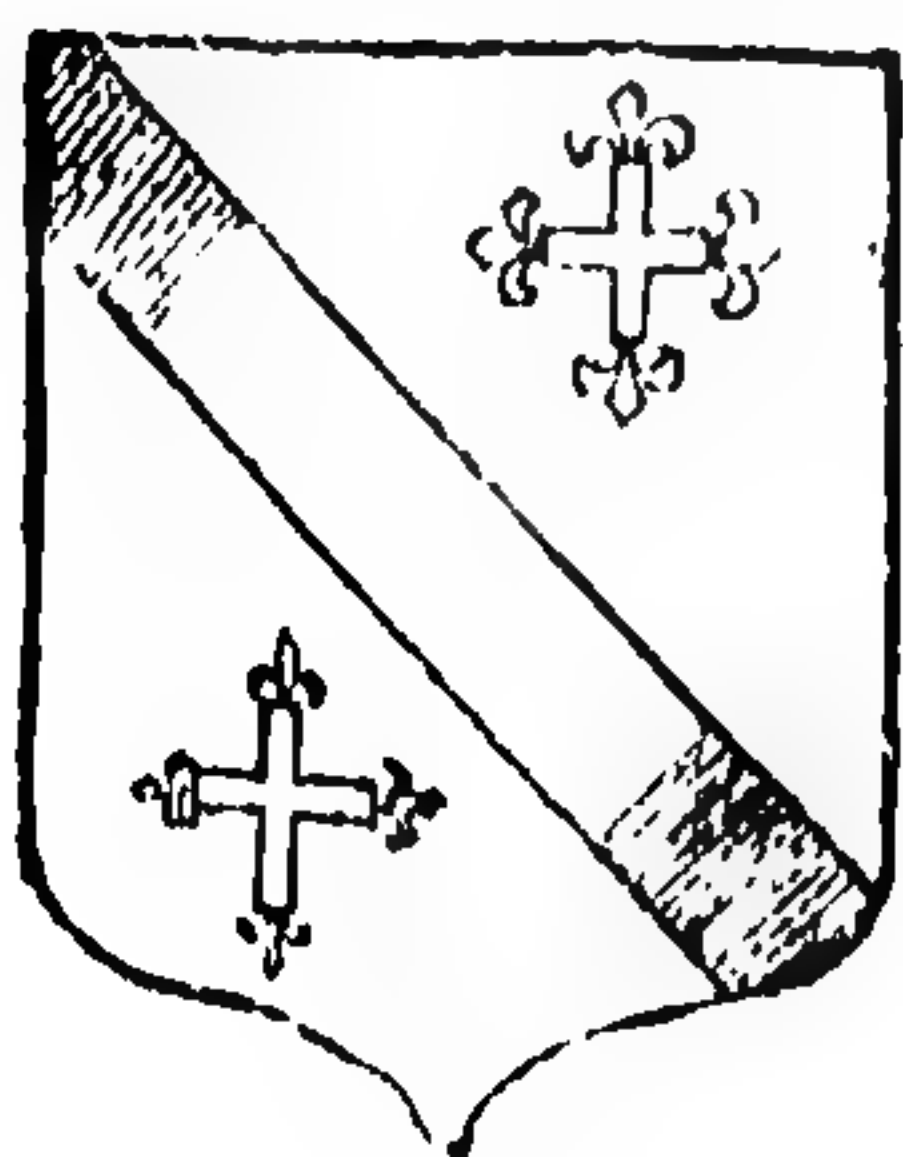
“*Thomas Reresbie* or *Reversby* of *Thriber* or *Thribergh* afore said, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Tho. Babington* of *Dethicke*, and by her had Issue *Thomas* Son and Heir, and *Godfrey* second Son; also *Anne* a Daughter; which *Thomas* (first mention'd) was Son and Heir of *Lionel* and of *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Swift* of *Rotheram*; which *Lionel* was Son and Heir of *Thomas* and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Fulneby* of *Fulnerby*, which *Thomas* was Son and Heir of *Ralph* and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Richard Fitz-William* of *Alderwarke*; which *Ralph* was Son and Heir of *Ralph* and of his Wife, the Daughter of *Stapleton* of *Wickell*; which *Ralph* was Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas* and of his Lady, the Daughter of *Bosvill* of *Chise*; which Sir *Thomas* was Son and Heir of *Thomas* and of *Cicely* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Gotham* of *Brensforth*; which *Thomas* was Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas* and of *Lucy* his Wife; which Sir *Thomas* was Son and Heir of *Ralph* and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Ralph Normavill* of *Thriberg*; which *Ralph Reversby* was Son and Heir of Sir *Adam Reversby* of *Thribergh*; which Sir *Adam* was Son and Heir of *Ralph Reversby*, sometime of *Essevir*.”

M. S. in Ash. Num. 834. per Glover.

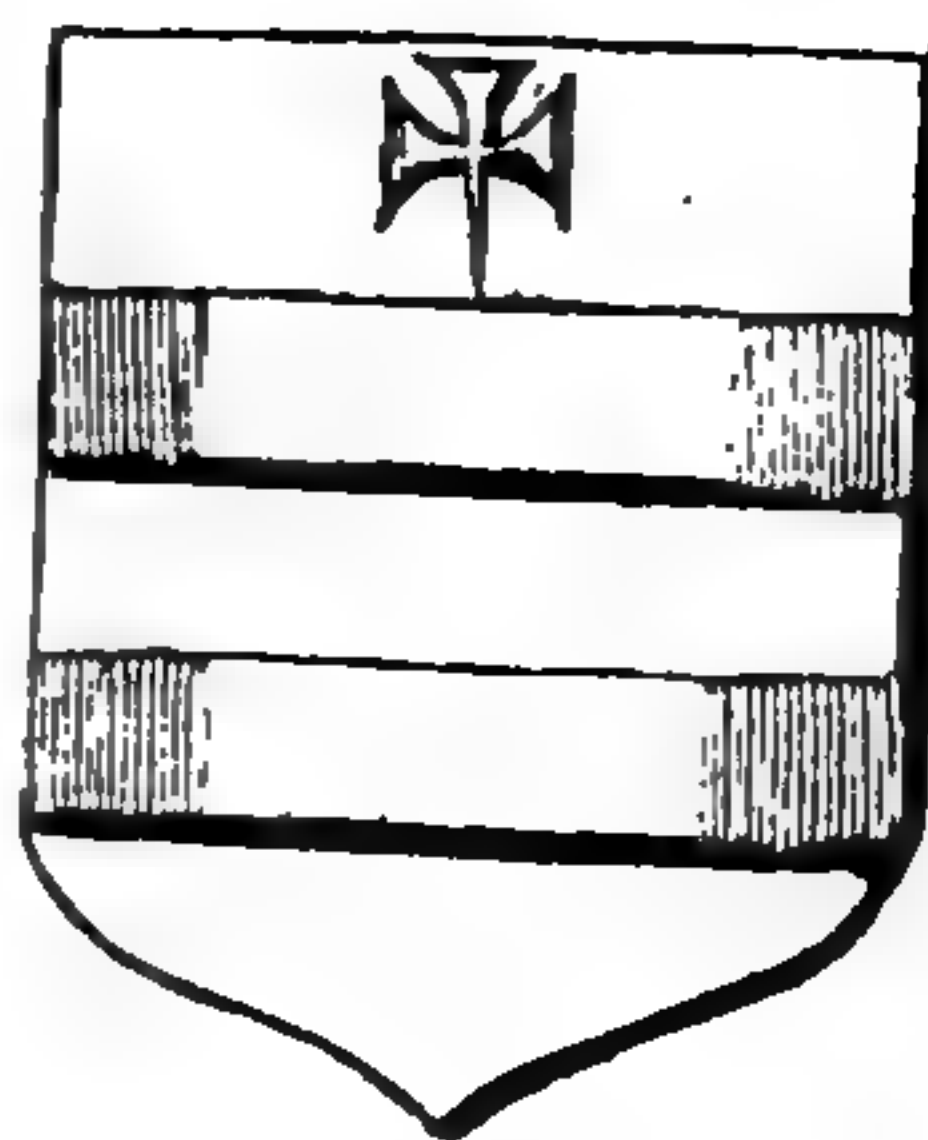


“He beareth Or, on a Chevron, Gules, three Crosses Formée of the Field, by the Name of Peck; and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of William Peck of Samfordhill in the County of Essex, Esq; Son and Heir of that eminent Lawyer Edward Peck of the said Place, Serjeant at Law

“to his Majesty King Charles II, by Grace, Daughter and Co-heir of William Green of East Barnet in Hertfordshire, Esq;



Sable, a Bend, Or, between two Crosses Flory, Argent, is born by the Name of Sheldon, and was confirm'd to William Sheldon of Arden in the County of Warwick, Gent. by William Hawkeflow, Clarencieux, 8 Feb. 14 Ed. 4.

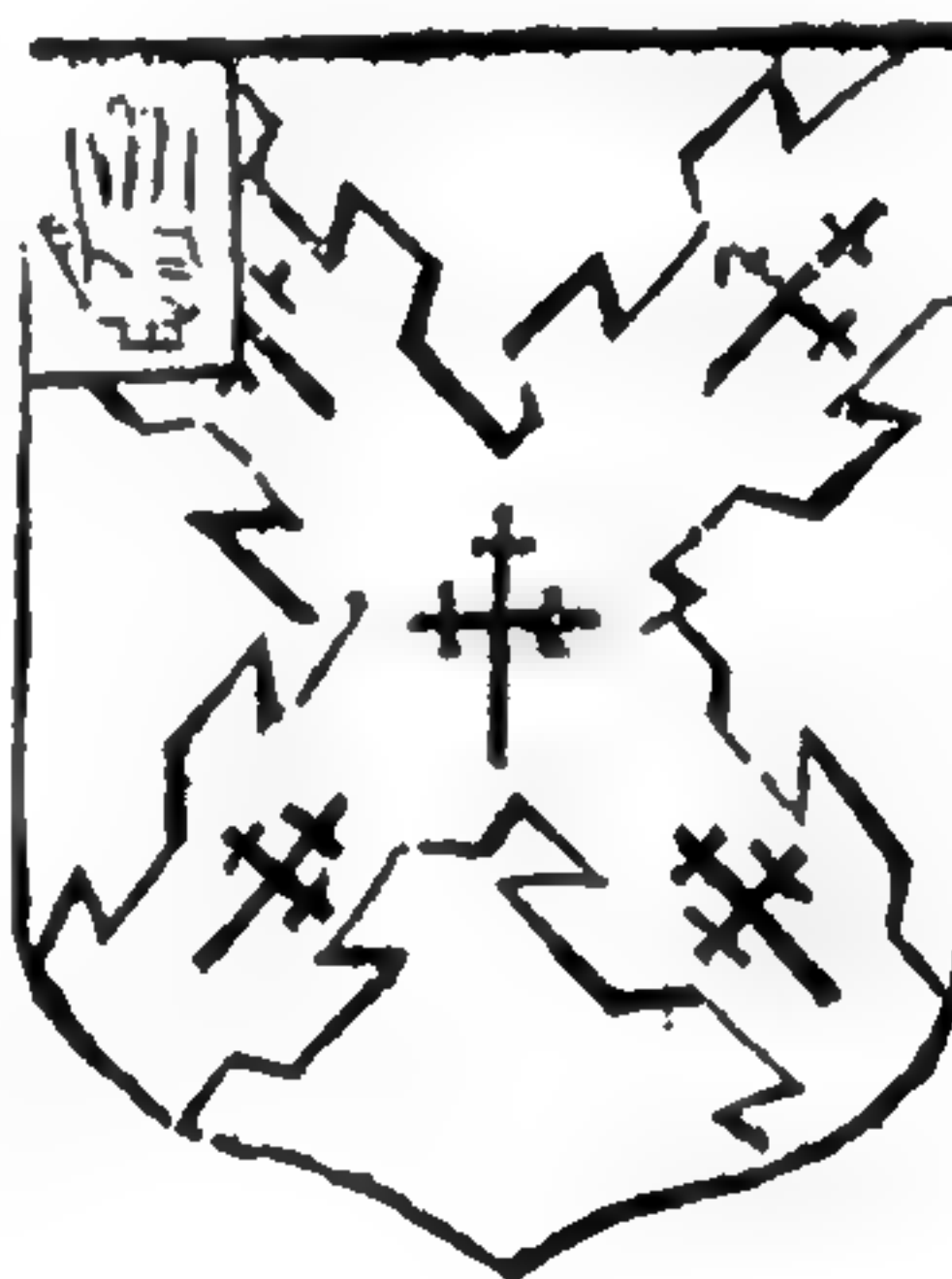


Azure, two Barrs, and in Chief a Cross Pattée Fichée, Or, (with a Crescent for a Difference). This Coat was born by John Holt Gentlem. Com. of Balliol-Colledge in Oxon. who dy'd the 23d of October 1653, and was buried in Magdalen Parish Church.

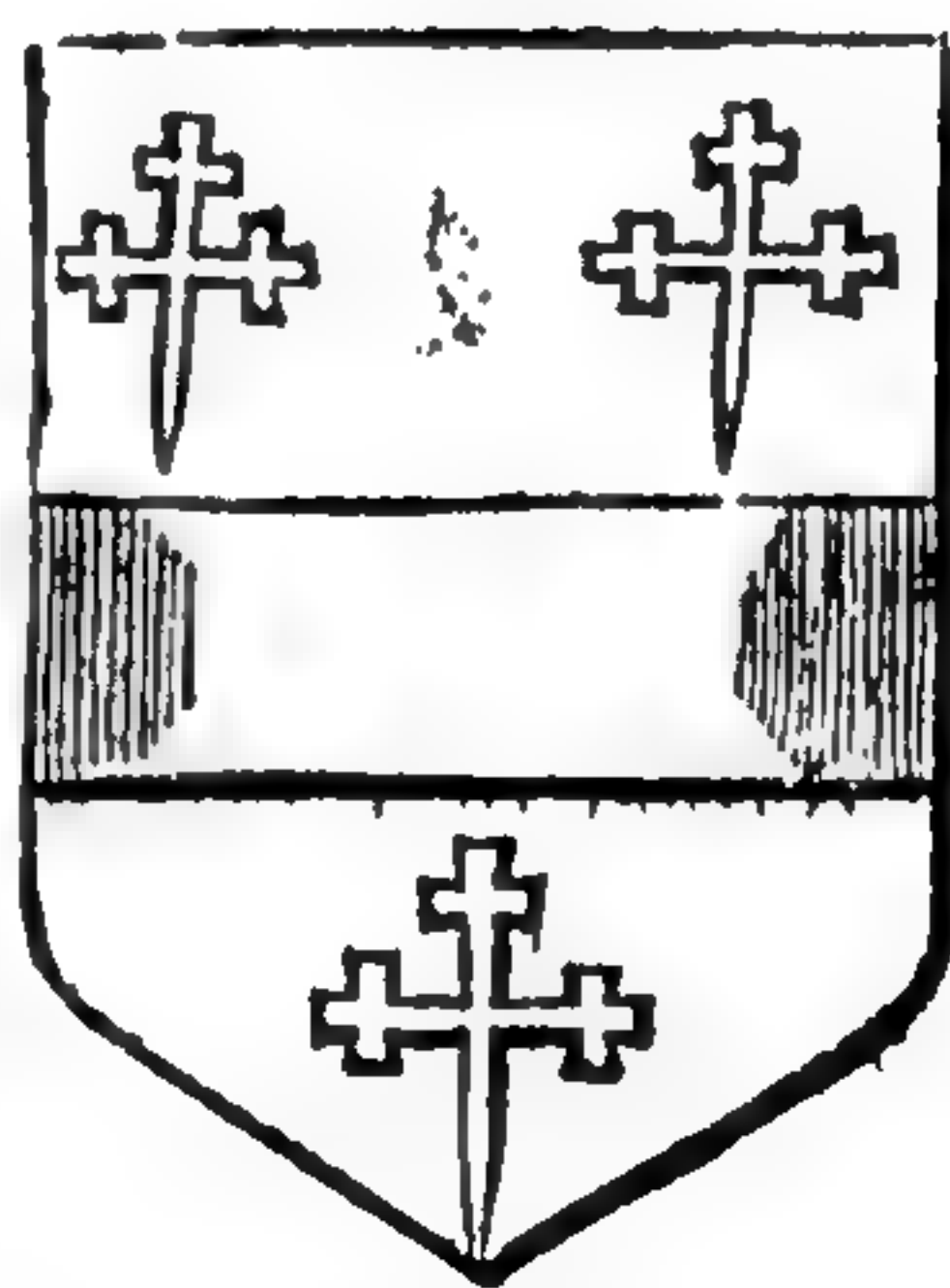
The Occasion of his Death was this: Coming on Horseback from Hedington near Oxon. there met him on the Way called Small-man's Cross, one Tho. Pelham, M. A. and Fellow of New-Colledge, (sometime a Captain in the Parliament-Army) both whom struggling for the Way, Pelham unhors'd him; so that his Horse trampled on his Breast and Belly: He dy'd about three or four Days after of his Wounds.

This John Holt was of the Family of the Hols of Aston by Brimicham (Birmingham) in Warwickshire; Uncle, as 'tis said, of Charles Holt, lately (saith à Wood) M. A. of Magdalen Colledge Oxon, who became Baronet upon the Death of his Father, Anno 1679.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.

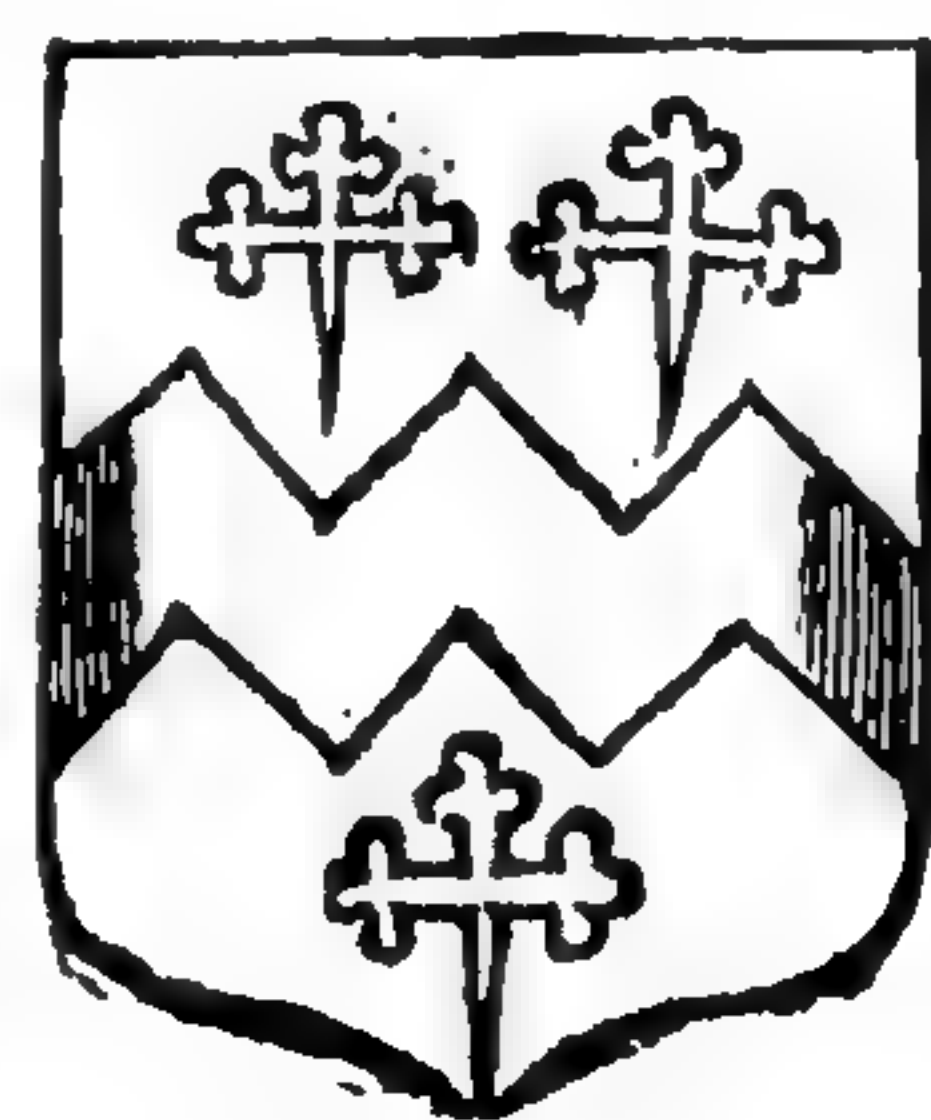


“He beareth Or, on a Saltire ragulé, Gules, five Crosses Fichée of the First; by the Name of Rich of Sunning in Berkshire.”



“He beareth Gules, a Fess between the Crosses Crolets Fichée, Or, by the Name of Gore; of which Family are two Sir John Gore's of Hertfordshire, Sir William Gore of Ireland, Bart. William Gore of Moreden in Surrey, Esq; and Gerard Gore, sometime since, chosen

“Alderman of the City of London.



Or, a Fess Dancettée between three Crosses Bottonée Fichée, Gules, is the Paternal Coat of Samuel Sands of Quersley in Worcestershire, Esq; as appears by the Visitation of that County in the Colledge of Arms.

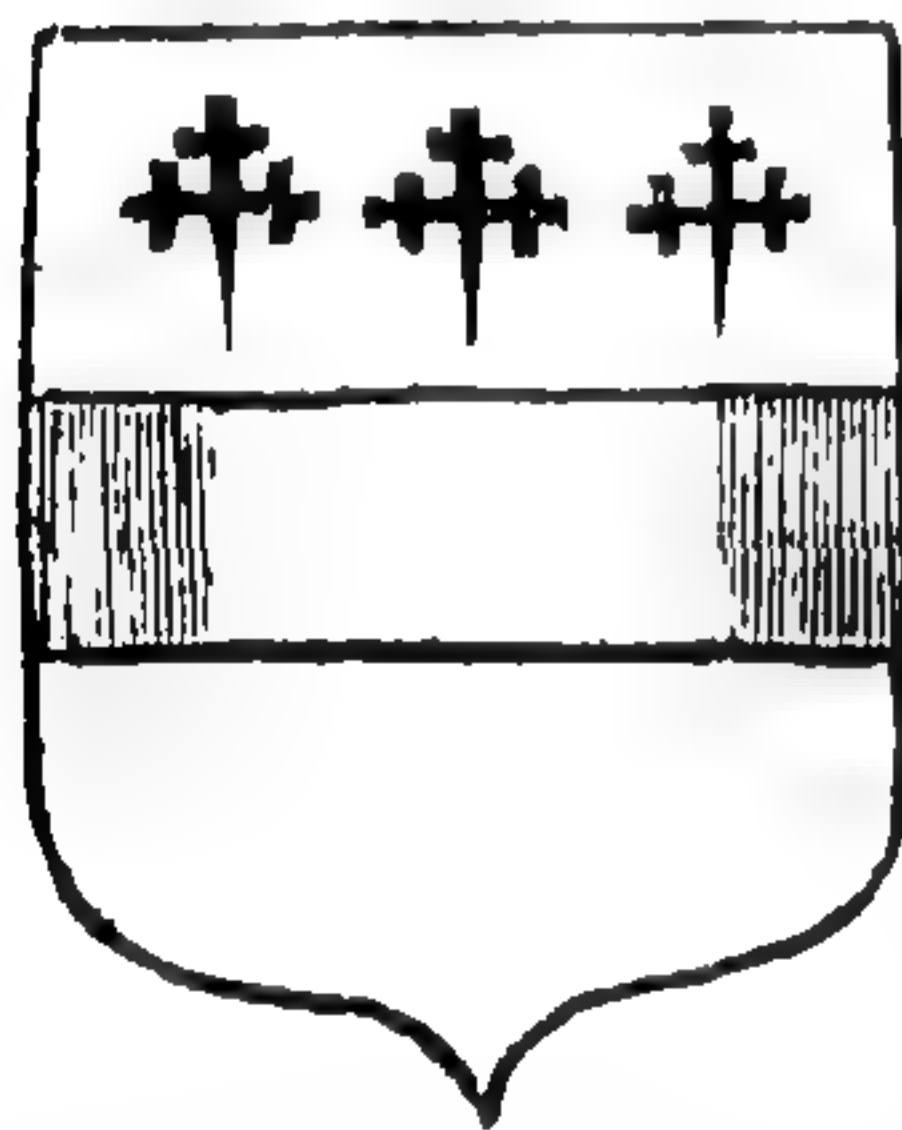
Or, a Fefs Dancettée between three Crosses Croflets Fichée, Gules, was the Bearing of Emanuel Sandys of South Petherton in the County of Somerset, Esq; who married Ursula, Sister to Henry Hunt, (sometime Fellow of Magdalen Colledge and Proctor of the University) the Issue of John Hunt of Speckington in the County of Somerset, Esq; and of Compton-Painsfoot in the said County; which Ursula outliving her said Husband, dy'd a Widow the 7th of July 1671, aged 69, and was buried in the North Isle joining to the Chancel of St. Peter's in the East (in Oxon.) in the Grave of her second Son, Mr. Samuel Sandys.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Rem. de Com. Oxon

Azure, a Fefs between three Crosses Patée, Argent, was the Coat of John Clark of Arnton, Gent. in the County of Berks, who dy'd in the House of one Cope a Taylor living in Magdalen Parish in Oxon. the 15th of November 1645. and was buried in Wadham Colledge Chappel. He married Katharine, Daughter of Tho. Bateman.

M. S. of Remarks per Ant. & Wood, de Com. Oxon.

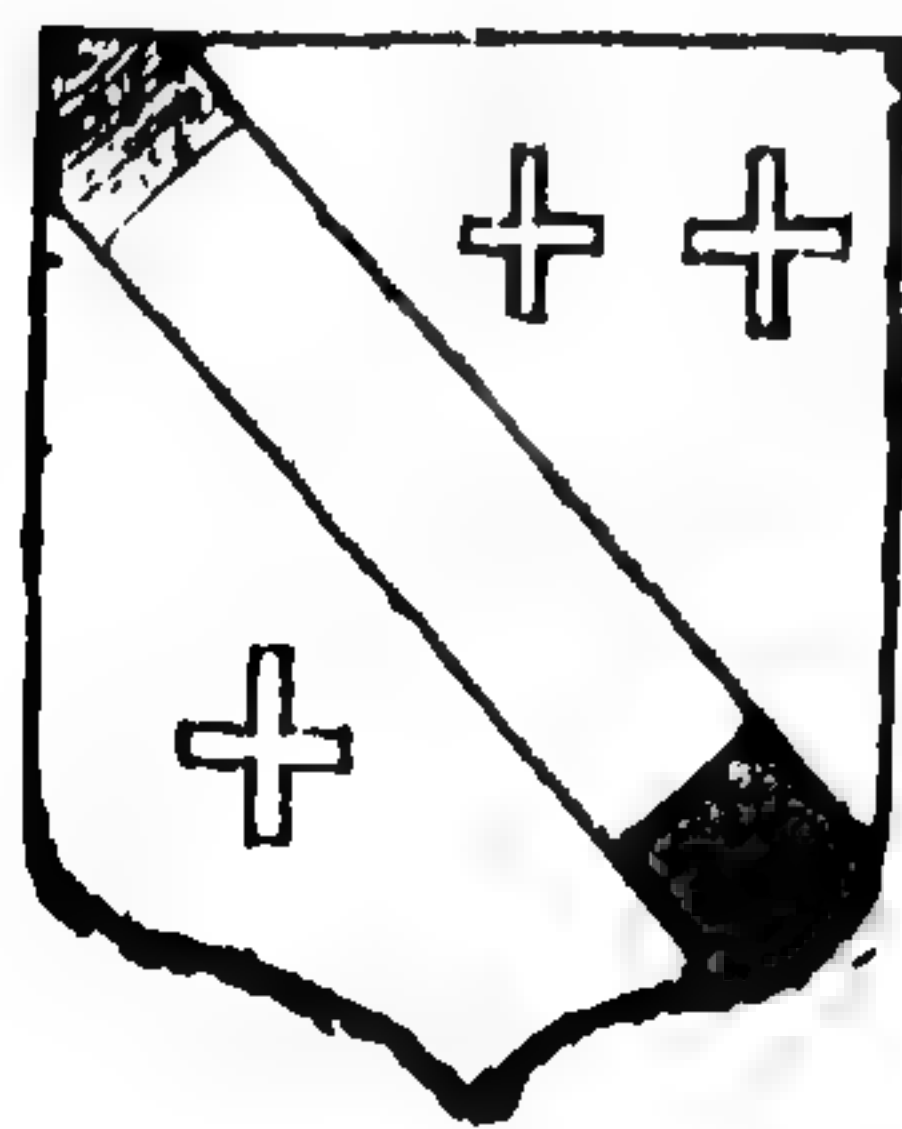
(G) Rattray of that Ilk; Azure, a Fefs Argent, between three Crosses Potent Fichée, with a Ring affix'd to each Potent.



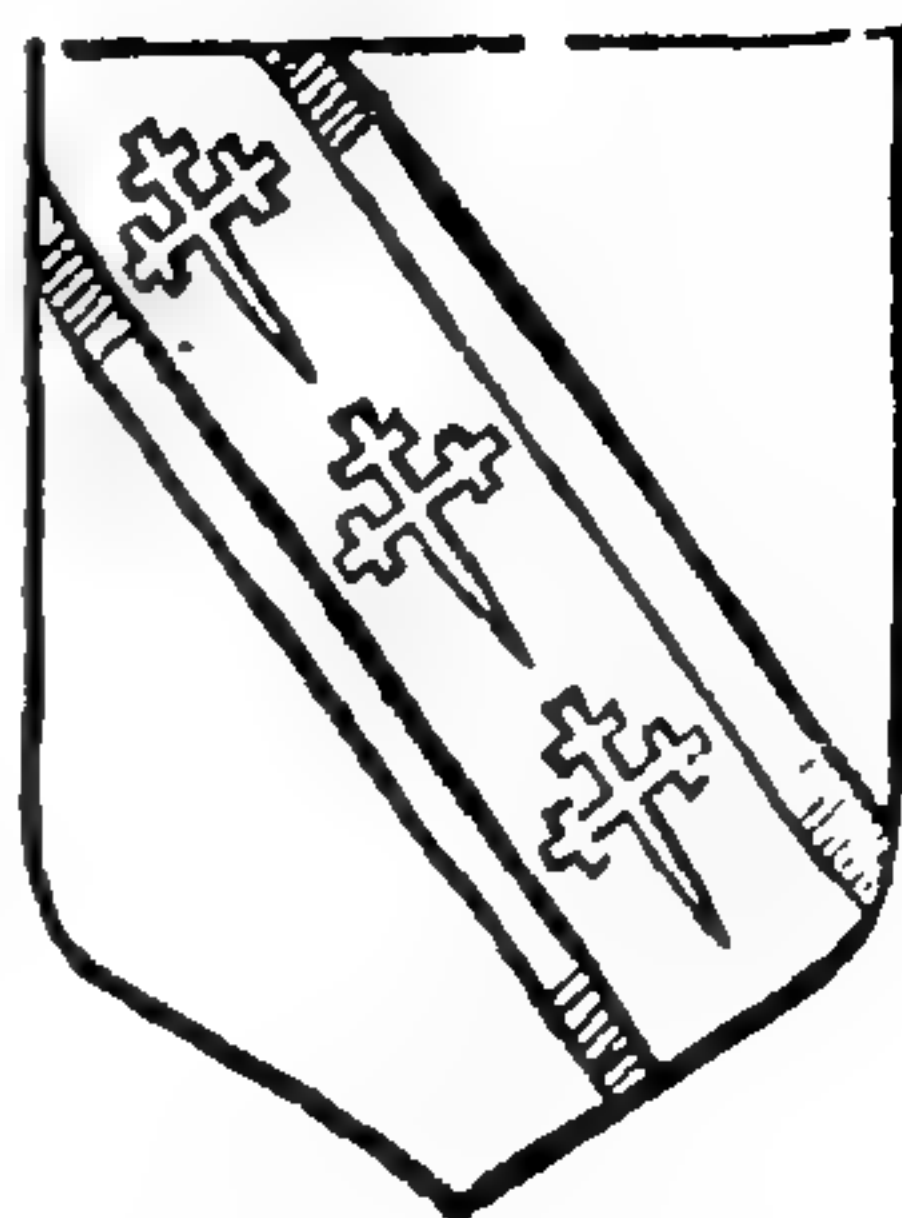
Argent, a Fefs, and in Chief three Crosses Croflets Fichée, Sable, is born by the Name of Goodridge, and was assign'd by Patent by William Camden, Clarencieux, in July Anno Dom. 1610. to Nicholas Goodridge of Totness in the County of Devon, and of

Doncaster in the County of York.

He beareth Argent, a Fefs Chequy, Or and Sable, in Chief three Crosses Flory of the Third, by the Name of Burges. This Coat was assign'd by Patent dated Jan. Anno Dom. 1631, 7th of King Charles I, by Sir William Segar, Garter, to John Burges of Crendon in the County of Lincoln, Gent. Son of John Burges of Castle Bisham, the Son of Tho. Burges, Son of Thomas Burges of Sevenoak in the County of Kent, Gent.



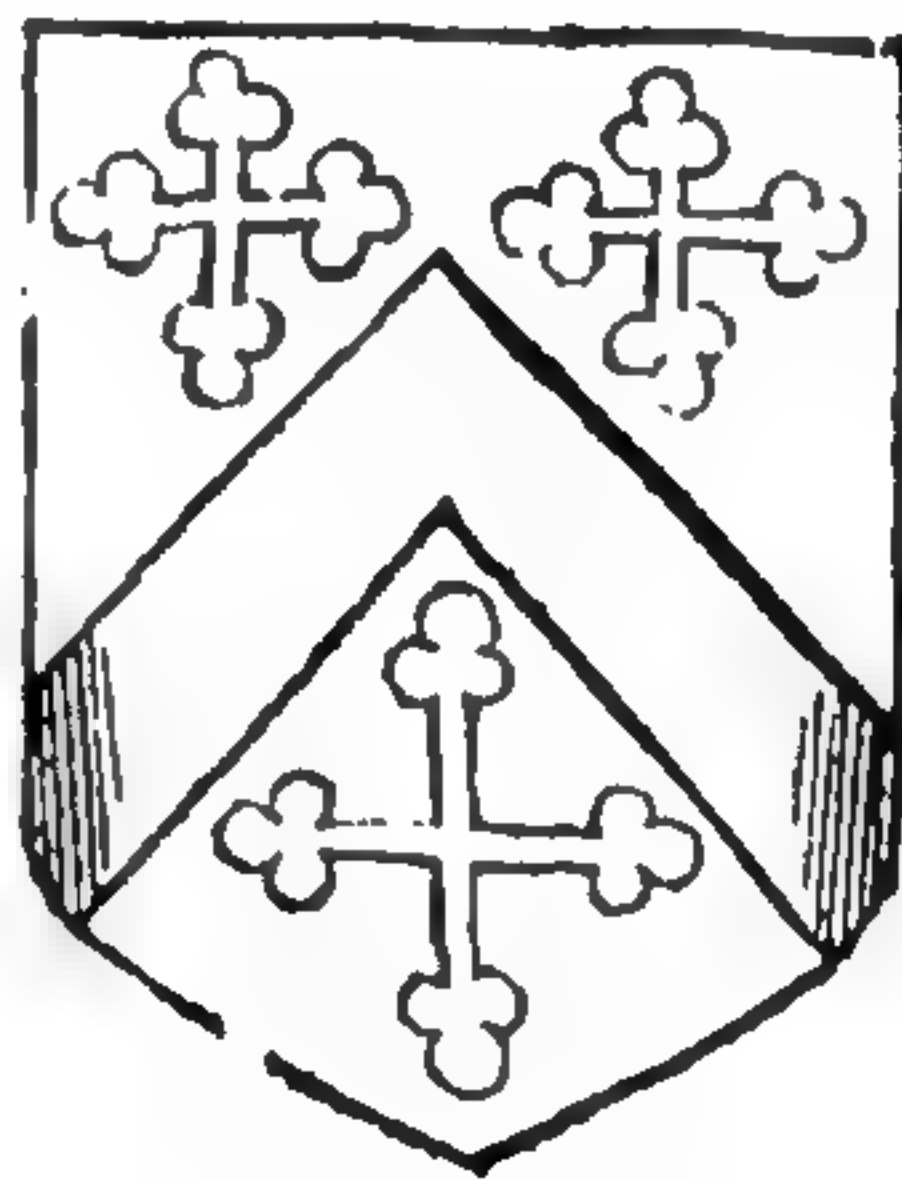
Argent, a Bend between three Crosses, Gules, is born by the Name of Royle, and was confirm'd to John Royle of Lestwick in the County of Chester, Gent. by William Ryley, Norroy, Nov. 17. 1654.



"He beareth Azure, three Crosses Croflets between two Bendlets, Or. This with the Arms of Ulster, is the Coat-Armour of Sir Norton Knatchbull of Mersham-Hatch in Kent, Knight and Baronet.

He beareth Argent, three Crosses Croflets between two Bendlets, Gules, by the Name of London. This Coat was granted by Sir Edward Walker, Garter, Feb. 10. 1664. (17 Charles II.) to Robert London of Albye in the County of Norfolk, Esq; Justice of Peace for the said County, and one, who, upon all Occasions, with the Hazard of his Life and Fortune, express'd his Loyalty to King Charles I. having serv'd in his Wars against the Rebels, under the Command of the valiant Colonel, Sir Edward Walgrave, Knight and Baronet. And since, to the utmost of his Power, assisted in the Restoration of King Charles II.

He beareth Argent, three Crosses Patée Fichée, between two Bendlets engrail'd, Gules, by the Name of Escaffles. This Coat was assign'd by Patent, dated June 25, 1672. (25th of King Charles II.) to Edward Escaffles of Winchester in the County of Southampton, Gent. a Person always Loyal to King Charles I. and to King Charles II. and (at the Date hereof) Register to the Arch-Deacon of Winchester, and Deputy-Register to the Lord Bishop of the same Diocese; by Sir Edward Walker, Garter.



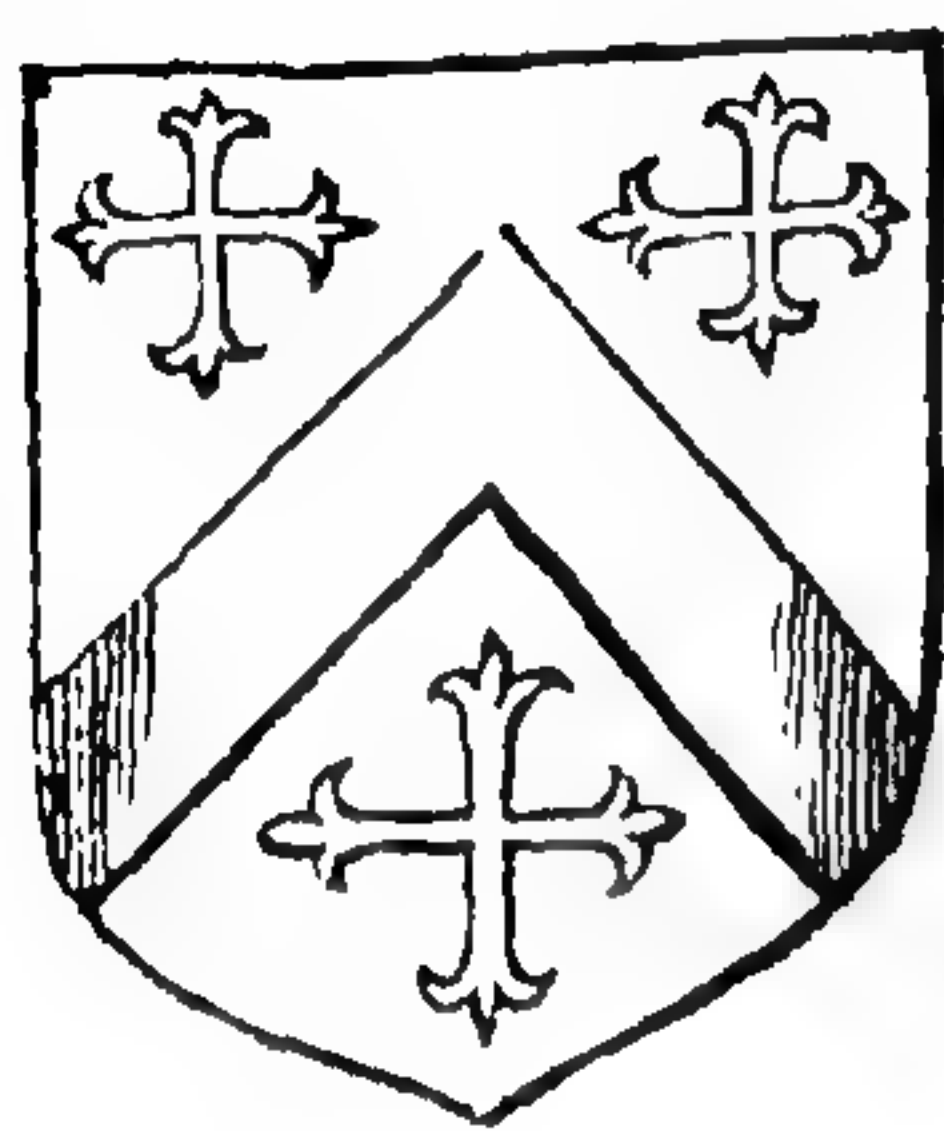
"He beareth Gules, a Chevron between three Crosses Bottonée, Or, by the Name of Rich, and is born by Sir Edwin Rich of Mulberton in Norfolk, Knight, and by Capt. Peter Rich of Lambeth in Surrey, Esq; Son of Edward Rich of Hornden in Essex; which Edward

was Son and Heir of Edward Rich of the said Place, by his Wife Joan, Daughter and Heir of Edward Sanders of London, which Edward (last mention'd) dy'd Anno 1599, being Son and Heir of Tho. Rich of Welde in the said County of Essex, Esq; who was Son and Heir of Tho. Rich of London, the Son and Heir of John Rich, who (being eldest Son and Heir) dy'd in the Life-time of his Father Richard Rich, Sheriff of London; who bare another Coat, viz. Quarterly, Or and Azure, a Chevron between three Roundles, each charg'd with a Lyon rampant Counter-chang'd.

"Note,

"Note, That the said Sheriff, *Richard Rich*,
 "dy'd the 20th of *Hen. VI. Anno Dom. 1462.*
 "being Father also of *Richard* (his second Son)
 "whose Son and Heir was *Sir Richard Rich*,
 "Lord Chancellor of *England*, created Lord
 "*Rich*, & *Edward VI.* whose second Son and
 "Heir was *Robert Lord Rich*; whose second
 "Son and Heir was *Robert Lord Rich* living
 "1614 (created Earl of *Warwick* the 18th of
 "King *James I.*) from whom descend the Earls
 "of *Warwick*.

Visit. of Essex made Anno 1614.



"He beareth *Or*, a
 "Chevron between three
 "Crosses Flory, *Sable*, by
 "the Name of *Sterne*, and
 "is the Paternal Coat-
 "Armour of *Richard Sterne*
 "of *Kiltwington* in *York-*
 "*shire*, Esq; Son and Heir
 "of the most Reverend
 "Father in God *Richard*
 "*Sterne*, Lord Archbishop

"of *Tork*, Primate and Metropolitan of *En-*
 "*gland*, descended from a Family of that Name
 "in *Nottinghamshire*.

(6) *Dideston* of *Southouse* in *Scotland*; *Gules*,
 a Chevron between three Crosses *Patée Fichée*,
Argent.

Or, a Chevron *Sable* between three Crosses
 Formy *Fichée*, *Gules*, on a Chief of the Second,
 as many Bezants, is born by the Name of *Stan-*
nard, and was confirmed or granted to *William*
Stannard of *London*, Innholder, by *William Se-*
gar.

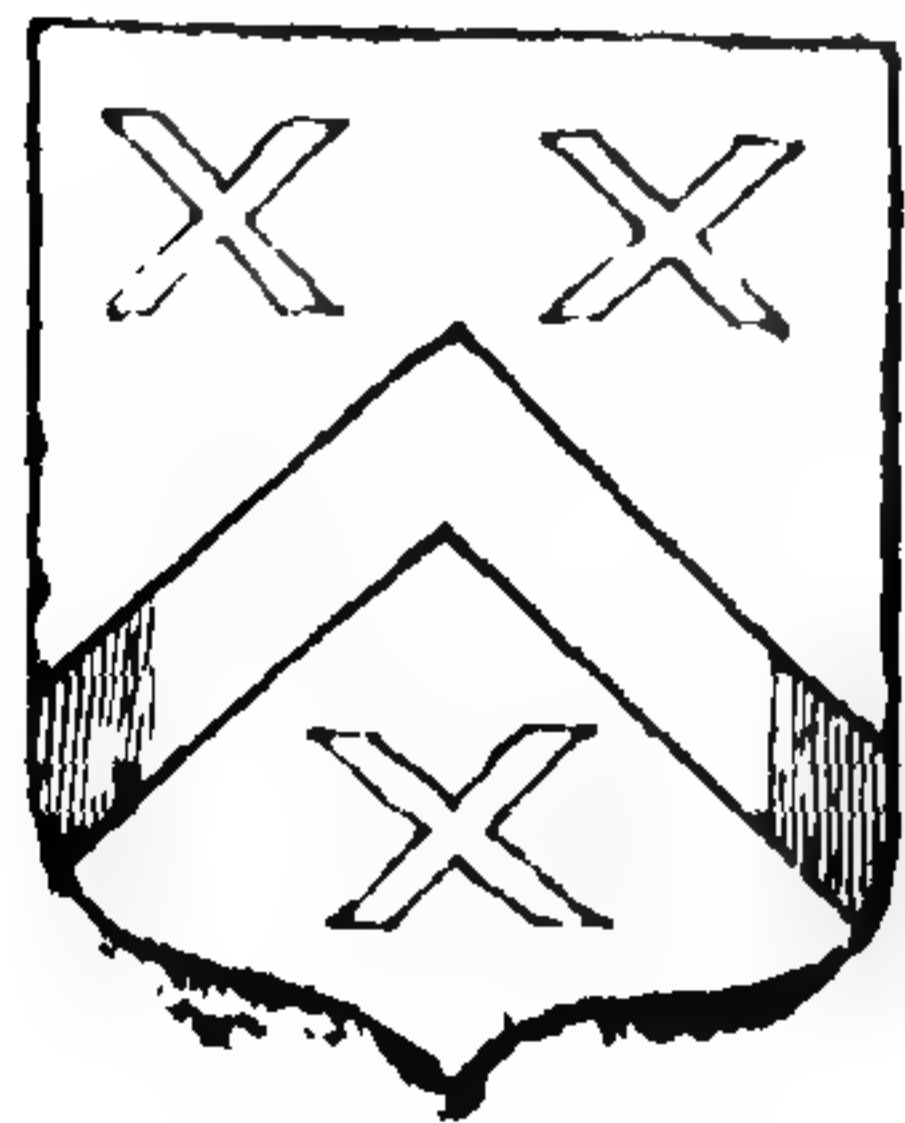
Vide Lib. de Visit. Lond. c. 24. in Coll. Arm.

A Chevron between three Crosses Croislets
Fichée, was the Coat of *Hugh Dampont* of *Che-*
ster, third Son to *Ralph Dampont* of *Henbury*;
 which *Hugh* married to his first Wife *Anne*,
 Daughter to *Richard Hassfall* of *Coventry*, and
 hath Issue *Ralph*.

The said *Hugh*, to his second Wife, had *Eli-*
zabeth, Daughter to *Hugh Salisbury* of *Denbigh*
 in *Wales*.

Collect. of the North. per Glover, or per Chest.
M. S. in Ashm. Num. 824.

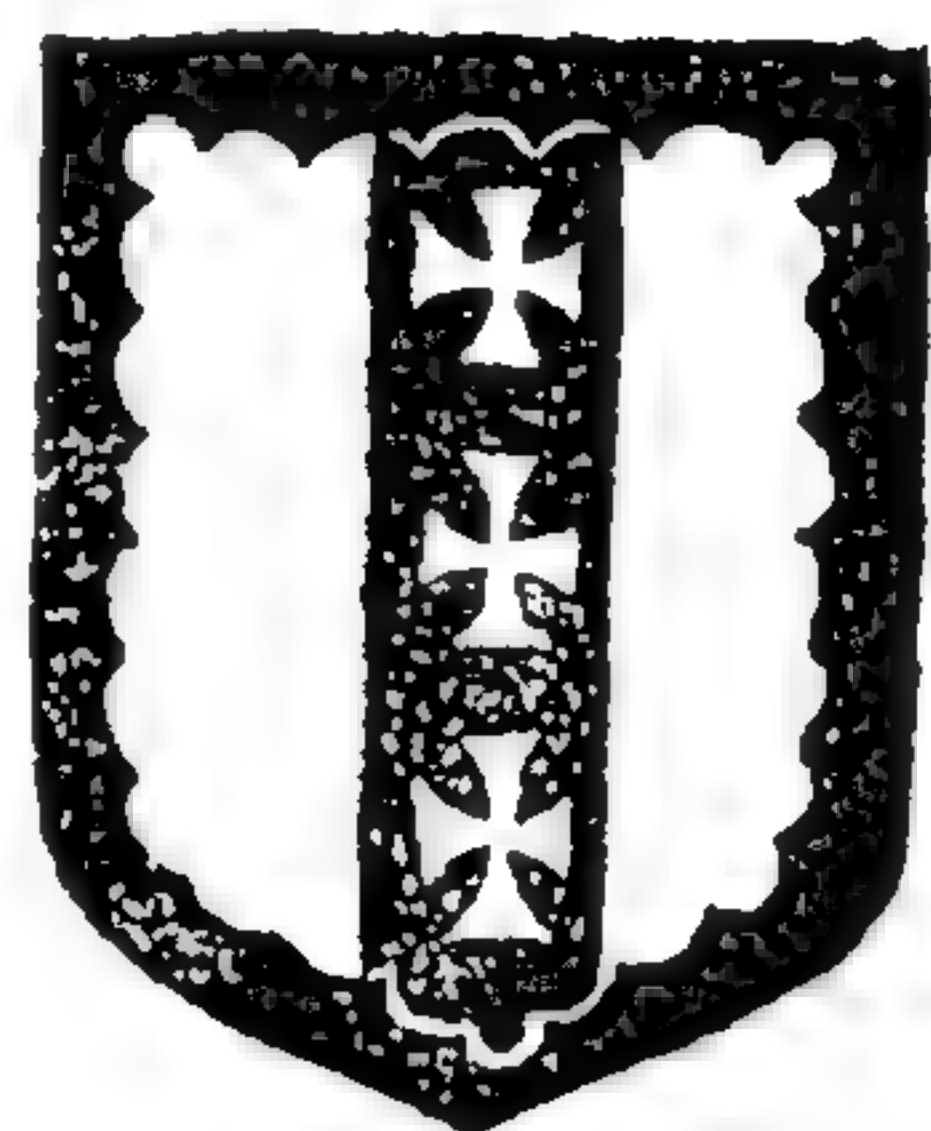
(7) *Parkby* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, a Chevron
 between three Crosses Croislets *Fichée*, *Argent*.



Or, a Chevron between
 three Saltires, *Gules*, is
 born by the Name of *Staff-*
ford, and was granted by
Sir John Borough, Garter,
 to *Stafford* alias
Stofford of *Sydenham* in the
 County of *Devon*.



Or, three Bars, and in
 Chief as many Crosses
Patée Fichée, *Sable*, is born
 by the Name of *Smith*,
 and was confirm'd to *Si-*
mon Smith of *Boughton-*
Mochensey in *Kent*, by *Wil-*
liam Cambden, the 14th of
 September 1605.



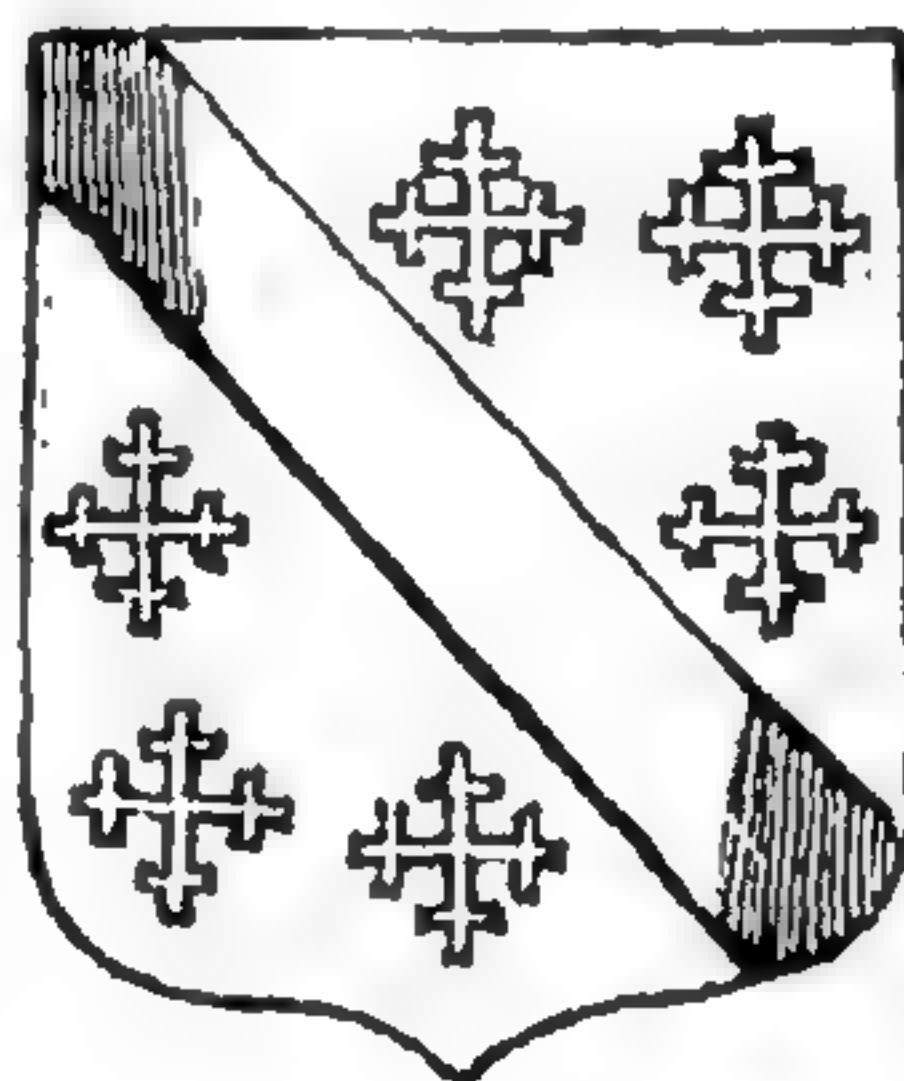
"He beareth *Argent* on
 "a Pale, *Sable*, three Crof-
 "ses *Patée*, *Or*, within a
 "Bordure engrail'd of the
 "Second, by the Name
 "of *Crouch* of *Alsrike* in
 "the County of *Hertford*.
 "Here you may observe,
 "That when you are to
 "blazon an Escutcheon

"wherein are born a Pale and a Bordure, that
 "you must mention the Pale before the Bor-
 "dure.

"This Coat was assign'd by *William Cambden*,
 "Clarencieux, the 10th of March 1608, to *John*
 "Crouch of *London*, Son of *John Crouch* of *Cor-*
 "nibury in the County of *Hertford*.

(8) *Argent*, a Chevron, *Gules*, betwixt three
 Cross Croislets *Fichée*, *Sable*, within a double
 Tressure Counter-flour'd of the Second, is the
 Coat of *Kennedy* Earl of *Cassils*.

(9) *Or*, on a Cross *Azure*, five Crosses Croislets
 of the First, by the Name of *Spalding*.



Gules, a Bend cottised,
Argent, between six Cross
 Croislets, *Or*, was confirm-
 ed by *William Flower*, Nor-
 roy, Sept. 20, 1563. (5th
 of *Eliz.*) to *Lancelot Man-*
feld of *Skirpenbeck* in the
 County of *Tork*, Esq; who
 married *Anne*, Silter of

William Lord Eure, and had Issue five Chil-
 dren, viz.

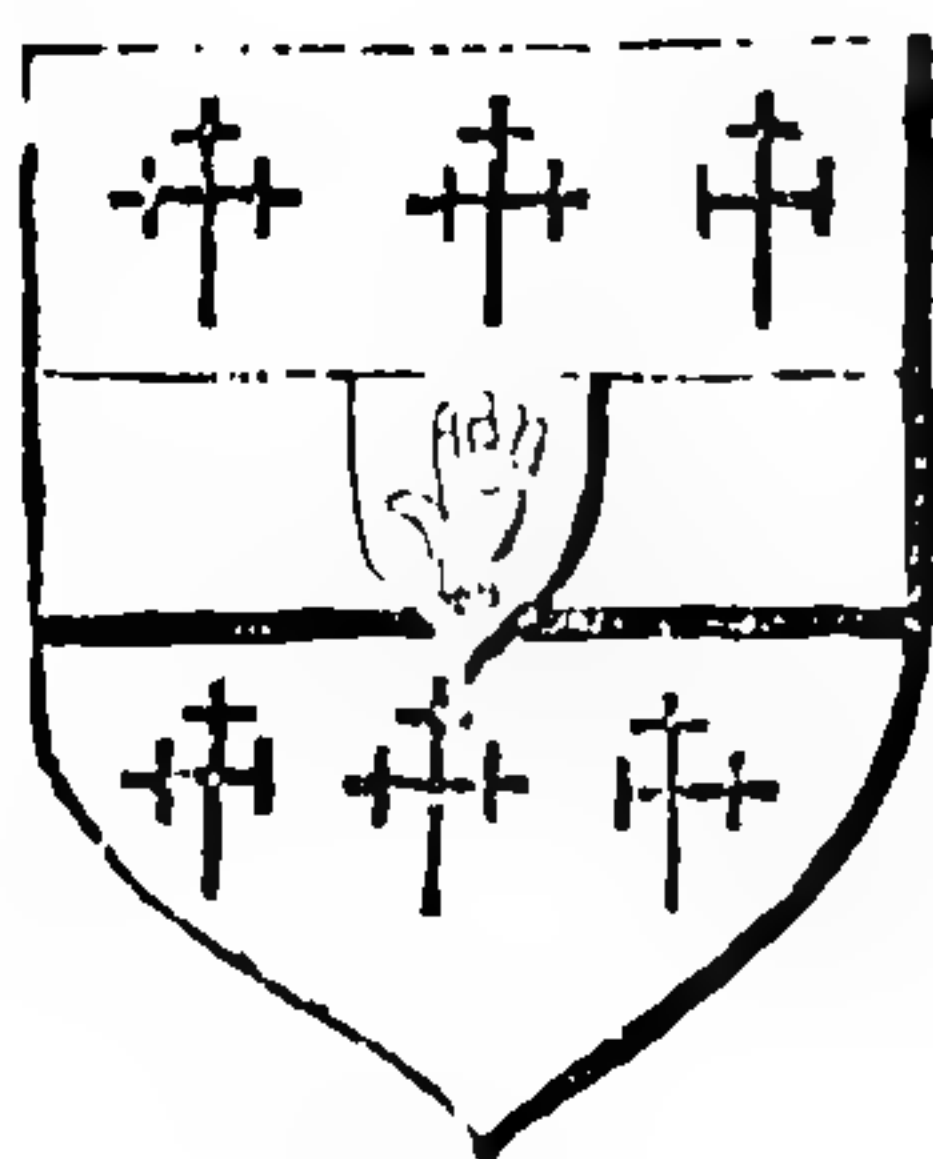
John Manfeld of *Hutton* on *Derwent* in the
 County of *Tork*, eldest Son, and living the 30th
 of November 1587, he married the Daughter
 and sole Heir of *Hobson* of *London*, Fish-
 monger.

Ralph (second Son) who married *Margery*,
 Daughter of *Playz* of *Richmondshire*.
 The three Daughters were *Julian*, Wife of *Tho.*
Hafell of *Tork*, *Lucy* Wife of *George Wilkinson* of
Touxsthorp in the County of *Tork*, and *Margaret*
 unmarried 1587.

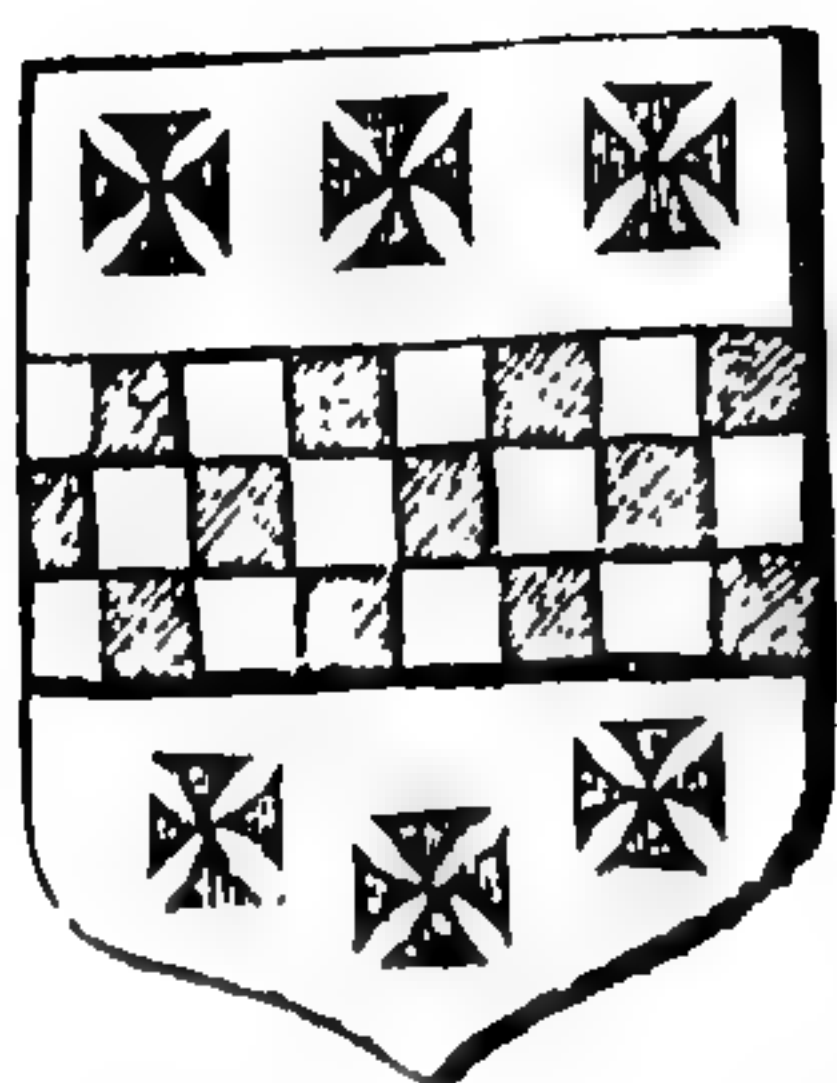
M. S. of Grant's in Ash. Num. 841.

(10) *Gules*, a Bend between six Crosses *Patée*
Fichée, *Or*, was the Coat of the Lord *Chein* of
 old; but *Chein* of *Stratoth* gives *Azure*, a Bend
Argent, betwixt six Crosses *Patée Fichée*, *Or*.

Argent,



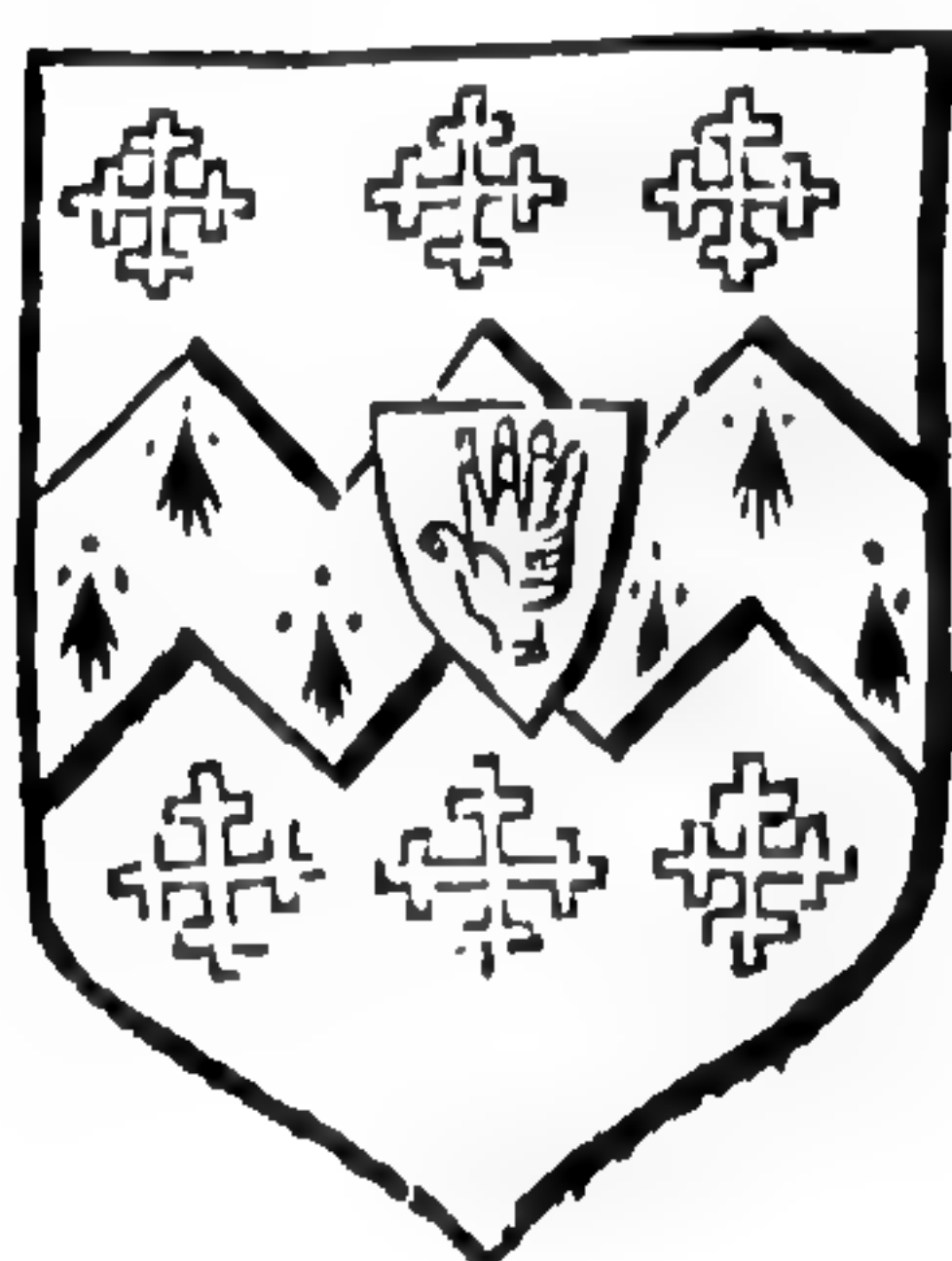
" *Argent*, a Fess between
" six Crosses Croislets *Fichée*,
" *Gules*, (with the Arms
" of *Ulster*) pertains to
" Sir *Anthony Craven* of
" *Sparsholt* in *Berksbire*,
" Knight and Baronet; of
" the same Family as the
" Right Honourable *Wil-*
" *liam* Earl of *Craven*,
" &c.



Argent, a Fess chequy,
Or and *Azure*, between
six Crosses Croislets, *Sable*;
was confirm'd by *Robert*
Cook, *Clarencieux*, *May* 8.
1585. (27 *Eliz.*) to *Wil-*
liam *Boteler* of *Kyrtons* in
the Parish of *Bydinhams* in
the County of *Bedford*, *Esq;*
Son and Heir of Sir *William*

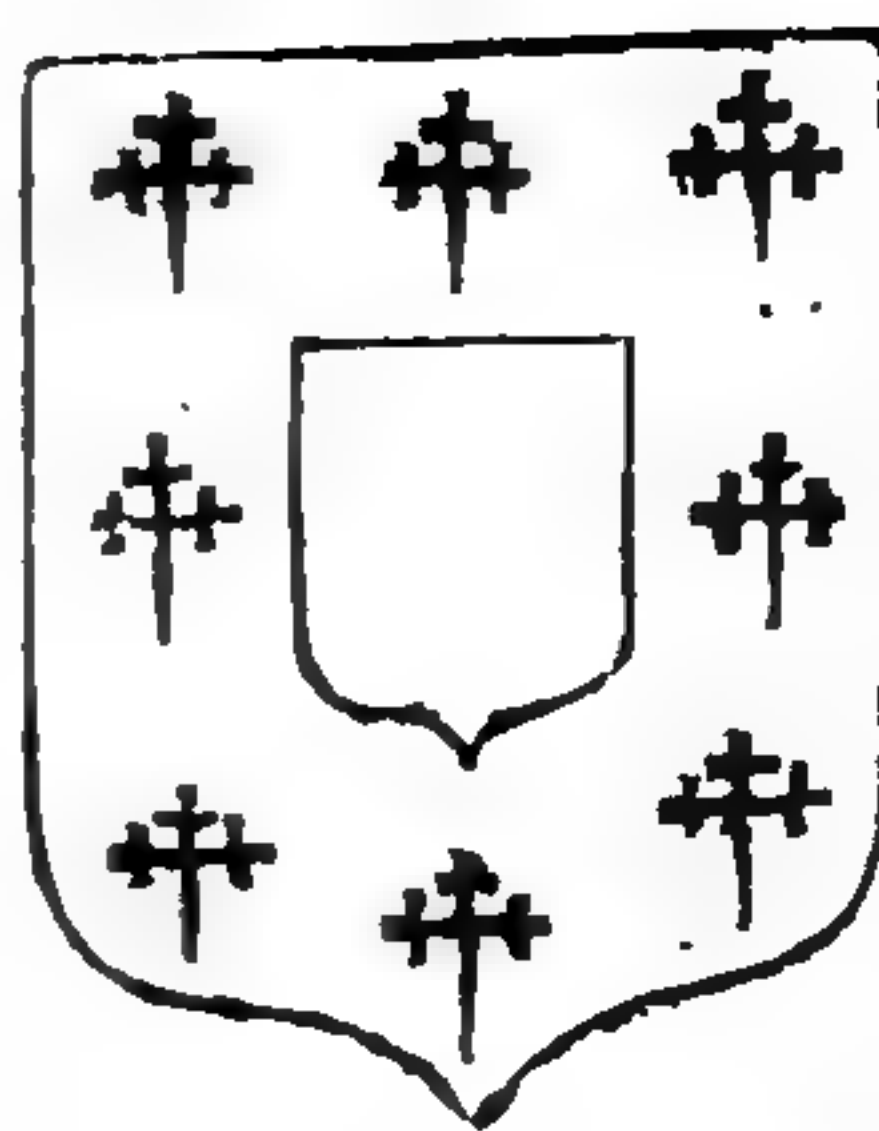
Boteler, the Son and Heir of Sir *William* *Boteler*
of *Kyrtons* aforesaid.

M. S. of Grant's in Ashm. Numb. 844.

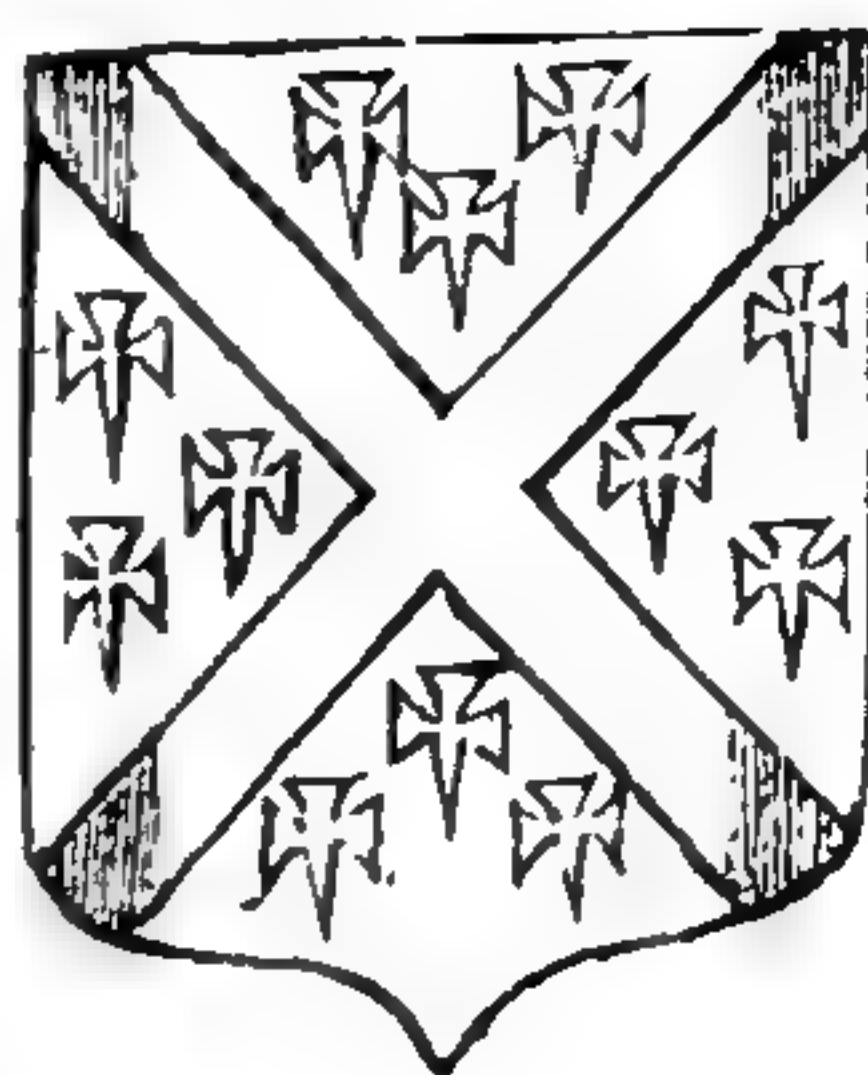


" He beareth *Azure*, a
" Fess *Dancetté*, *Ermine*, be-
" tween six Crosses Croislets,
" *Argent*, by the Name of
" *Barnadiston*. This, with
" the Arms of *Ulster*, is
" the Coat-Armour of Sir
" *Tho. Barnadiston* of *Ked-*
" *ington* or *Kenton* in *Suf-*
" *folk*, *Bart.* and of Sir *Sam-*
" *uel Barnadiston* of
" *Brightwel-hall* in the said

" County also, Baronet.



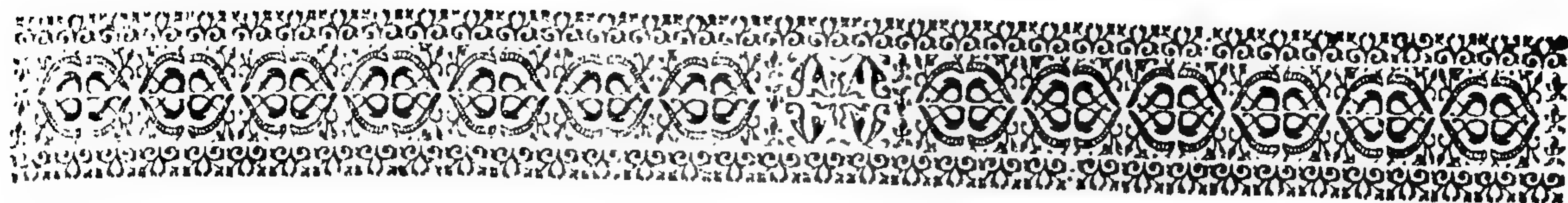
He beareth *Azure*, an
Inescutcheon *Argent*, with-
in an *Orle* of Crosses Croislets
Fichée, *Or*, by the Name
of *Shuter*. This Coat was
assign'd by *William Cam-*
den in *July* 1614, to *John*
Shuter of *Winterbourne-*
Cherburgley in *Wilts.*



Gules, a *Saltire* *Argent*,
between twelve Crosses
Patee Fichée, *Or*, is born by
the Name of *Denny*, and
was confirmed or granted
to *Glover Denny* of *Raven-*
ingham in *Norfolk*, *Gent.*
and to *Phineas Denny* of
Toft-Monks; and to *Ed-*
ward of *Great Tarmouth*

(his two Uncles) Sons of *Thomas Denny* of *Thurl-*
ton-Langley in *Norfolk*, by Sir *Edward Bysshe*, *Clare-*
rencieux, *March* 9. 1663.

N. B. The said *Glover* had two Children,
Edward, *Ætatis* 10, and *Anne*, *Ætatis* 5. *Phineas*
had five, viz. *William Denny* of *Toft-Monks*,
M. A. of *Emanuel Colledge*, *Cambridge*, who mar-
ried *Frances*, Daughter of *George Ashton* of *Be-*
consfield in *Bucks*, Bachelor of Divinity and a
Prebendary of *Lincoln*, 1664,) *Thomas*, *Samuel*,
Nathaniel and *Elizabeth*. And *Edward* of *Great*
Tarmouth had also five; *Thomas*, who married
Margaret, Daughter of *Skinner* of *Sud-*
bury in *Suffolk*, *Giles*, *Edward*, *Mary*, and *El-*
izabeth.



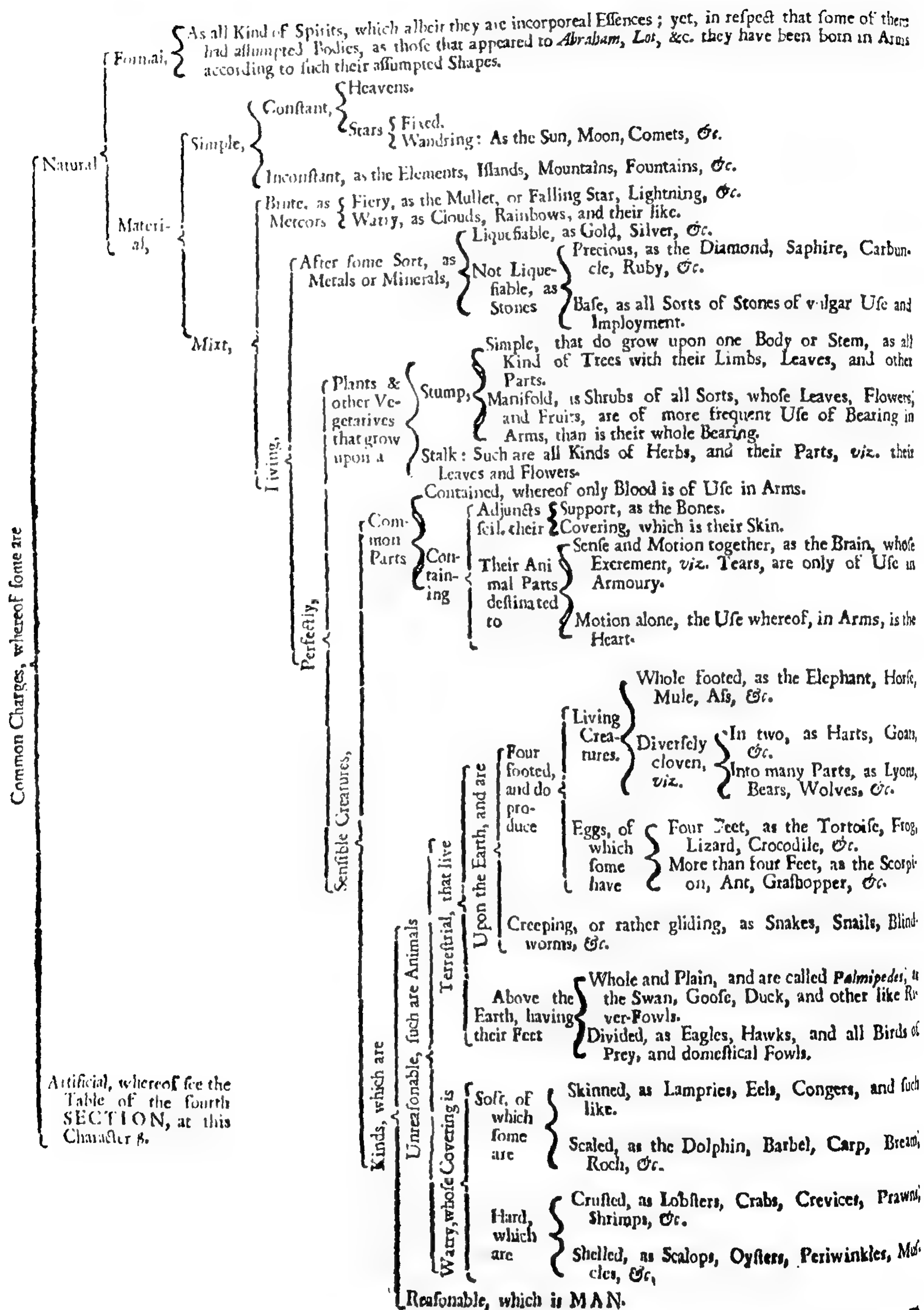
Naturalialia sunt specula eorum quæ non videntur.

THIS Third SECTION beginneth to Treat of such Charges of Coat-Armours as are called Common Charges, whereof some be Natural and meerly Formal ; such are Angels and Spirits : And others are both Formal and Material ; as the Sun, Moon, Stars : As also such Natures as are Sublunary, whether they be living after a Sort, as all Kinds of Minerals ; or that they live perfectly, as all Manner of Vegetables and Sensitive Creatures, with their General and Particular Notes, Rules, Precepts, and Observations.



T H E T A B L E O F

The Third S E C T I O N.



SECTION III.

CHAP. I.

HAVING performed the Task which our proposed Order imposed on us, touching proper Charges, together with their Making, and diverse Manner of Bearing: The same orderly Progression now calleth us to the Handling of common Charges, mentioned in the second Member of the same Distribution. By common Charges I mean all such other Charges hereafter following, as are not hitherto handled.

Whether they be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Natural.} \\ \text{Artificial.} \end{array} \right.$

Things Natural (according to Philosophers) are Essences by themselves subsisting: *Res naturalis est essentia per se subsistens*. Manifest, and, in manner, infinite, are these Things Natural, as *Lanchius* noteth, saying, *Multae sunt, & propè infinitae, non tam res, quam rerum species, in Caelis, in Aere, in Terris, in Aquis*: Therefore it is not to be expected, that I should, in exemplifying of them, pass through all the Particulars of them; but only touch superficially some of their Chiefest, selected out of that innumerable Variety, whereby I may manifest in what Ranks, and under what Heads, each peculiar Thing must be bestowed, according to their several Kinds, and so redeem them from all former confused Mixture.

Of Things Natural, some are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Formal.} \\ \text{Material.} \end{array} \right.$

The formal Nature is most simple and pure, and consisteth of the Propriety of its own Form, without any Body at all; of which Sort are Spirits, which (according to *Scribonius*) are *Essentiae formatae rationales & immortales*; Essences perfectly formed, Reasonable and Immortal: I say, perfectly formed, to distinguish them from the Souls of Men, whose forming is not Perfect in it self, but is for the Informing and Perfecting of the Body and the whole Man.

Among such Formal, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Angels.} \\ \text{Cherubim.} \end{array} \right.$ are numbred

Angels (in the Opinion of most Men) are incorporeal Essences of a spiritual Nature, void of all material Substance. *Angelus*, in *Latin*, is the same that *Nuntius* is; that is to say, a Messenger; and the same is a Name of Office, and not of Nature, as *St. Augustin* noteth upon *Psalms* 104, saying, *Quæris nomen hujus naturæ? Spiritus est. Quæris officium? Angelus est*. Will you know the Nature of it? It is a Spirit. Will you know the Office of it? It is an Angel or Messenger. The like may we find (saith he) in Man: *Nomen Naturæ Homo, officii Miles: Nomen naturæ Vir, officii Prætor*. To be a Man, is a Name of Nature: To be a Soldier or Pretor, is a Name of Office. Angels are Messengers, by whom God hath manifested his Will and Power to his Elect in *Christ Jesus*: In which respect also the Ministers of God are called in Scripture God's Angels, and therefore to be honoured as his Ambassadors and Messengers; and their Doctrine is *Evangelium*, the good Angelical Message of Life Eternal with the Angels in Heaven.

All Angels are of like spiritual Substance, of like intelligent Faculty, of like Will and Choice: In fine, all of them created alike Good and in Nature Perfect. Nevertheless, as all Men by Nature and natural Dignity are alike, but by Accident some of them are of more Esteem and Worthiness than others: So it is also with Angels, inasmuch as some of them (if we give Credit to Philosophers) are appointed to attend the Motion of the Heavens, others to repress the Rage of Devils, as appeareth *Job* 8. Others have Charge of Preservation of Kingdoms, and to keep under the Rage of Tyrants, as is manifest *Daniel* 20. Some have Charge of some particular Church, others of Apostles and Pastors, and others of private Persons, *Psalms* 91. And all of them are, by Scripture, said to be *Ministering Spirits*.

Of this Diversity of Functions, and several Administrations, it is thought (because some of these Offices are of higher Importment than others are) that some of them are simply called Angels, some Arch-Angels, some Vertues, some Dominations, as *St. Hieron* expressly sheweth.

And albeit these heavenly Spirits be in their own Nature void of all corporeal or material Substance, yet is it certain, when it pleased God so to imploy them, they had assumed

‘ Bodies for the Time, to the End they might
 ‘ the more effectually accomplish the Service
 ‘ that God had enjoined them. Such Bodies
 ‘ had the three Angels that appeared to *Abra-*
 ‘ *ham*, *Gen.* 18. Such Bodies also had the two
 ‘ Angels that came unto *Lot*, *Gen.* 19. And as
 ‘ God gave them Bodies for that Time, so did
 ‘ he also give them Faculties answerable to such
 ‘ Bodies, *viz.* to walk, talk, eat, drink, and
 ‘ such like. These Bodies and bodily Faculties
 ‘ were given them, to the End they might more
 ‘ familiarly converse and discourse with the
 ‘ Godly, to whom they were sent, and the bet-
 ‘ ter perform the Charge enjoined them, in-
 ‘ so-much as they did unfeignedly eat and drink,
 ‘ as *Zacharias* noteth; whereby they did the
 ‘ better conceal their proper Nature, until such
 ‘ Time as they should make known unto Men
 ‘ what they were indeed. Hereupon it seemeth
 ‘ the Ancients of fore-past Ages have used the
 ‘ Bearing of Angels in Coat-Armours, accord-
 ‘ ing to these bodily Shapes and Habits
 ‘ wherein they appeared unto Men, as in Ex-
 ‘ ample.”



‘ The Field is *Jupiter*,
 ‘ an Angel volant in Bend,
 ‘ pointing to the Heavens
 ‘ with his right Hand, and
 ‘ with his Left to the
 ‘ Earth, habited in a Robe
 ‘ close girt, *Sol.*; having a
 ‘ Scroll issuing from his
 ‘ Mouth, containing these
 ‘ four Letters, *G. I. E. D.*

‘ The Letters do signify the Words uttered by
 ‘ the Multitude of heavenly Soldiers that did
 ‘ accompany the Angel which brought unto
 ‘ the Shepherds the most joyful Tidings of the
 ‘ Birth of our blessed Saviour *Jesus Christ*, prai-
 ‘ sing God, and saying, *Gloria in excelsis Deo, &*
 ‘ *in Terra Pax*: Glory to God on high, and on
 ‘ Earth Peace. This Coat may well beseeem
 ‘ any Ambassadors or Bringer of happy News,
 ‘ especially such as first plant Religion in any
 ‘ Country; in which respect this our Nation
 ‘ hath been more glorious, both in preserving and
 ‘ propagating the Purity of Religion, than any
 ‘ other of the World.



‘ The Field is *Mars*, an
 ‘ Angel standing direct,
 ‘ with his Hands conjoin-
 ‘ ed, and elevated upon his
 ‘ Breast; habited in a long
 ‘ Robe girt, *Luna*; his
 ‘ Wings display’d, as pre-
 ‘ pared to fly, *Sol.* A-
 ‘ mong the Coat-Armours
 ‘ of such as were assem-

‘ bled at the Council of *Constance*, *Anno Dom.*
 ‘ 1413. I find this Coat born by the Name of
 ‘ *Brangor de Cornifia*. Furthermore, among the

‘ Persons there assembled, I find that the King
 ‘ of *Arabia* bare for his Coat an Archangel coup-
 ‘ ed at the Breast, the Wings display’d, and
 ‘ signed in the Forehead with a Cross. And that
 ‘ *Gideon*, *Episcopus Pellicastrensis*, did bear an
 ‘ Angel issuing out of the Gate of the Escu-
 ‘ tcheon, with his Hands conjoined, and elevat-
 ‘ ed on his Breast, the Wings display’d for Rea-
 ‘ diness of Flight.



‘ He beareth *Luna*, up-
 ‘ on a Cheveron, *Saturn*,
 ‘ three Angels kneeling,
 ‘ habited in long Robes
 ‘ close girt, with their
 ‘ Hands conjoined and ele-
 ‘ vated as aforesaid, and
 ‘ their Wings display’d,
 ‘ *Sol.* This Coat is said
 ‘ to be born by *Mielick*

‘ *Kym* of *Wales*. And indeed this Form of
 ‘ Kneeling well fitteth the Angels, to shew their
 ‘ continual adoring of their Almighty King, in
 ‘ whose Chamber of Presence they daily wait:
 ‘ But that we should kneel to them, that them-
 ‘ selves condemn in the *Apocalyps*: And *St. Paul*
 ‘ expressly forbiddeth Angel-worship. And in-
 ‘ deed a Madness it is, when *Christ* commands us
 ‘ to Pray, *Our Father*, that any should teach us
 ‘ to Pray, *O my Angel*.

‘ After Angels, Cherubims (whose Use in Ar-
 ‘ moury is less frequent) are to be handled. Of
 ‘ these I find two Examples of several Bearing;
 ‘ the one out of *Hieron. Bara*, expressing the sole
 ‘ Bearing of a Cherub: Another out of *Lergh*, of
 ‘ a Cherub born upon an Ordinary: To which I
 ‘ have thought fit to add a Coat of Name, for
 ‘ a more manifest Proof of their Use in Arms;
 ‘ as also to shew that they are born as well
 ‘ with Ordinaries between them, as upon Or-
 ‘ dinaries.



‘ He beareth *Jupiter*, a
 ‘ Cherub having three Pair
 ‘ of Wings, whereof the
 ‘ Uppermost and Nether-
 ‘ most are counterly cros-
 ‘ sed, and the Middlemost
 ‘ display’d, *Luna*. As to
 ‘ the Forms of those Che-
 ‘ rubims that covered the
 ‘ Ark; it is of some hol-

‘ den, that they had the Similitude of certain
 ‘ Birds, such as never any Man hath seen; but
 ‘ that *Moses* saw in his most blessed Vision such
 ‘ Shapes upon the Throne of God. But *Joseph.*
 ‘ *Lib. Antiq. Judae.* 8. saith, *The Cherubim ef-*
 ‘ *figies quam speciem suam nemo vel conicere po-*
 ‘ *test vel eloqui*: Of what Shape these Chetu-
 ‘ bims were, no mortal Man can conjecture or
 ‘ utter.



' He beareth *Luna*, on
' a Chief, *Jupiter*, a Che-
' rub display'd, *Sol*. The
' Cherubims were pour-
' traited with Wings be-
' fore the Place where the
' *Israelites* pray'd, to shew
' how speedily they went
' about the Lord's Busi-
' ness. Cherubim (ac-

' cording to *Zanchius*, lib. 2. de *Nominibus Ange-*
' *lorum*) is not the Name of any Order of An-
' gels, or celestial Hierarchy (as others would
' have it) but such as may well agree with all
' Angels: Neither doth that Name always sig-
' nify their Nature, or ordinary Office, but for
' a certain Reason, even so long as they do ap-
' pear to be such, as by those Names they are
' signified to be. And it is to be observed, that
' Cherub betokeneth the singular Number, and
' Cherubim the plural Number. -



He beareth *Azure*, a
Fess dancettée, Or, between
three Cherubims Heads,
Argent, crined of the Se-
cond, by the Name of
Adye. This Coat was con-
firm'd by Sir *William Se-*
gar, Garter, the 20th of
May (the 11th of King
James I.) to *John Adye* of

Dodington in *Kent*, Son and Heir of *John Adye*
of *Sittingborne* in the said County, Son and
Heir of *John Adye* of *Greete* in the Parish of
Dodington, whose younger Brother was *Nicho-*
las Adye, Gent.



' The Field is *Sable*, a
' Chevron between three
' Cherubims, Or. This
' Coat pertained to the
' right worthy Gentleman
' Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, Kt.
' sometime Governor to
' the most High and
' Mighty Prince *Henry*,
' Prince of *Wales*, Duke
' of *Cornwall* and *Rothsay*, and Earl of *Chester*;
"and is now born by Sir *Edward Chaloner* of
" *Gisborough* in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*,
" Knight."

' In our Division we distinguished these from
' Angels, because by most they are taken for a
' distinct Order above ordinary Angels, taking
' that Name from the Fulness or Abundance of
' divine and mystical Science. Thus have you
' Examples of Cherubims born, not only Sole,
' but also upon and with Ordinaries.'

C H A P. II.

' FROM Things Natural that are meely
' Formal, we come to such as are Natu-
' ral and Material: Those are said to be Essen-
' ces Material, that do consist of a Body sub-
' ject to Motion and Alteration; *Natura mate-*
' *riata est essentia in corpore motui obnoxio subsist-*
' *ens*; A material Nature is an Essence subsist-
' ing in a Body subject to Motion.

' These are { Simple.
Mixt.

' Simple, are certain orbicular or round Bo-
' dies, or bodily Essences, originally consisting of
' an unmix'd Matter.

' Of these some are { Constant.
Inconstant.

' Those are said to be constant Natures which
' in respect of their Perfection are of most last-
' ing Continuance; such are the celestial Globes
' and the Stars.

' The heavenly Spheres { Unmoveable.
' or Globes, are { Moveable.

' The Unmoveable is holden to be that ut-
' termost Sphere that glittereth so gloriously, as
' that it dazeleth the sharpest Sight of Man, and
' is called *Calum Empyreum*, the Fiery Heaven;
' whereof we shall be better able to judge and
' speak, when God shall bring us thither, and
' yet our Star-gazers will take upon them to talk
' so confidently and particularly of those incom-
' prehensible Bodies, as if they had been there,
' and survey'd every Corner thereof. This ce-
' lestial Globe (according to *Scribonius*) is the
' Mansion-place and Palace of all the heavenly
' Natures, wherein the Angels, and other the
' Blessed of God, do, with endless Joy, behold
' the Presence of Almighty God, Face to Face.
' To this Place (according to the same Au-
' thor) were *Enoch*, *Elias*, and *Paul* rapt up be-
' fore their Deaths.

' But now for more orderly Progression here-
' in, forasmuch as we have occasion here offered
' to speak of a Sphere, we will first shew what
' a Sphere is, and so proceed to the rest.

' A Sphere is a Figure or Body exactly round
' of all Parts, and void of all Angles and Cor-
' ners. The spherical or round Form is of all
' other the most perfect, as also the most beau-

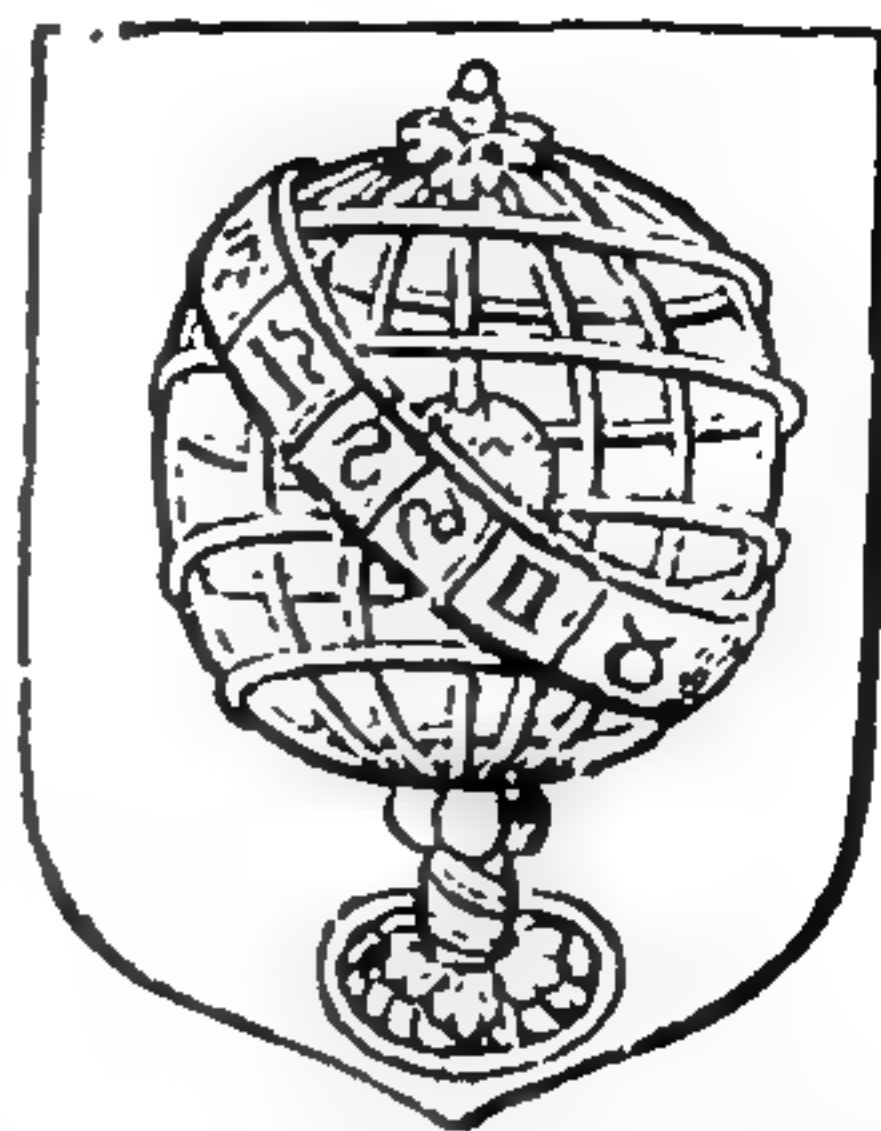
‘tiful, capable, and fit for Motion, inasmuch
‘as it is void of all Corners, which might give
‘Impediment to moving, therefore is this Form
‘most agreeable to the Heavens and celestial
‘Bodies, which are evermore in continual and
‘restless Motion. It was requisite then, that
‘the perfectest Body (such as the Heavens are)
‘should receive the perfectest Form, which is
‘the orbicular or round Figure. *Figura Spha-*
‘*rica* (saith *Aristotle*, *lib. de Cælo & Mundo*) est
‘*omnium figurarum nobilior*.

‘The moveable Sphere of the Heaven is the
‘Firmament. The Firmament is that conti-
‘nual moving Heaven, which with his swift
‘Revolution swayeth all the inferior Orbs, and
‘is called in *Latin*, *Firmamentum* (according to
‘*Scribonius*) à *firmitate*, that is, of the Stabili-
‘ty thereof; meaning (as I conceive) either
‘the durable Subsisting of it, or else the Un-
‘moveableness of the two Poles, Arctick and
‘Antarctick: Otherwise, one self-same Thing
‘cannot be said to be moveable and constant,
‘but in a diverse Respect; even as an Iron
‘Wheel in a Clock, though still in Motion,
‘yet both in respect of the metalline So-
‘lidity, and of the sure Fast’ning to the Axle,
‘it may be said to be firm and unmoveable. If
‘any Man bear a Representation of the Hea-
‘vens, in his Coat-Armour, whether the same
‘have the Likeness of a solid or armil Sphere,
‘they must be reduced to this Head: Of this
‘Kind did the famous *Archimede* chuse for his
‘Device, who before his Death, commanded
‘that a Sphere should be engraven on his Se-
‘pulchre. And such a Bearing is honourable
‘for any great Professor of *Astronomy*, not such
‘witless Wizards and Fortune-tellers as usually
‘deceive the World with their idle Predictions;
‘but those noble Spirits, whose Eagle-Eyes
‘search out the true Natures, Revolutions, and
‘Properties of those supernatural Essences.

‘The regardful Consideration of the Hea-
‘vens and the Ornaments thereof, together
‘with their certain and orderly Motions, should
‘mightily move and provoke us to raise up our
‘Thoughts, from the Love and Contemplation
‘of base and earthly Objects (whereon we
‘usually dote) to the Admiration of his un-
‘speakable Power and Love of his incomprehen-
‘sible Goodness, who made such a wonderful
‘Architecture: First, To serve for our Use in
‘this Life: And, afterward, to be our blessed
‘Palace and Mansion in a better Life. For tho’
‘all Creatures demonstrate the Wisdom of their
‘wonderful Workmaster, yet the *Heavens* espe-
‘cially declare his *Glory*, and the *Firmament* his
‘Handy-work: Which made the godly King *David*
‘rise out of his Bed in the Night, to behold the
‘Heavens, and thereby to call to Mind the Per-
‘versity of Man, which never keeps the Course
‘that God prescribeth, whereas those Bodies,
‘though void of Sense, yet from their first Crea-
‘tion, never falter’d in their endless Journeys.’

“Now, since I have demonstrated and laid
“open unto you what a Sphere is, the Form,

“Perfection, Dignity, Property, Motion, Sub-
“stance thereof, and the like, I will now shew
“unto you an Example of a Shield, illustrated
“with manifold Variety of celestial Bodies, &c.
“which will be very necessary and commodious
“to be inserted in this Place.



“The Field is Or, a
“Sphere, Azure, beauti-
“fied and replenished with
“manifold Variety of ce-
“lestial Bodies, environ-
“ing the terrestrial Globe,
“all proper.

“These were the Or-
“naments wherewith the
“Shield of that famous

“and valiant *Grecian* Captain *Achilles* was illu-
“strated and garnished: Which he caused to
“be engraven therein, to the End that the Mind
“of the Beholders of them might be raised
“thereby to a considerate Contemplation and
“Meditation of the admirable Power and Wis-
“dom of the omnipotent Creator of them:
“Which Duty whosoever performeth, he ac-
“complisheth the Sum and Effect of all true
“Nobility.

“This Shield did *Vulcan* garnish with Varie-
“ty of Stars of manifold Kinds, and added
“thereto the skilful Feats and Practices, as well
“of Peace as of War, and all their Rights and
“Offices; omitting (in a Manner) nothing per-
“taining to the well-governing of the Assem-
“blies and Societies of Men.

“By this Invention did he labour to manifest
“unto us, that there is no Shield more power-
“ful to resist the vehement and violent Assaults
“of adverse Fortune; than for a Man to be fur-
“nished throughout with the compleat Armour
“of Cardinal Vertues; so shall he be fitted and
“prepared to sustain whatsoever Brunt or for-
“cible Encounter shall assail them.

“This Manner of adorning Shields doth *Al-*
“*drovandus* commend above all other Garnish-
“ings, saying, *Nihil æquè atque Philosophia, ab*
“*omnibus adversis tuetur, nihil ejus explicatu ap-*
“*tius est ad scutum exornandum & honestius*. There
“is nothing that doth so safely protect a Man
“against the Damage of adverse Fortune, as
“Philosophy doth, neither is there any Thing
“more fit and seemly to beautify a Shield withal,
“than the Explanation thereof.

“Emblems, Hieroglyphicks, and Ensigns of
“noble Families, inasmuch as they do instruct
“our Eyes unto Vertue, they cannot be defaced
“or blemished without great Wickedness: The
“Reason thereof doth *Farnesius* give in these
“Words, *Cum virtutum imaginibus tantum de-*
“*bemus, quantum mutis præceptoribus: Si ille ta-*
“*men muta dici possunt, quæ in silentio omni Do-*
“*ctrinâ sunt verbosiora*. Of all the Things that
“are (saith *Cicero*) there is nothing in the
“World that is better, nothing more excellent,
“nothing more beautiful and glorious to behold,
“and not only that there is nothing, but that
“ne-

“ nothing can be thought or imagined to be of
 “ more surpassing Beauty than the World;
 “ whereunto *Lipsius* annexeth this Addition, ex-
 “ amine the Universality thereof; consider the
 “ great and small Parts thereof, and you shall
 “ find them composed and compacted in such
 “ orderly Sort, as that they cannot possibly
 “ be better’d for Use, or more glorious to be-
 “ hold. The Consideration whereof moved
 “ King *David* to break forth in Admiration.

“ The spherical Figure is, of all other Forms,
 “ the fairest, the most capable, and the simplest,
 “ and comprehendeth all other Forms. In a
 “ spherical Line the End is all one with the
 “ Beginning, therefore it doth aptly agree with
 “ the noblest and perfectest Body, such as the
 “ Heavens are.

“ There is nothing that more apparently ex-
 “ presseth the spherical or round Form of the
 “ Heavens, than doth the Sun by his circular
 “ Motion.”

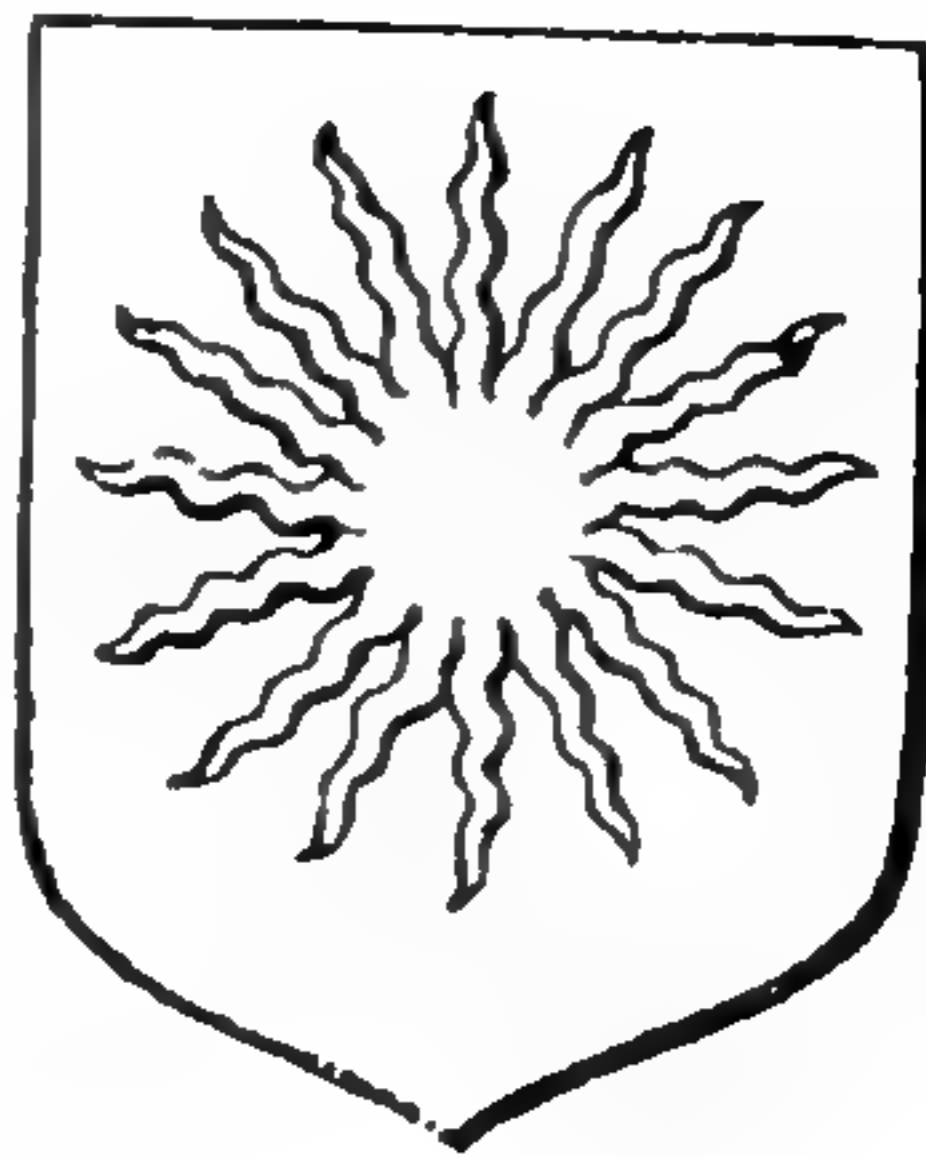
“ A Star (which is next to be considered af-
 “ ter the Heaven) is a permanent and constant
 “ Essence, and the more condensed or compact-
 “ ed Part of the Sphere, wherein it is fixed,
 “ for the Illuminating of inferior Bodies: For
 “ albeit it be an usual Distinction, that of Stars
 “ some are fixed, and some are planetary or
 “ wandering, yet they are indeed all fixed alike,
 “ and settled in one certain Part of the Sphere;
 “ but in respect of our Eye, and in reference of
 “ their Motions one of another, they have a di-
 “ verse Aspect, and so have gotten a diverse
 “ Name. It is holden, that the fixed Stars are
 “ discerned by their sparkling or twinkling, by
 “ reason that our Sight being bound, as it were,
 “ by the Forcibleness of their resplendent Rays,
 “ our Eyes do become wavering and trembling
 “ in beholding them; and for this Cause ought
 “ all Stars to be made with their Rays or Points
 “ waved.



“ He beareth *Sable*, a
 “ Star, *Argent*, by the Name
 “ of *Ingleby*. If this Star
 “ were born *Or*, which is
 “ his proper Colour, it
 “ would add much more
 “ Grace unto it, especially
 “ in regard of the *Azury*
 “ Field, the proper Colour
 “ of the Heavens, where-

“ in Stars have their natural Mansion. For a
 “ Star, saith *Farnesius*, is a mystical Character or
 “ Figure of God, to whom all Worship and Re-
 “ ligion doth properly appertain; for like as Stars
 “ are called in *Latin*, *Stelle*, à *Stando*, because
 “ they be evermore fixed in the Firmament: So
 “ there is nothing more constant, or of more per-
 “ petuity than God, whose sacred Will is the
 “ regular Direction of all Things whatsoever;
 “ and therefore may it be said not unfitly, that
 “ they signify God and Religion, or otherwise
 “ some eminent Quality shining above the ruder
 “ Sort of Men, as a Star in the Obscurity of the
 “ Night.”

“ As to the Number of Points whereof a Star
 “ consisteth, we must observe, they must never
 “ be fewer than six; but when the same is formed
 “ of more, then must you in blazoning of them
 “ express their certain Number: For sometimes
 “ you shall find a Star formed of sixteen Points,
 “ as in this next Example shall appear.



“ He beareth *Azure*, a
 “ Star of sixteen Points,
 “ by the Name of *Huitson*,
 “ and is the Coat-Armour
 “ of *John Huitson* of *Cleas-*
 “ *by* in the County of
 “ *York*, Esq; one of the
 “ Captains of the *Cauld-*
 “ *stream* Regiment of Foot
 “ Guards to his Majesty
 “ King *Charles II.*”

“ He beareth *Argent*, a
 “ Star of sixteen Points,
 “ *Gules*, by the Name of
 “ *de la Hay.*”

(*Q*) *Kirkaldy* of *Inch-*
ture, *Gules*, three Stars
Argent. This Coat is now
 quarter’d by *Kinnaird* of
Inchtore.

(*Q*) *Innes* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Stars
Azure; and *Innes* of *Blairton* the same, with the
 Addition of a Fess between them of the same
 Colour.

“ The Field of Coat-Armour (as some Men
 “ do hold) being *Argent* or White, doth signi-
 “ fy Literature, and the Charge surmounting
 “ the same, being *Gules* or Red, which is an
 “ Imperial Colour, and is sometimes *per Synec-*
 “ *dochen*, taken (as the Thing signified) for the
 “ Sign it self that is thereby represented: And
 “ White, being a Token of Justice (is in such
 “ a Case) surmounted of Red, which is proper
 “ to Fortitude, betokeneth, as they do conceit
 “ it, Learning, which giveth place to Arms;
 “ and not Arms to Learning. This did the Poets
 “ secretly express, when they preferred *Pallas*
 “ to be the Governess of Learning; and *Mars*,
 “ being a Man, to the Managing of martial Af-
 “ fairs; whom they would have to receive
 “ the Denomination of *Mars*, *A magnitudine*
 “ *Artis*.

“ The Excellency of the Stars is highly com-
 “ mended, *Eccles.* 43. 9. where, speaking of the
 “ glorious Beauty of their Order and Constella-
 “ tions, it is said, That it is a Camp pitched on
 “ high, shining in the Firmament of Heaven.
 “ The Beauty of the Heavens are the glorious Stars,
 “ and the Ornament that shinneth in the high Places
 “ of the Lord. By the Commandment of the holy
 “ One they continue in their Order, and fail not in
 “ their Watch. And the particular Stars (saith
 “ *David*) God calleth by their Names; as likewise
 “ both

“ doth patient *Job* remember the Titles of several Constellations.

“ Stars are sometimes found pierced, and other whiles charged; for the Difference of which two Forms of Bearing, you have had a Rule formerly delivered. Moreover, it is

“ a Rule infallible, That the Piercing of Stars must be evermore round; for the Piercing Square, and Losenge-ways, are repugnant to the Nature of Stars. Here I will give you a general Observation touching bearing of Ordinaries and common Charges together.”

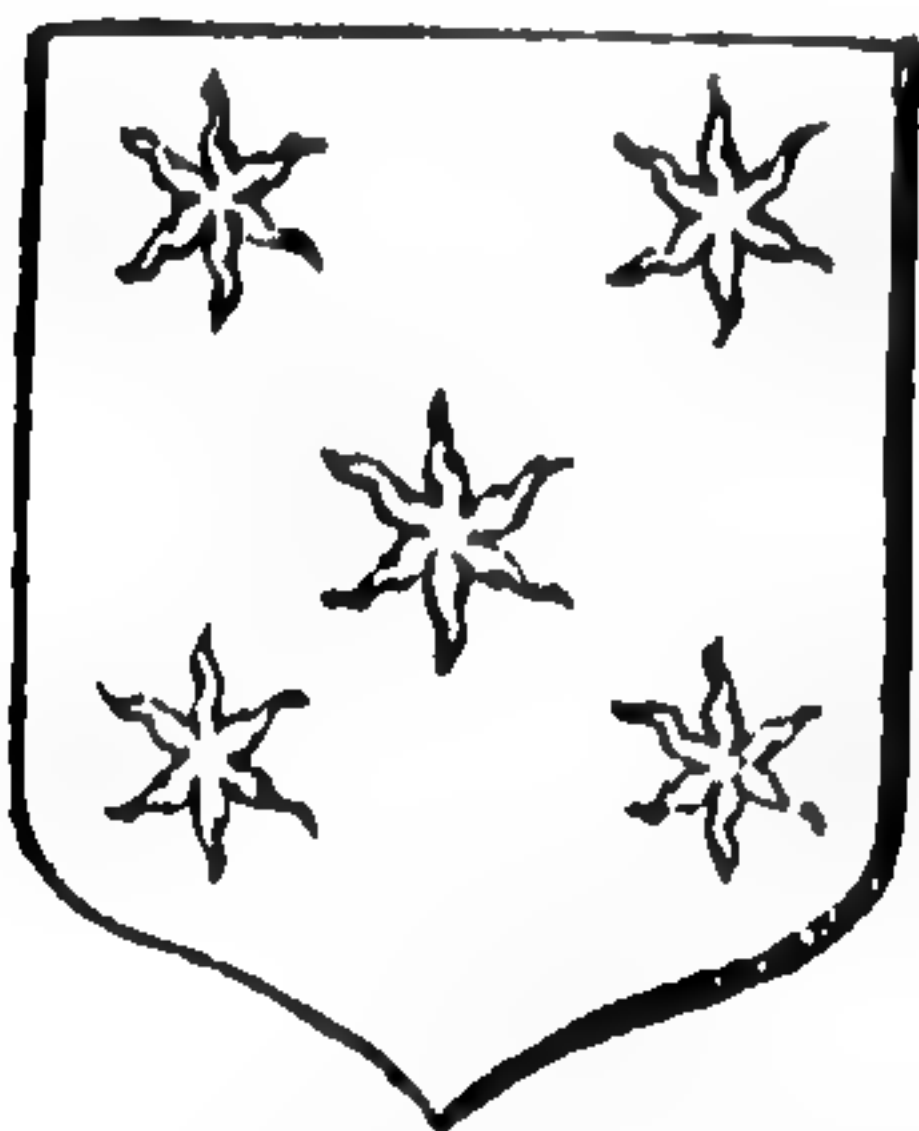
“ That in the mix'd Bearing of Ordinaries and common Charges together, all common Charges may be, and are born

in, upon,
or with

Chief,
Pale,
Bend,
Fefs,
Chevron,
Barr,
Gyron,
Cross,
Saltire,
Orle,

or one common Charge, in, upon, or with another.

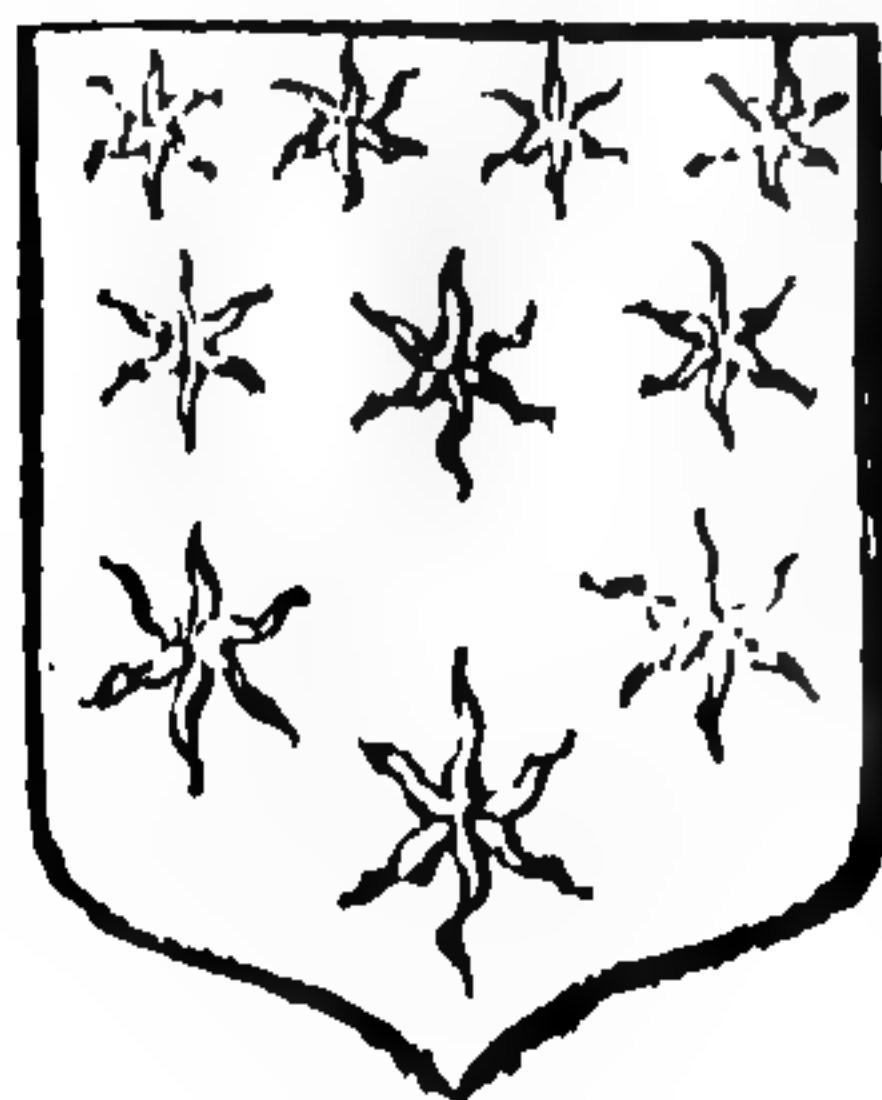
“ This general Rule I have thought good to set down in this Place, here being my first Entrance into the Handling of common Charges, and where their mix'd Bearing with Ordinaries is first mentioned, to the End that the same may serve as the Stern of a Ship to direct your Understanding, touching such interposed Bearing of any of the common Charges with Ordinaries; because I labour to shun all idle Iterations and multiplicity of unprofitable Examples, tending to one and the same End. This Form of Bearing shall you find dispersedly, yet not confusedly, exemplified in this Work, that will give Approbation to the Generality of this Note, which doth not warrant this Form of Bearing alone in these, but also generally in all other Coat-Armours of like Kind. Of these several Forms of Bearing I have chosen some particular Examples, as in these next Escutcheons, and others shall follow in their proper Places.



Sable, five Estoids in Saltire, Argent, is born by the Name of *Anderson*, and was granted to *Edmond Anderson* of *Erbury* in the County of *Warwick*, by *Robert Cook*, *Clarencieux*, July 4, 1572.

This Form of Bearing is term'd [in Saltire or Saltirewise] because they seem by their Position to form a Sort of Saltire. The *Italians* call such a Bearing, *Incrociato a foggia della Lettera X*.

M. S. of Grant's in Ashm. Num. 344.

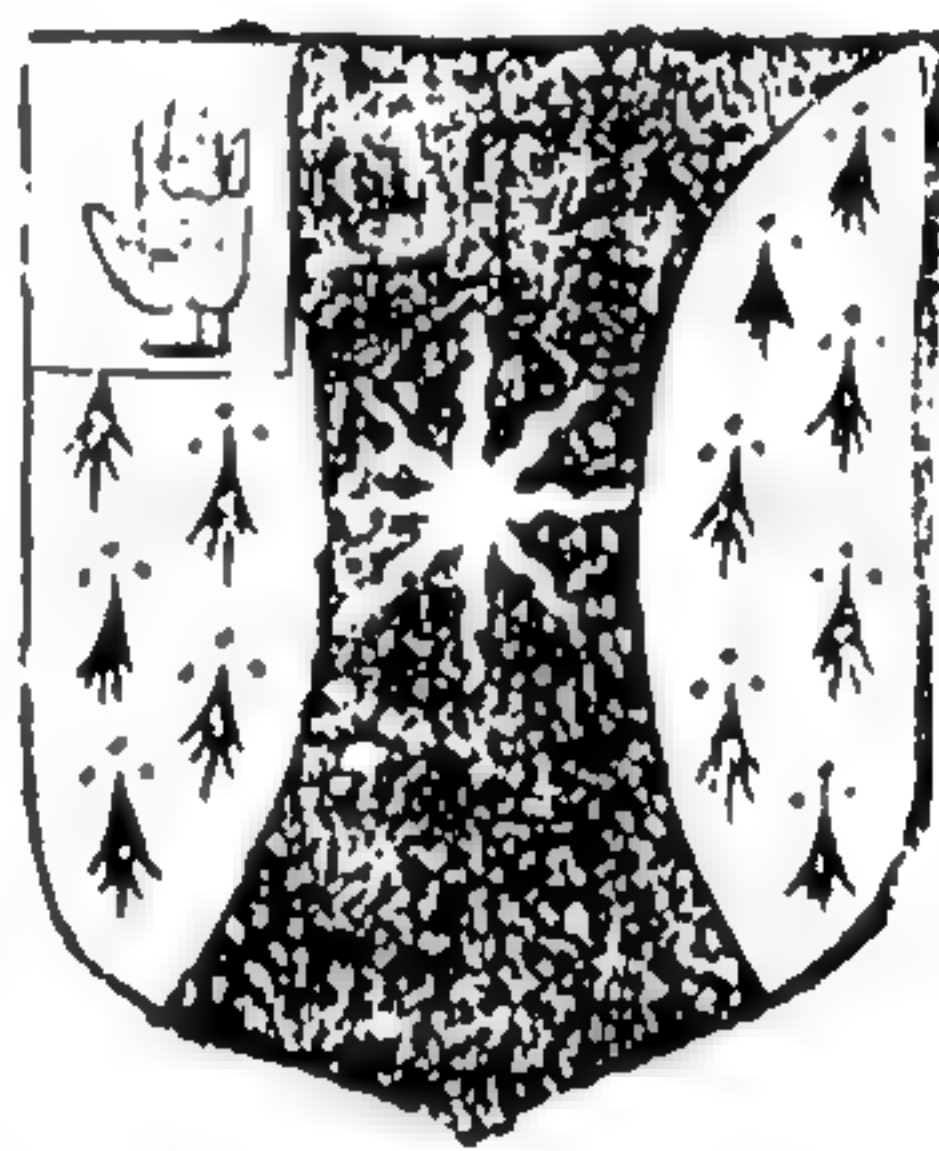


“ He beareth Azure, ten Stars, four, three, two, one, Or, by the Name of *Alstone*. This (with the Arms of *Ulster*) is the Bearing of *Sir Thomas Alstone* of *Odell* in *Bedfordshire*, Knight and Baronet, and of *Sir John*

“ his Brother, Knight: As also of that eminent Physician Doctor *Edward Alstone*.”

Tho. Alstone of *Edmund Hall*, Son of the said *Sir Thomas*, died the first of June, Anno 1668. *Ætat.* 20. but where buried *Ant. à Wood* knew not, the Register for that Year being very imperfect.

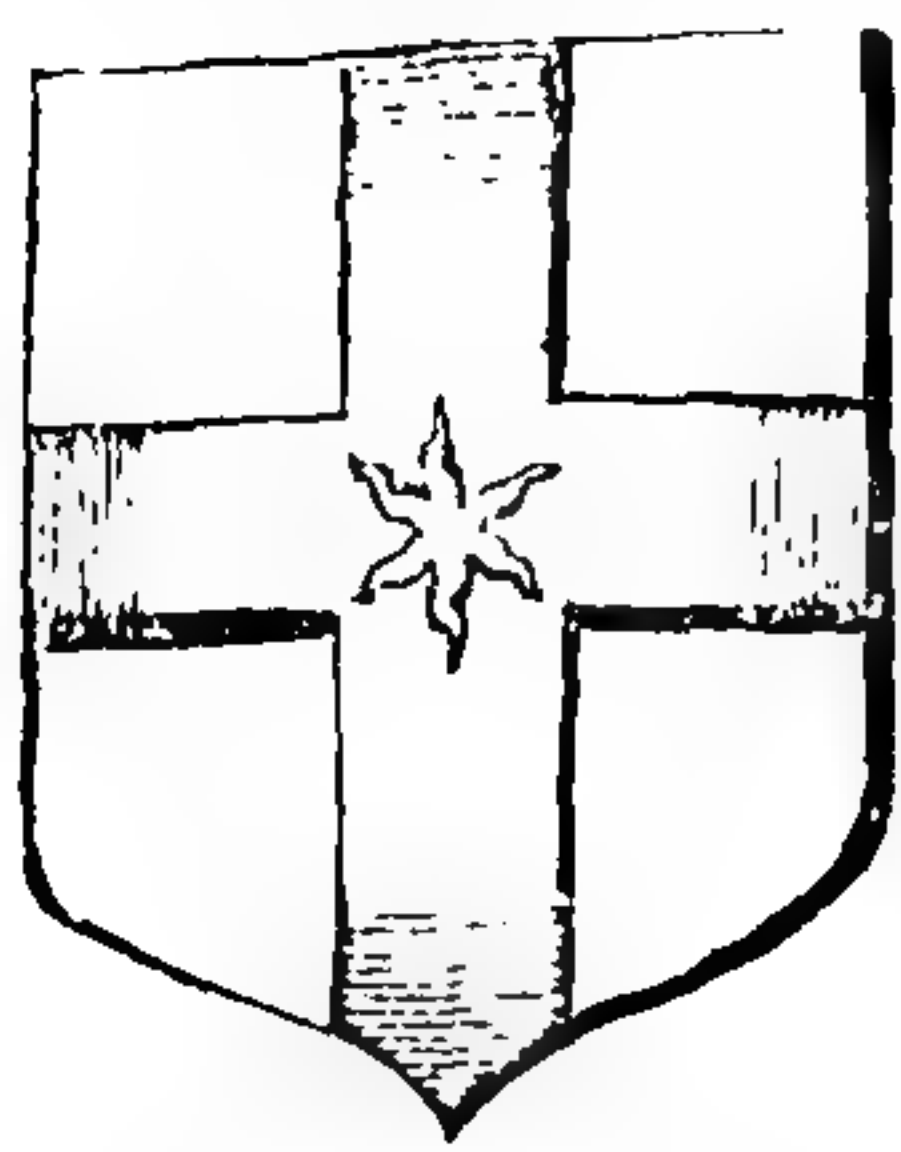
M. S. of *Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.* p. 136.



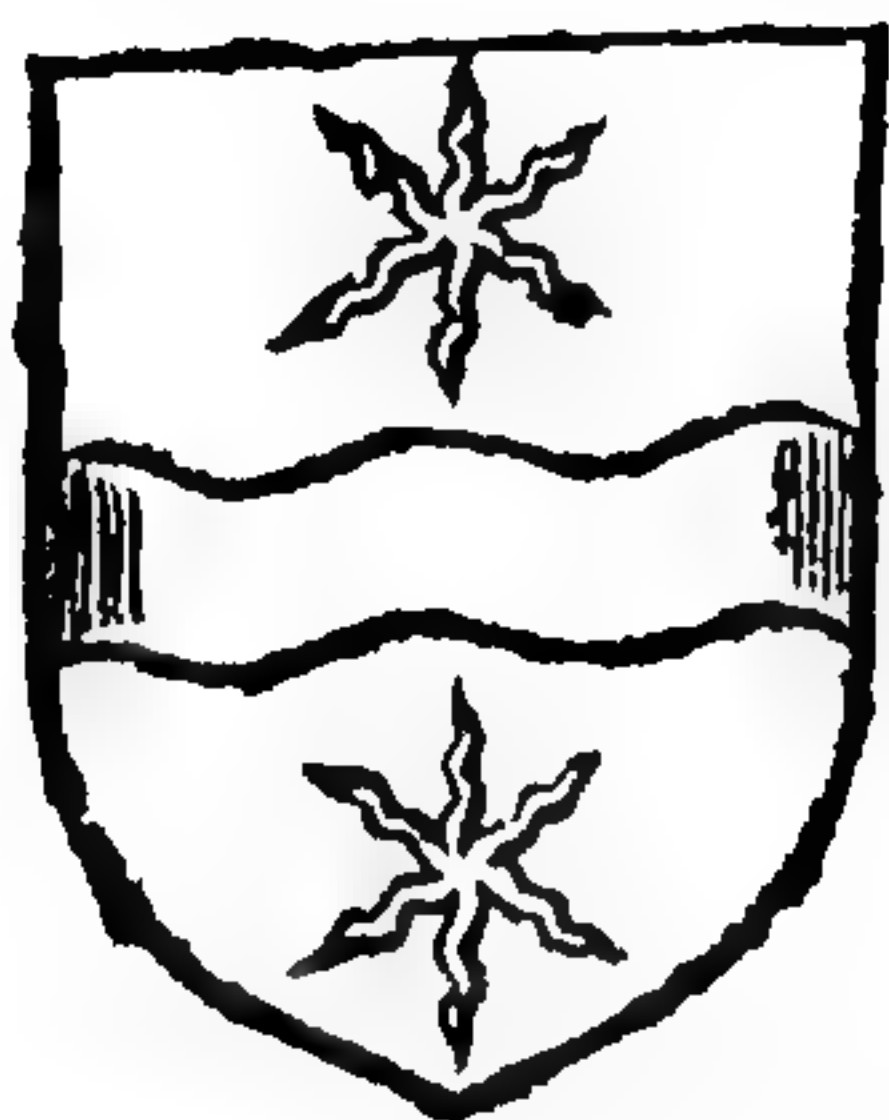
“ He beareth Sable, a Star of eight Points, between two Flanches, Ermine, on a Canton, Argent, a sinister Hand, couped at the Wrist, Gules. This is the Coat-Armour of *Sir John Herbert* of *Blickinge* in the County of *Norfolk*, Knight

and Baronet, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who was descended from the second Son of *Sir James Hobart* of *Hales Hall* in the said County, Attorney General to King *Henry* the Seventh. Stars are numbred among the Host of Heaven, for that it pleaseth God sometimes to execute his Vengeance upon the Wicked, with no less dreadful Destruction by them than by numerous and militant Armies, as appeareth by *Judges* 5. As touching the Colour of Stars, I hold it sufficient to name them only when they be born Properly, and in their natural Colour, which is Or; but if they be of any other Colour, then the same must be named. As for the Canton thus charged, it being an Augmentation or Remuneration given by our late Dread Sovereign King *James*, to such as his Majesty advanced to the Dignity of Baronet (it being an Order and Degree by him created) one of which Number was *Sir Henry Hobart*, Knight and Baronet, and late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, I rather to this *Sir John Hobart*. I shall have better Occasion to speak thereof in the sixth SECTION. When I come

to treat of such Armorial Signs, as by the Sovereign's Favour are sometimes assigned for Augmentations.



He beareth *Vert*, on a Cross *Or*, an Estoil *Sable*, by the Name of *Adam*. This Coat was assign'd by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, Sept. 30, 1614. to *Thomas Adam* of *Walden* in *Essex*, Esq;



The Field is *Diamond*, a Fess wavy between the two Pole Stars, *Arctick* and *Antarctick*, *Pearl*. Such was the Worth of this most generous and renowned Knight, Sir *Francis Drake*, sometime of *Plymouth*, as that his Merits do require that

his Coat-Armour should be expressed in that selected Manner of Blazoning, that is fitting to noble Personages, in respect of his noble Courage and high Attempts achieved, whereby he merited to be reckoned the Honour of our Nation and of naval Profession; inasmuch as he cutting thorough the *Magellanick Straits*, *Anno Domini* 1577. within the Compass of three Years he encompassed the whole World; whereof his Ship, laid up in a Dock near *Deptford*, will long Time remain, as a most worthy Monument. Of these his Travels a Poet hath thus sung:

Drake, *pererrati novit quem terminus orbis,*
Quemque semel Mundi vidit uterque Polus.
Si taceant homines, facient te Sydera notum,
Sol nescit comitis non memor esse sui.

The World's surveyed Bounds, brave Drake, on thee due gaze,
 Both North and Southern Poles have seen thy manly Face;
 If thankless Men conceal, thy Praise the Stars will blaze,
 The Sun his Fellow-traveller's Worth will duly grace.

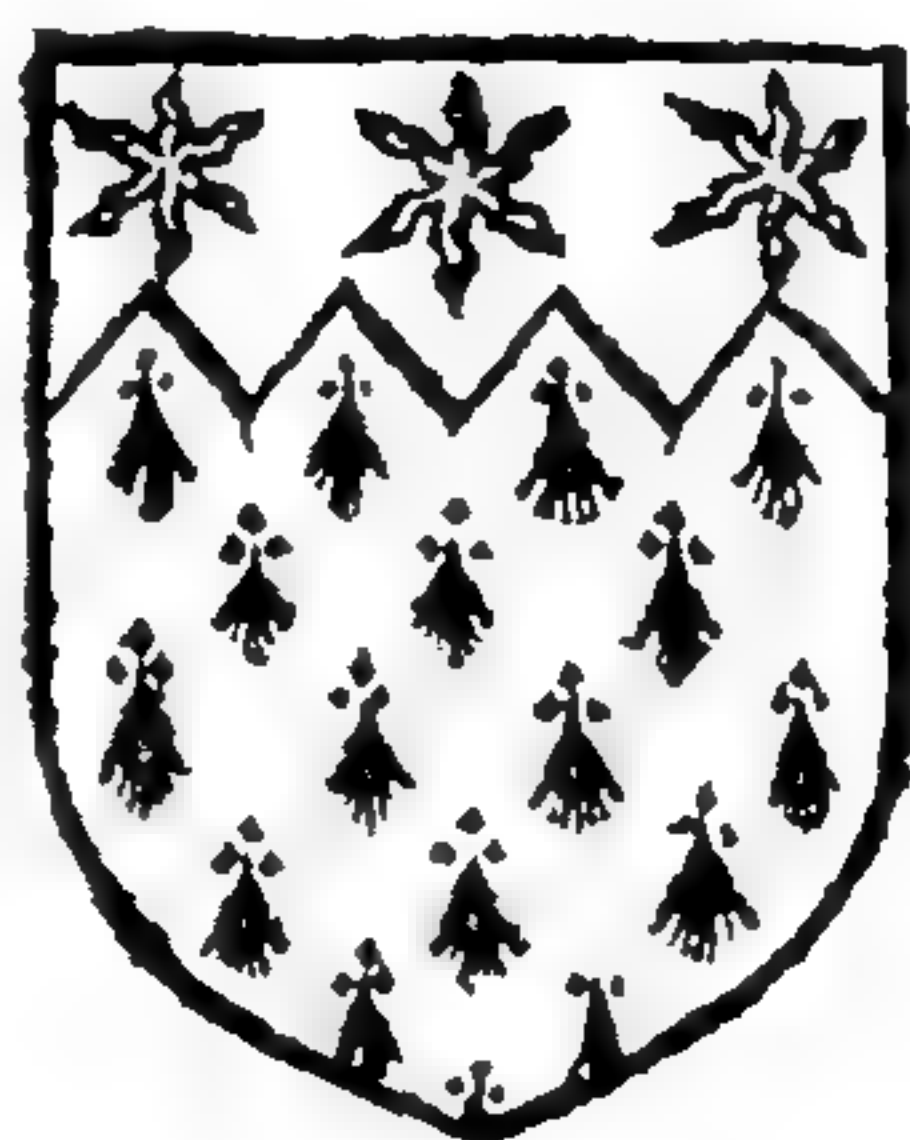
This Coat, with the Arms of *Ulster*, is now born by his Descendant, Sir *Francis Drake* of *Buckland Monachorum* in *Devonshire*, Baronet.

Argent, a Fess embattled and two Estoils in Chief, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Twyne*, and was attested to belong (and was confirm'd) to *Twyne* of *Preston* in the County of *Lancaster*, Esquire, by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, 21 Nov. Anno 1571; attested also by *R. Glover*, Somers-

M. S. of Grant in Ashm. No. 511.

Azure on a Fess wavy *Argent*, a Cross Potent *Gules*, in Chief two Stars, was confirm'd by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux in Novemb. 16th of King *James I.* to Sir *Robert Jenkinson* of *London*, Knight, descended of an ancient Family of that Name, and by his Mother from the *Carlises* of the County of *Cumberland*.

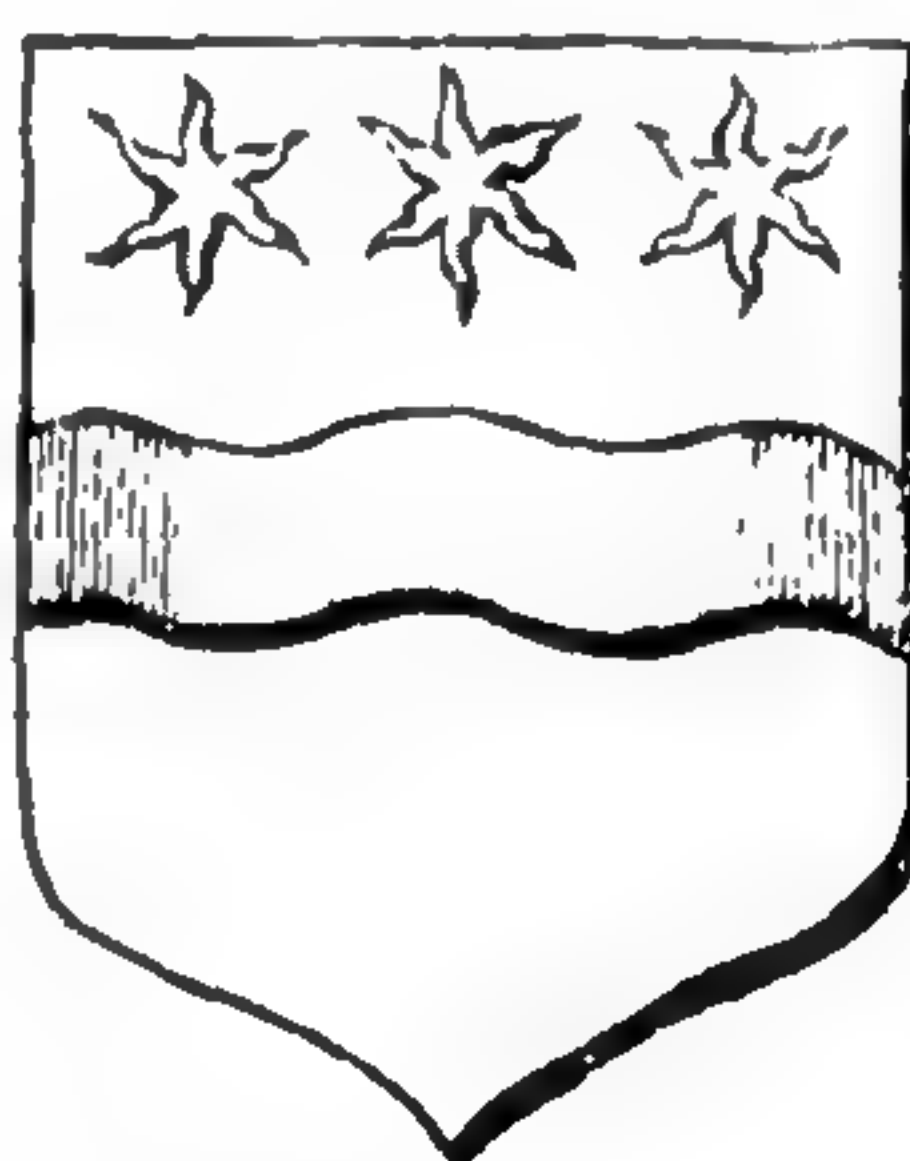
Paulina F. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.



He beareth *Ermine*, on a Chief indented, *Gules*, three Stars, by the Name of *Escombe*. When you find any Ordinary charged upon the Field (having no other Charge, as in this Example) you must reckon their Charging to be a Dignity un-

to them, inasmuch as they are deemed to be thereby greatly honoured: In regard whereof they are called Honourable Ordinaries. Like as this Chief is charged, so shall you find the Bend, Chevron, Fess, Saltire, Bar, and all other the before-mentioned Ordinaries, charged upon, as before we observed, and hereafter shall appear.

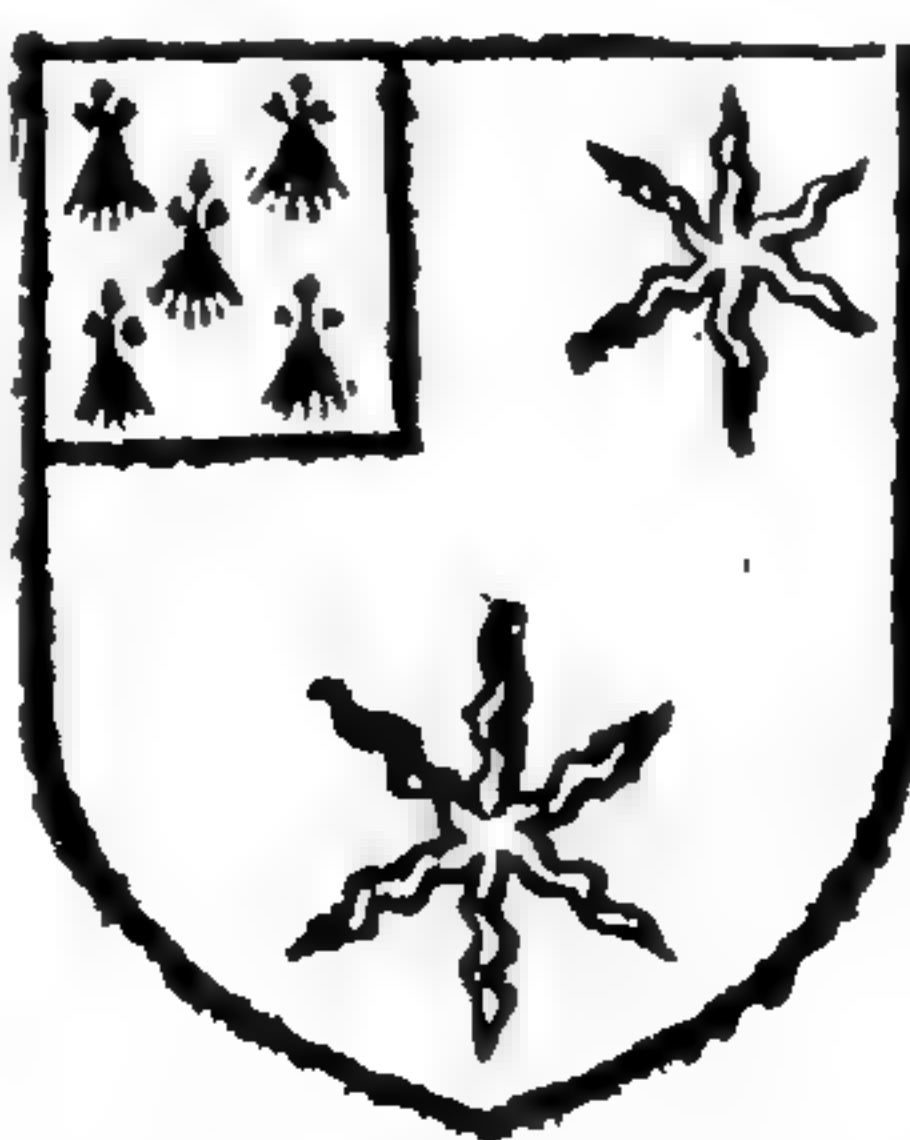
Or, on a Chief, *Azure*, three Stars, was granted by Patent to *Thomas Lawse*, Doctor of the Civil Law; (once of *Norfolk*, then of *Kent*) by *Cooke*, Clarencieux, 1584.



He beareth *Azure*, a Fess wavy, *Argent*, in Chief three Stars, by the Name of *Jenkinson*. This Coat was assign'd by Patent by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, and *William Flower*, Norroy, Feb. 14, 1568. to *Anthony Jenkinson*

Citizen of *London*: One who had serv'd his Country faithfully in long and painful Travels over not only *Europe*, but other Places; as is mention'd at length in the Patent, a Copy of which may be seen in the M. S. quoted.

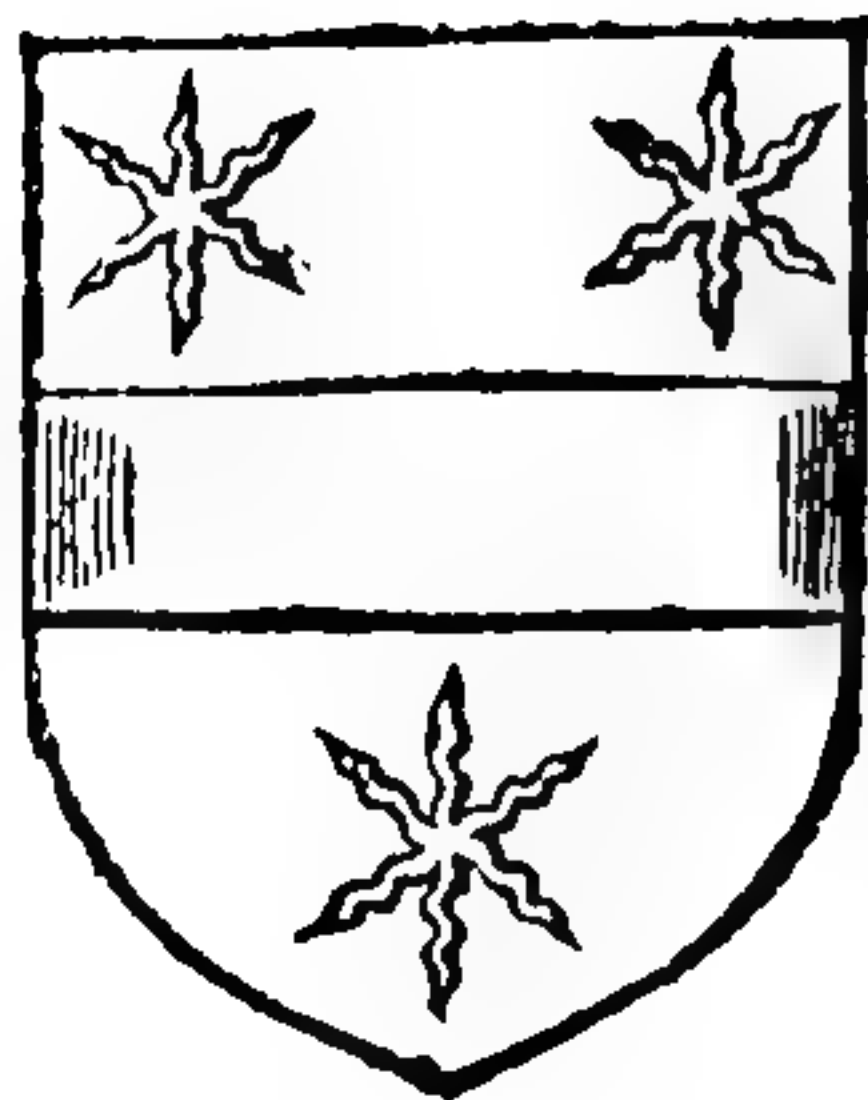
M. S. of Grant's in Ashm. No. 543.



He beareth *Gules*, three Stars, a Canton, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Leverton*. Here I do name three Stars, as if the Canton were away, as well to the End that the Manner of their Position may be perfectly understood by such Bla-

zon; as also to shew that the Canton doth not rebate the Star in the dexter Point, but only doth surmount the same.

He



'He beareth *Argent*, a
'Fess between three Stars,
'Gules, by the Name of
'Ezerard.'

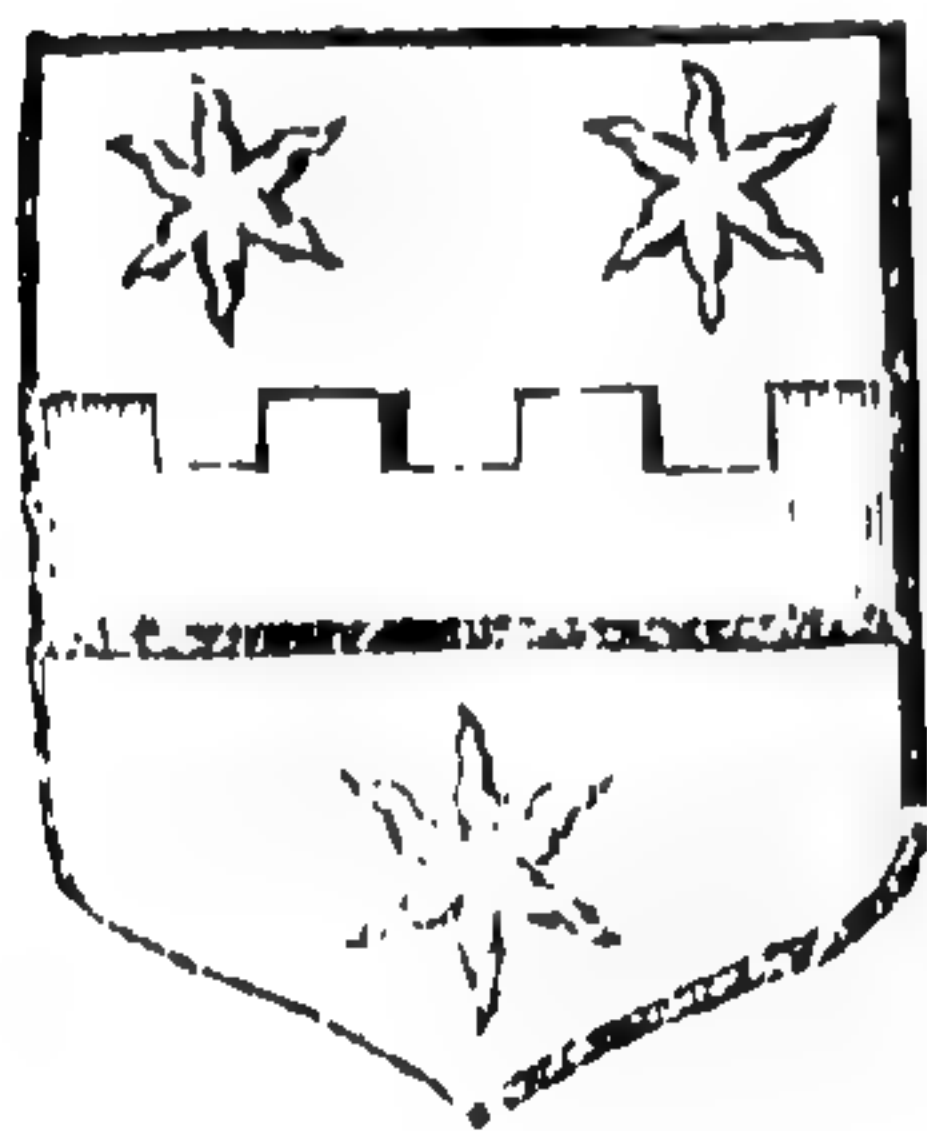
Azure, a Fess Or, between three Stars, was the Coat of John Thwayts of Marston in the County of York, who married Margaret, one of the Daughters of Laurence Robinson of Overton near York, and by her had Issue James, eldest Son and Heir; Thomas second Son; Henry third Son; Charles fourth Son, and Francis fifth Son: Also four Daughters Ann, Elizabeth, Eibam and Mary.

Note, That the abovementioned John, was second Son and Heir of William Thwayts by the Inheritance of the Lands of Marston, Hatten, Tokwith, and Thwayts; his eldest Brother Thomas, though married, and sometime Father of a Son, dying when as he had no Child but Anne, Wife of William Ingley, Son and Heir of Sir William Ingley of Ripley, Knight.

Which William Thwayt (Father of the said Brothers) was (of three) the eldest Son and Heir of William Thwayt of Marston in the County of York.

The Coat was confirm'd to John Thwayt of Marston in the County of York, Esquire, by William Flower, Norroy, the 30th of January, 1564, and in the 7th of Queen Elizabeth.

Coll. per Glover in M. S. in Athen. Numb. 534.
Arms and Pedigrees in p. 27.



He beareth *Azure*, a
Fess embattel'd Or, be-
tween three Stars. This
Coat was allow'd and as-
sign'd by Robert Coke, Cla-
rencieux, Anno 1585, to
Thomas Paramore of the
Isle of Thanet in the Coun-
ty of Cant.



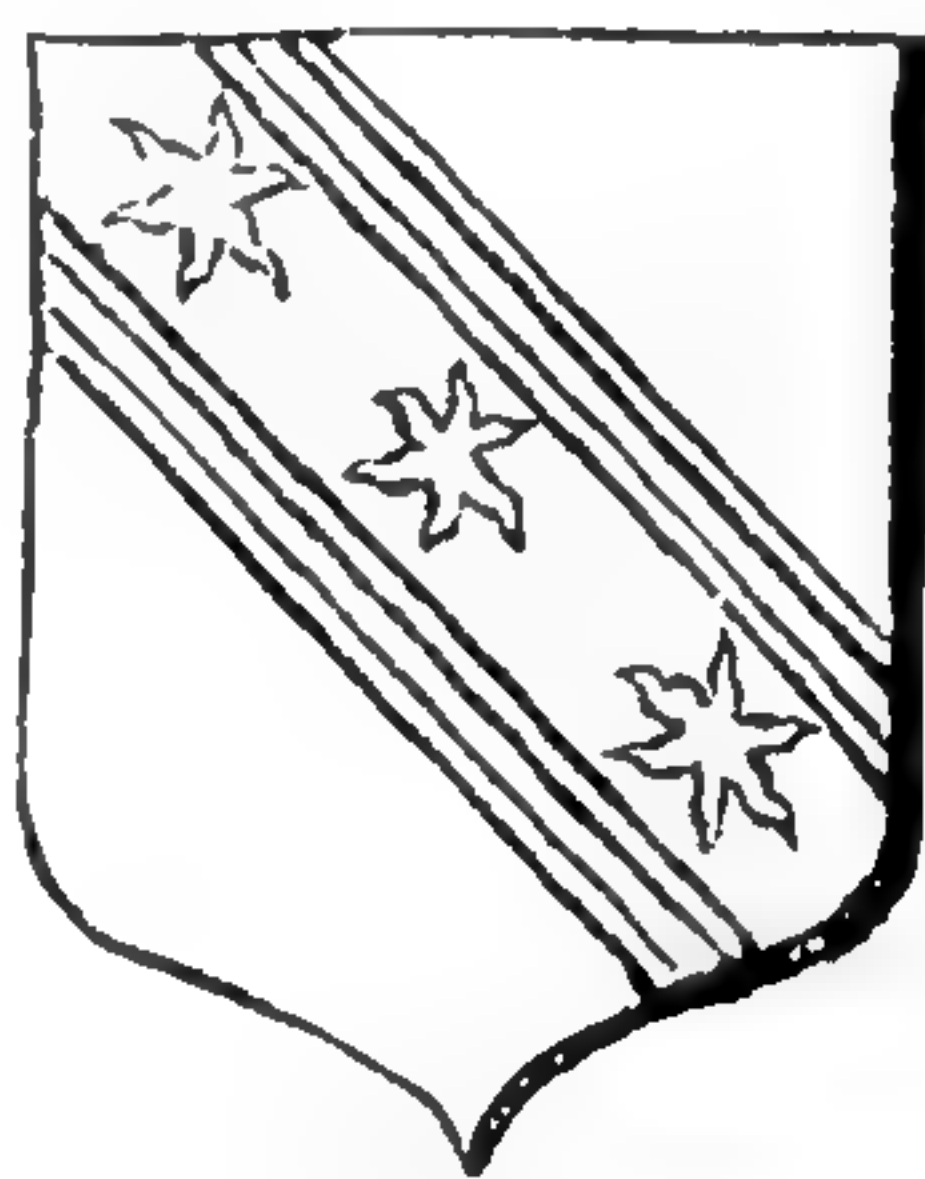
Emme, on a Chevron engrail'd, *Azure*, three Stars, is born by the Name of Smyth; and with a Mullet in Chief for a Difference, was confirm'd to William Smyth of Leaton in the County of Bedford, Gent. One of the Yeomen of the Buttery to Queen Elizabeth, by Robert Coke (I believe) the 25th of October 1573, 25th of Queen Elizabeth.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remains de Com. Oxon. 1. 1. 1.

Argent, a Chevron between three Estoils or Stars, *Gules*, is born by the Name of Colchester, and was confirm'd to Richard Colchester of Gray's Inn, Gent, one of the Curstors of the High Court Chancery for the City of London and County of Middlesex, (Son of Richard, the Son of Richard, who was Son of Richard Colchester of Ilmington in the County of Warwick, Gent.) by Sir William Segar, Garter, Decemb. 20, 1622, 2d of King Charles I.

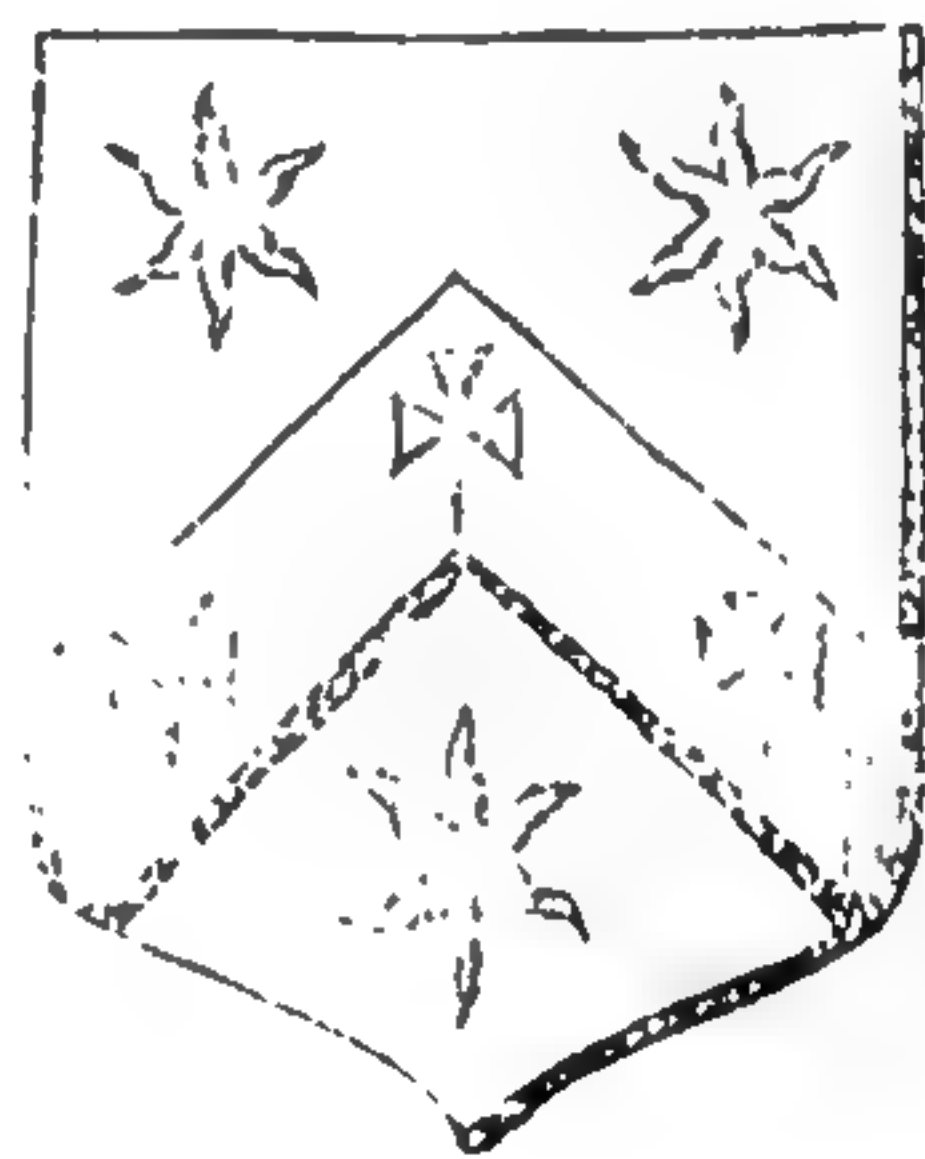
(M) Murray Duke of Athol, *Azure*, three Stars within a double Tressure counterflowed, *Argent*, quartered with the Coats of Athol and Stewart.

(G) Pardy of that Ill; Or, a Chevron *Azure*, between three Stars of sixteen Points, *Sable*.



He beareth *Azure*, three
Estoils between two Ge-
mells in Bend, *Argent*, by
the Name of Bridall. This
Coat was granted by
Sir Edward Walker, Gar-
ter, 21 June 1669, 21 C. 2.
to Walter Bridall of Middle-
sex, Gent, who, in the
Time of the Rebellion

was a Lieutenant in a Troop of Horse in the Duke of York's Regiment commanded by Colonel Charles Cavendish; and at the Date hereof Clerk and Yeoman of his Majesty's Jewell-house.



Sable, on a Chevron Or,
between three Stars, as
many Crosses Patée Indes,
Gules. This was the Coat
of that most Reverend
and Learned Prelate, Do-
ctor William Laud, some-
time Archbishop of Can-
terbury, who suffer'd Death
in the Cromwellian Perse-

cution of Monarchy and Loyalty; and whose Bones were laid in a little Vault or Repository under the Altar in St. John's Colledge Chappel at Ten at Night, the 24th of July, 1663.

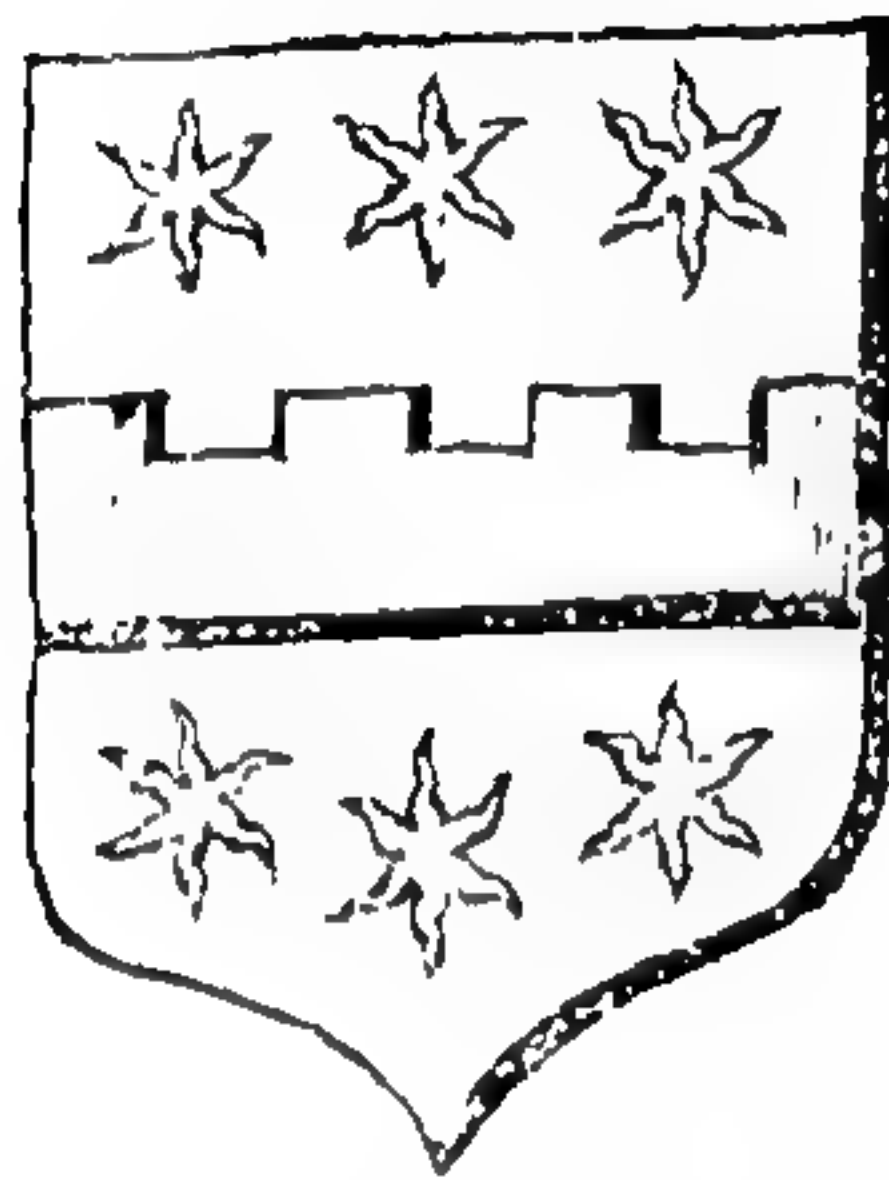
There was a solemn Speech then spoken before the Vice-Chancellor, certain Heads of Houses, and the Society of St. John's Colledge, by one Mr. George Gisby.

The said Bones were taken the Day before, out of the Church of Allhallows Barking by the Tower of London. Afterwards there were several Banners hung over his Grave, viz. The First containing the Arms of St. Johns and Laud impaled; Second, The Deanry of Gloucester and Laud; Third, The See of St. David's and Laud; Fourth, The See of Bath and Wells and Laud; Fifth, The See of London and Laud; and, Lastly, The See of Canterbury and Laud.

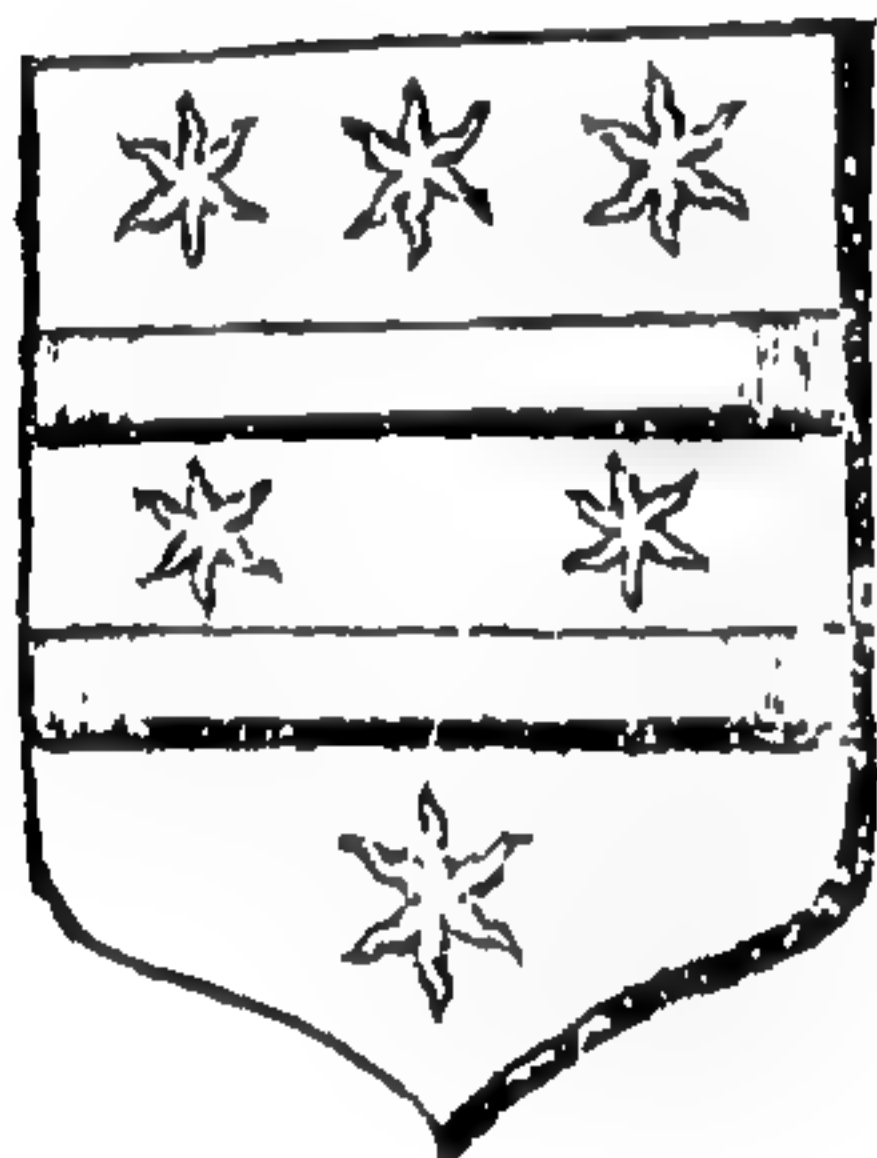
M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remains de Com. Oxon. 1. 1. 1.



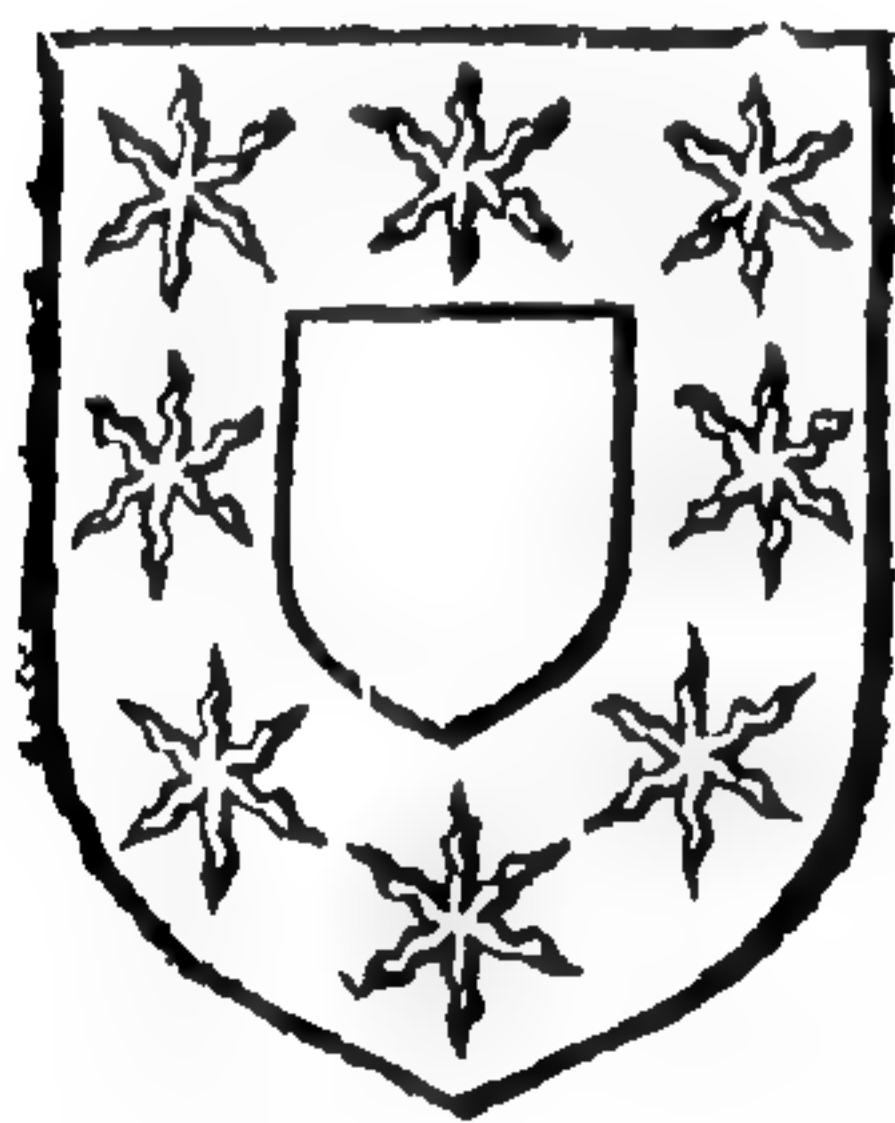
Azure, a Bend *Ragulée* between six *Estoils Or*; is born by the Name of *Paine*, and was assigned by *William Segar* and *William Camden* the 14th of *November*, the 2d of King *James I.* to *Robert Paine*, Son and Heir of *Robert Paine* of *Widlone* in *Huntingdonshire*.



Azure, a *Fess embattel'd Or*, between six *Estoils*, is born by the Name of *Tryon*. A Confirmation was made of this Coat to *Peter Tryon* of *London*, by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, *July 1*, 1610.



He beareth *Argent*, two *Barrs Sable* between six *Estoils*, 3, 2, 1, *Gules*, by the Name of *Pearse*. This Coat was granted to *Thomas Pearse* of *Court* in the Parish of *Bigbury* in the County of *Devon*, by *Sir John Borough*, *Garter*, *Aug. 12*, 1641.



He beareth *Gules*, an *Inescutcheon, Argent*, between eight *Stars in Orle*. This Coat was born by *Sir John Chamberlain* of *Prigbury*, in the County of *Gloucester*, *Knight*; and is now born by *John Chamberlain* of *Mangersbury*, and by *Thomas Chamberlain* of *Oddington*, both of the said County, *Esquires*. These *Stars* are said to be born in *Orle*, or *Orlewise*; but they cannot be properly said to be an *Orle* of *Stars*, because they have no connexion to fasten them together, but are born severally and apart one from another.

Whensoever there is a Separation of common Charges born in Coat-Armours, by rea-

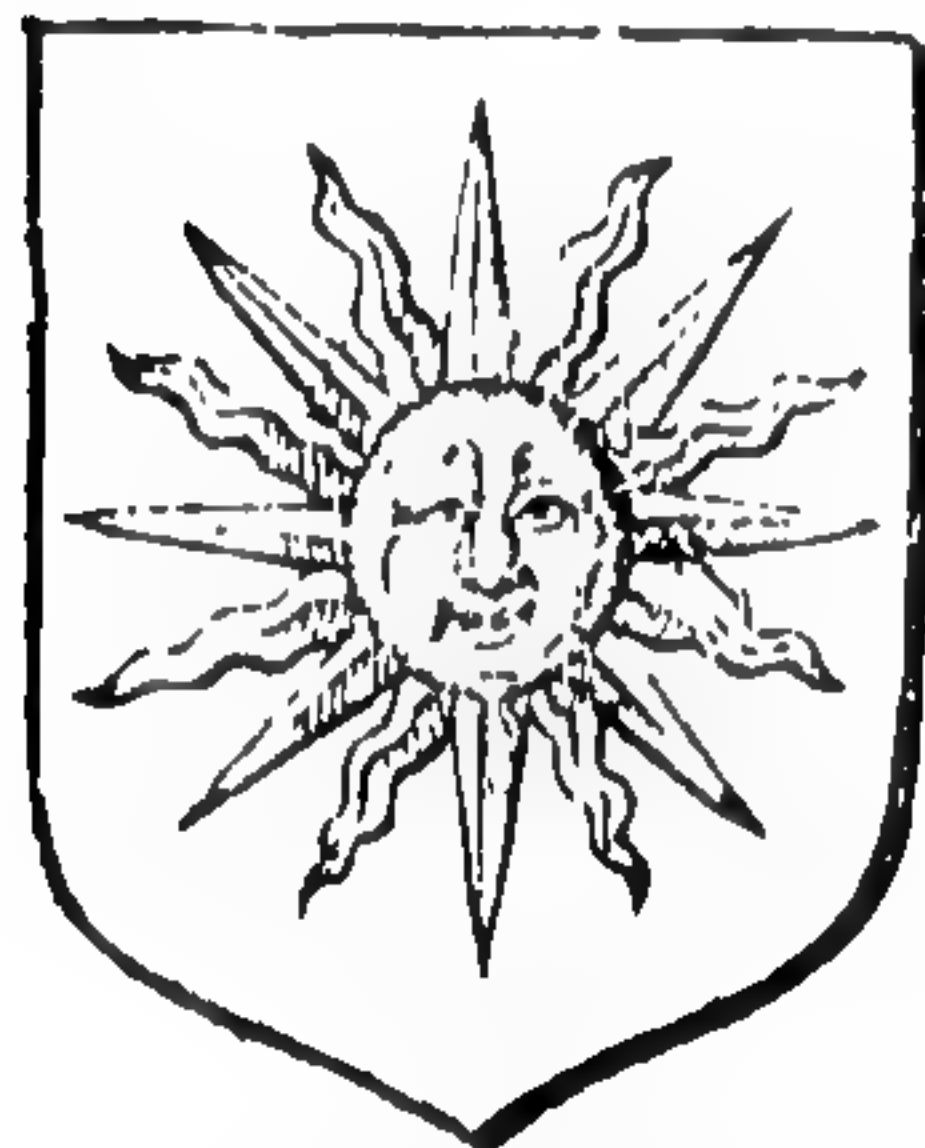
son of the Interposition of some of the before-mentioned Ordinaries, then are they not termed Ordinaries, but most worthy Partitions; and they are such (saith Leigh) as though the common Charge annexed do occupy more than one Point of the Escutcheon, yet every of them is in as great Effect as though it were one only Thing, by the Reason of Sovereignty of the same Partition interposed.' As to Leigh or my Author's Rule in this Matter, it should not be heeded, as I said before, it being in Truth no receiv'd One.

Thus I have given you a Taste of the particular and variable Manner of Bearing of Ordinaries commixt with common Charges, according to the general Rule formerly given. As for Example, That common Charges are born with Ordinaries, you may see in the Third, &c. of these six Escutcheons: That they be born upon Ordinaries, it is manifest by the fourth Escutcheon, &c. That they are parted by Ordinaries interposed between them, it appeareth by these last Escutcheons: That they are born in Form of Ordinaries, or Ordinary-ways, it is clear by the first Escutcheon.

Note, That albeit I have here set down but one Example of each of these particular Forms of Bearing, yet must you hold that in every of these several Sorts there are diverse other particular Kinds of composition of Coat-Armours, as shall appear hereafter at large unto the diligent Observer. Furthermore, whereas I have given only few Examples of common Charges born with Ordinaries, of Ordinaries charged upon, of Ordinaries interposed, and of common Charges born Ordinary-ways, or in Form of Ordinaries; you must understand by the first Sort, all common Charges whatsoever, born with a Pale, Bend, Fess, Chevron, or any other of the Ordinaries before-named in any Sort: By the Second all Sorts of Ordinaries charged upon, with any Kind of common Charge: By the Third, an interposition of whatsoever Sort of Ordinary between common Charges. Lastly, By the Fourth, you must understand all Sorts of common Charges born in Form, or after the Manner of a Cross, Saltire, Pale, Bend, Fess, or of any other of the said Ordinaries. These have I here handled briefly, because I must of Necessity deal more copiously in each Particular of them in Places better sitting thereunto.'

C H A P. III.

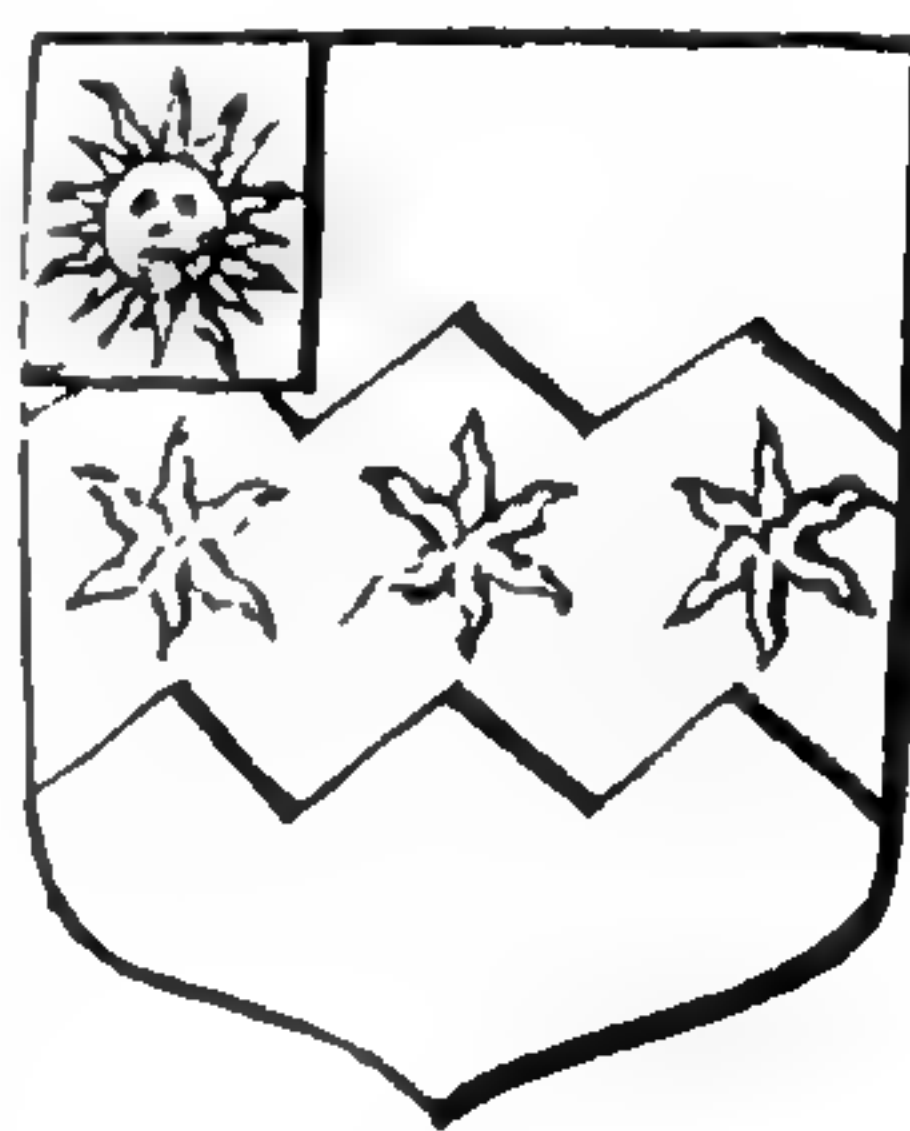
‘ **T**HUS far of such Stars which we call
 ‘ led fixed: Now of those Planets whose
 ‘ Shapes are of most Use in Heraldry; I mean
 ‘ those two glorious Lights, the One for the
 ‘ Day, the Other for the Night: For, as for
 ‘ the other five Planets, because their Aspect is
 ‘ less to the View, therefore they cannot easily
 ‘ admit a different Form from the fixed Stars.
 ‘ The Sun is the very Fountain of Light, and
 ‘ (as some Philosophers think) of Heat also;
 ‘ and all the Splendor which the Moon hath,
 ‘ it borroweth from the Sun, and therefore as
 ‘ the Sun goeth farther off, or nearer to her, so
 ‘ her Light doth increase or diminish. And be-
 ‘ tween both these and the Stars there is a great
 ‘ Conformity, in respect of their sparkling and
 ‘ resplendent Beams, which are in appearance
 ‘ more evident, and in operation more effectual,
 ‘ or at least more palpably discerned in these,
 ‘ by reason of their nearness unto us, than of
 ‘ those that are from us so far remote. But here-
 ‘ in they are unlike, that the beautiful and bla-
 ‘ zing Brightness of these is oftentimes subject
 ‘ to the Passion of darkning or eclipsing. Of
 ‘ whose glistering, eclipsing, and Variety of
 ‘ Forms, we have in Bearings, (these and other
 ‘ like) Examples following.



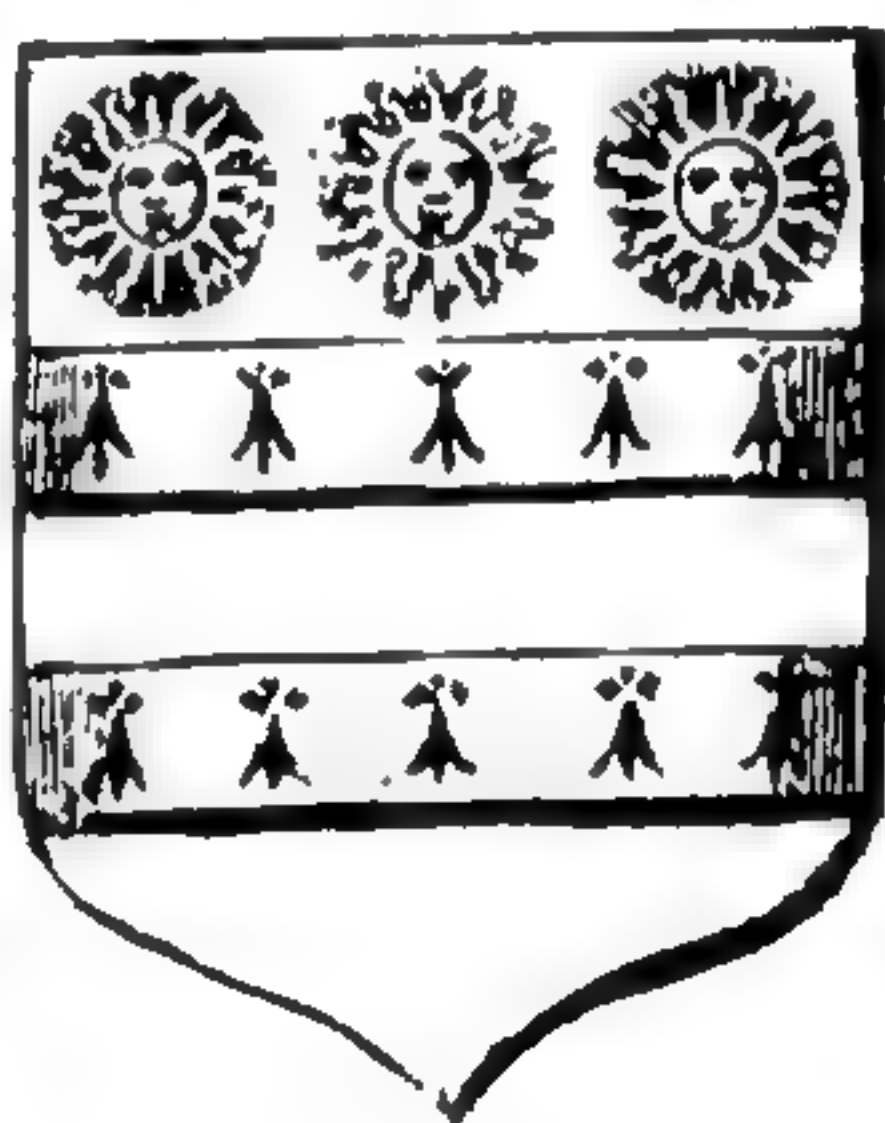
‘ He beareth *Azure*, a
 ‘ Sun in his Glory, by the
 ‘ Name of *St. Cleere*. To
 ‘ express the Colour of the
 ‘ Sun, being thus born,
 ‘ I hold it needless; for
 ‘ who knoweth not that
 ‘ the chiefest Glory and
 ‘ highest Commendation
 ‘ that may be given to

‘ the Sun doth consist in this, that he is beau-
 ‘ tified with the Brightness of his proper Beams:
 ‘ Which cannot be better expressed than by the
 ‘ Colour Gold, or Gold-yellow. But if it be
 ‘ born of any other than this, which is his na-
 ‘ tural Colour, then must the same be expressly
 ‘ mentioned, as in due Place shall appear. The
 ‘ Sun is called in *Latin*, *Sol*, according to some
 ‘ Authors, *Vel quia solus ex omnibus sideribus est*
 ‘ *tantus, vel quia cum est exortus, obscuratus aliis*
 ‘ *solus apparet*: For that only he is so great, or
 ‘ for that when he is risen, he so darkeneth all
 ‘ the Rest with his Splendor, as that he alone
 ‘ appeareth in Heaven, as a Monarch in his
 ‘ Kingdom. Of the Glory and Excellency of
 ‘ the Sun, it is said, *Ecclus. 42. 16. The Sun that*
 ‘ *shineth, looketh on all Things, and all the Works*
 ‘ *thereof are full of the Glory of the Lord.* And
 ‘ again, *Ecclus. 43. 2. The Sun also, a marvellous*
 ‘ *Instrument, when he appeareth, declareth at his*
 ‘ *going out the Work of the most High.* At Noon
 ‘ it burneth the Country, and who may abide the

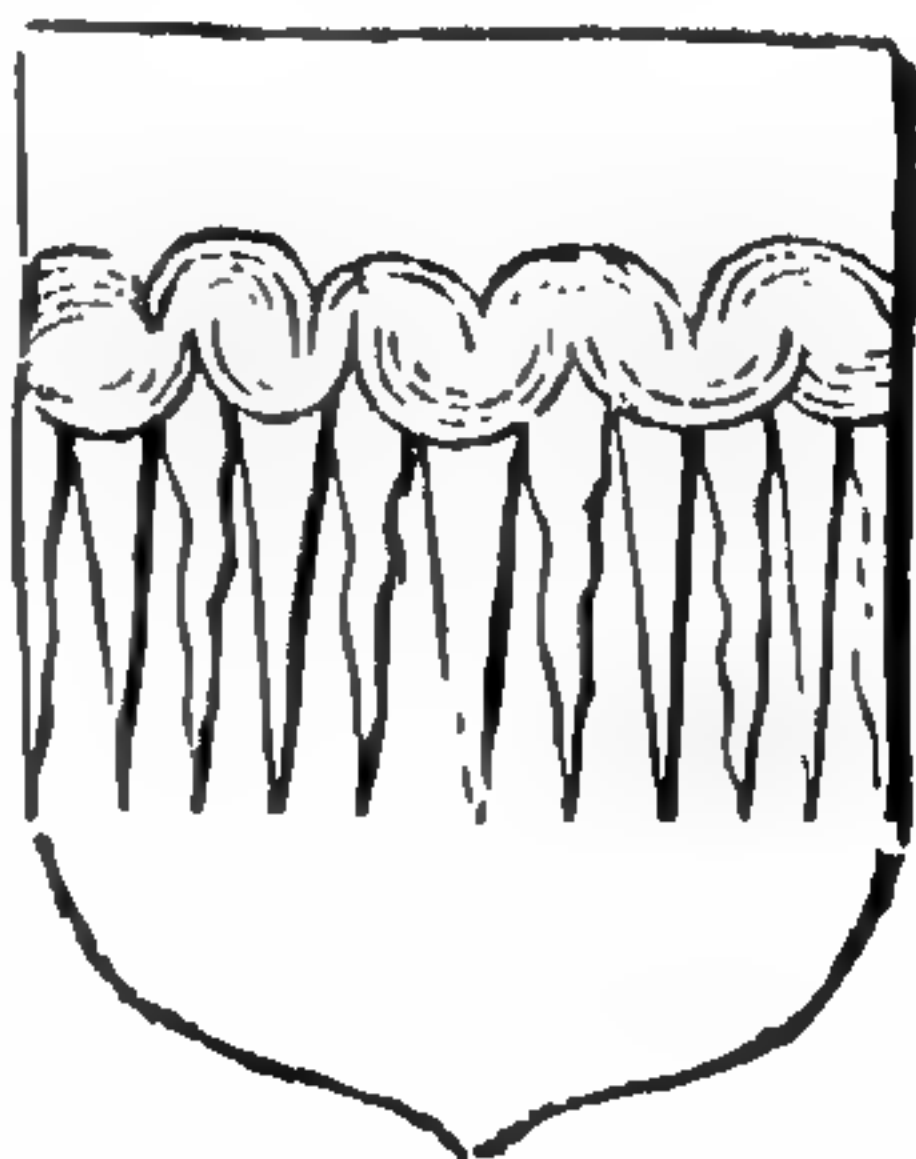
‘ Heat thereof? Ver 3. *The Sun burneth the Moun-*
 ‘ *tains three Times more than he that keepeth a Fur-*
 ‘ *nace with continual Heat.* It casteth out the fiery
 ‘ Vapours, and with the shining Beams blindeth the
 ‘ Eyes. Great is the Lord that made it, and by his
 ‘ commandment he causeth it to run hastily. And
 ‘ if we consider how many loggy Mills it dis-
 ‘ pelleth, how many noisome Vapours it con-
 ‘ sumeth, and how all Creatures are overcome
 ‘ with the Heat thereof, we shall find that
 ‘ King *David* did very aptly compare it to a
 ‘ Giant (for Strength) refreshed with Wine,
 ‘ (for the Heat) to run his Course, for his swift
 ‘ Motion.



“ He beareth *Or*, on a
 “ Fess indented, *Azure*,
 “ three Stars, *Argent*, a
 “ Canton of the Second,
 “ charged with a Sun in
 “ his Glory, by the Name
 “ of *Thompson*, and is the
 “ Coat-Armour of Sir *Wil-*
 “ *liam Thompson* of the
 “ City of *London*, Knight,
 “ and by *John Thompson* of *Haversham* in *Buck-*
 “ *inghamshire*, Esquire.”

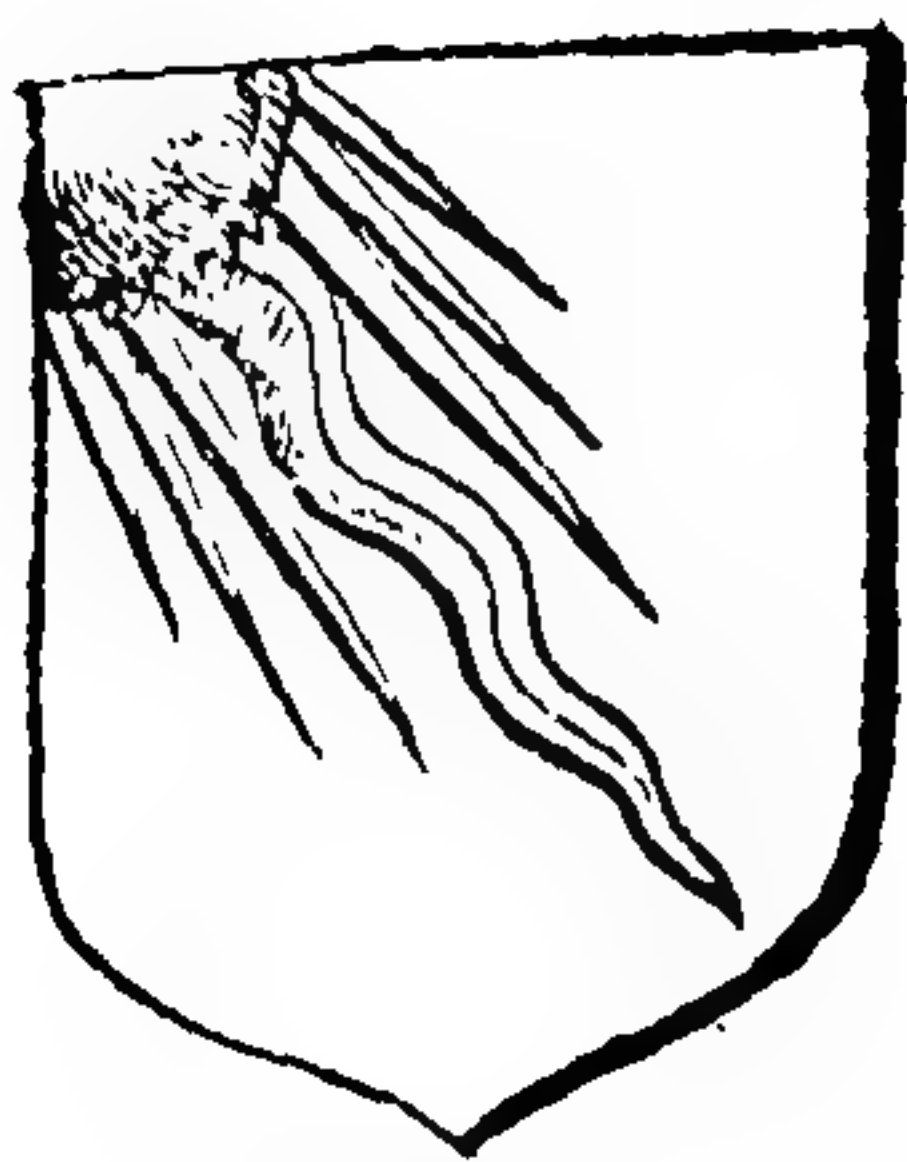


Azure, two Barrs *Er-*
mine, and three Suns in
 Chief, *Or*, was confirm'd
 by Sir *William Dethick*,
 Garter, Anno 1596, to
Otho Nicholson of *London*,
 Gent. (one of the Exami-
 ners of the High Court of
 Chancery) Son of *Tho. Ni-*
cholson of the County of
Lancashire, who was Son of *William Nicholson*,
 the Son of *Nicholas Nicholson* of the County of
Cumberland.



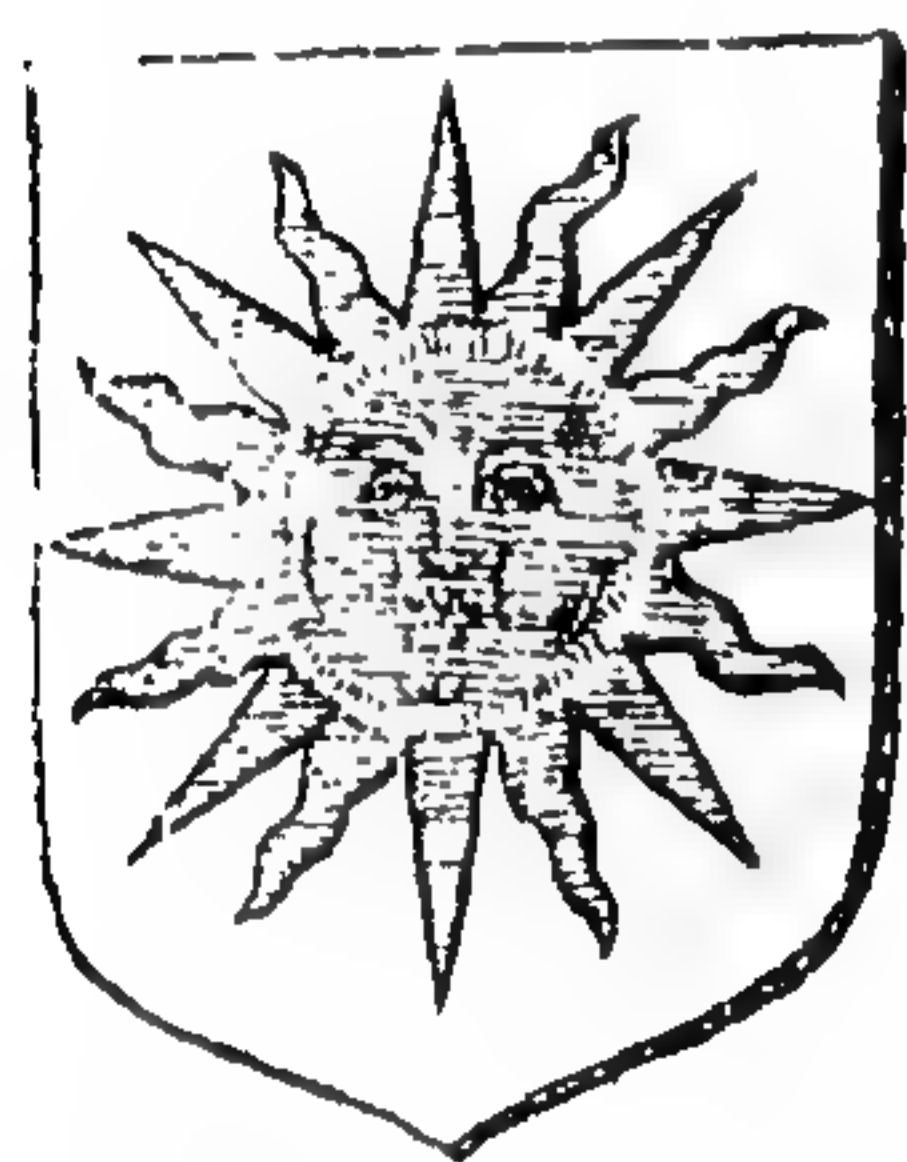
“ He beareth *Gules*, a
 “ Chief, *Argent*, on the
 “ lower Part thereof a
 “ Cloud, the Sun's resplen-
 “ dent Rays thereout is-
 “ suing, Proper, by the
 “ Name of *Lesone* in *North-*
 “ *hamptonshire*. The for-
 “ mer Example wherein
 “ the Sun is born, doth
 “ represent a visible Form
 “ of a corporeal Shape of a Body, from which
 “ these Rays or Beams here demonstrated may
 “ be apparently seen to issue; and these are,
 “ as it were strained through a Cloud. Some-
 “ time one Ray or Beam of this glorious Planet
 “ is born in Coat-Armour, without any other
 “ Charge.”

“ He



“He beareth *Azure*, one
“Ray of the Sun, issuing
“out of the dexter Cor-
“ner of the Escutcheon
“Bend-ways, Proper, by
“the Name of *Aldam*.
“Here I do not in the
“Blazon make any men-
“tion of the three Points
“or Lines which are on

“either Side of the Ray, for in Nature they have
“no Essence, but proceed from the Weakness of
“the Eye, which is not able to behold so glo-
“rious an Object as the Sun.”



“He beareth *Or*, a Sun
“eclipsed, *Sable*. If this
“Colour were not acci-
“dental in respect of the
“Eclipse of the Sun, the
“same should not have
“been named. The Sun’s
“Eclipse is occasioned by
“the Interposition of the
“Moon, which though it

“be far less in Quantity, yet coming betwixt
“us and the Body of the Sun, it doth divert
“the Beams thereof, and debarreth us of the
“Sight of them, even as the Interposition of our
“Hand, or any other small Body, before our
“Eyes, doth debar us from the Sight of some
“greater Mountain. For to think that the Sun
“doth lose his Light by the Eclipse, as doth a
“Candle being extinct, proceedeth out of meer
“rustick Ignorance: As the like Error is in
“those who think the Sun loseth his Light, or
“goeth to Bed every Night, whereas it doth
“only remove it self from our Horizon, to en-
“lighten other Countries situated in other Parts
“of the World: As was well expressed by *Se-
“cundus* the Philosopher, who being demanded
“by *Adrian* the Emperor what the Sun was, ta-
“king his Tabor in Hand, wrote in this Man-
“ner; *Sol est Cæli oculus, caloris circuitus, splen-
“dor sine occasu, diei ornatus, horarum distributor*:
“It is the Eye of Heaven, the Circuit of Heat,
“a Shining without Decay, the Day’s Ornament,
“the Hour’s Distributor. The most miraculous
“Eclipse of the Sun that ever was, happened
“then when the Sun of Righteousness, the Son
“of God, was on the Cross, when all the Earth
“was so benighted at Noon-day, that *Dionysius
“Areopagita* a Heathen *Athenian*, cry’d out, *Et-
“ther the World was at an End, or the Maker of it
“was suffering some great Agony*. The Stars and
“Planets hitherto spoken of do shine alike, or
“after one manner. Now others there are which
“shine after a diverse Sort: Such are the Moon
“and Comets, which we call *Blazing Stars*.
“Neither are we ignorant, that in proper Speech,
“and Truth of Philosophy, Comets are not
“Stars, but Meteors: Yet the vulgar Opinion,
“and the received Name and Shape used in He-
“raldry, may warrant me for thus ranking them

“among the Stars. But as touching the Moon,
“her Light is meerly reflective, as the Bright-
“ness of a Looking-glass against the Sun; and
“in respect that her Substance is very unequal,
“as in some Parts of thicker Substance, and
“in some Parts thinner, therefore she is un-
“equally enlighthned by the Sun-beams, which
“maketh the weak Eye, and weaker Judg-
“ment, to fancy a Face of a Man in the Moon:
“Whence we have gotten the Fashion of re-
“presenting the Moon with a Face. But why
“the Sun should have the like, I know not; un-
“less it be that he should not be out-faced by
“the Moon, being his Inferior. The most wise
“and provident God, before the Creation of his
“other Works, did first create the Light, to
“teach Man to lay the first Foundation of all
“his Actions in the Light of true Knowledge,
“thereby to direct his Ways aright, and that his
“Doings be not reproved as *Works of Darkness*:
“Especially since God would not suffer the
“Night itself to be so wrapt in Darkness, but
“that the Moon and Stars should somewhat il-
“luminate it. And according to the diverse
“Apparitions of the Moon, hath she her di-
“verse Denominations in Heraldry; as her In-
“crement, in her Increase; her Complement,
“when she is at Full; her Decrement, in her
“Waning; and her Detriment, in her Change
“and Eclipse. And according to these Varie-
“ties, is she also diversely born in Coat-Ar-
“mour.



“He beareth *Gules*, an
“Incessant, *Or*, by the
“Name of *Desfont*. This
“is the State of the Moon
“from her entrance into
“her first Quarter, which
“is most usually the se-
“venth Day after the
“Change, unto her Full.
“In which Time she is

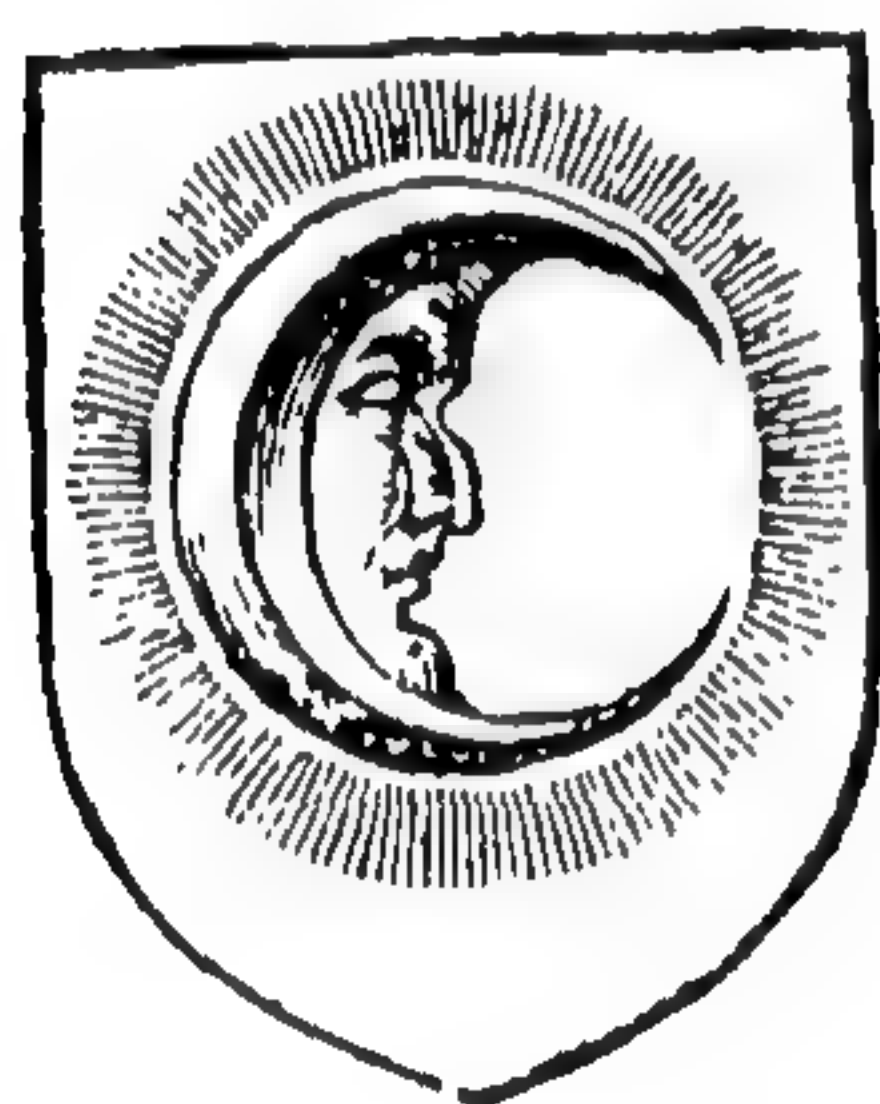
“more and more illuminated, until she hath fil-
“led her Circle. This Word Incessant signi-
“fieth the Moon’s Increment, or increasing
“Estate; and it may fitly represent the rising
“Fortunes of some hopeful Spark, inlighthned
“and honoured by the gracious Aspect and
“Beams of his Sovereign, who is the bright Sun
“and Fountain of all the Light of glorious No-
“bility, and may confer the Rays of his Grace
“on whom it best pleaseth him.



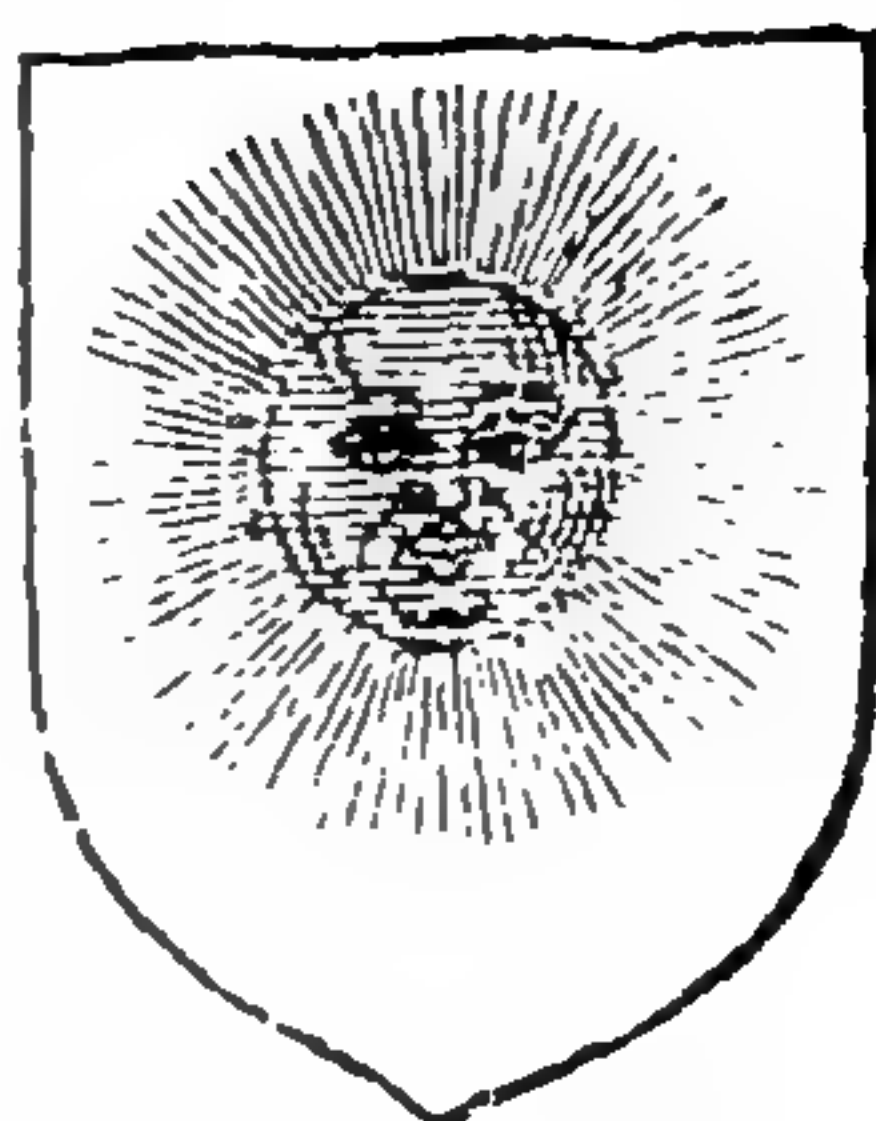
“He beareth *Ermine*,
“three Incessants, *Gules*.
“This Coat pertained to
“the Family of the *Symmes*
“of *Darentree*, in the Coun-
“ty of *Northampton*, being
“granted, *Anno* 1592, to
“*Edward Symes* of the said
“Place, by *Robert Cook*, Cla-
“rencieux.



‘ He beareth *Azure*, a
 ‘ Moon in her Comple-
 ‘ ment (which is as much
 ‘ as to say, the Moon il-
 ‘ lustrated with her full
 ‘ Light) Proper. Here you
 ‘ need not to name the
 ‘ Colour of the Moon for
 ‘ the Reason before deli-
 ‘ vered in the first Ex-
 ‘ ample of the Sun. The proper Colour of the
 ‘ Moon we in Heraldry take to be *Argent*, both
 ‘ for the Weakness of the Light, and also for
 ‘ distinction betwixt the Blazoning of it and the
 ‘ Sun: And therefore when we blazon by Pla-
 ‘ nets, we name Gold, *Sol*; and Silver, *Luna*.
 ‘ Concerning the Use of the Moon, it is said,
 ‘ *Psalm. 43. 6. The Moon also hath been made to ap-*
 ‘ *pear according to her Season, that it should be a*
 ‘ *Declaration of the Time, and a Sign for the World.*
 ‘ *Ver. 7. The Fasts are appointed by the Moon, the*
 ‘ *Light thereof diminisheth unto the End.* *Ver. 8.*
 ‘ *The Moon is called after the Name thereof, and*
 ‘ *groweth Wonderful in her changing.* The Moon
 ‘ is the Mistress by which all moist, mutable,
 ‘ and unconstant Things are ruled; as *Mulier*,
 ‘ *Mare*, *Flumina*, *Fontes*, a Woman, and the
 ‘ Sea, Rivers, and Fountains; the Ebbing and
 ‘ Flowing of the Sea following the Motions of
 ‘ the Moon.



‘ He beareth *Azure*, a
 ‘ Moon decreffant, Pro-
 ‘ per, by the Name of *De*
 ‘ *la Luna*. This is the State
 ‘ of the waning Moon,
 ‘ when she declineth from
 ‘ her Full, and draweth to
 ‘ her last Quarter, which
 ‘ is accomplished most
 ‘ commonly the seventh
 ‘ Day after she hath attained the Full, and re-
 ‘ ceiveth a Diminution of her Light, to the
 ‘ Wasting of the One-half thereof; and from
 ‘ the said seventh Day after her Full, she di-
 ‘ minisheth continually more and more, until
 ‘ she become again (as many honest Men are)
 ‘ *corniculata*, sharp-horned, and suffereth conti-
 ‘ nually diminution unto the Instant of her
 ‘ Change; and differeth from her prime State af-
 ‘ ter the Change, only in this, That the first (re-
 ‘ presented by the First of these Examples) is
 ‘ turned to the Right-hand of the Escutcheon,
 ‘ and this other to the Left. And hitherto
 ‘ I have proposed Examples of her natural
 ‘ Aspects, you shall now see her accidental
 ‘ Form.



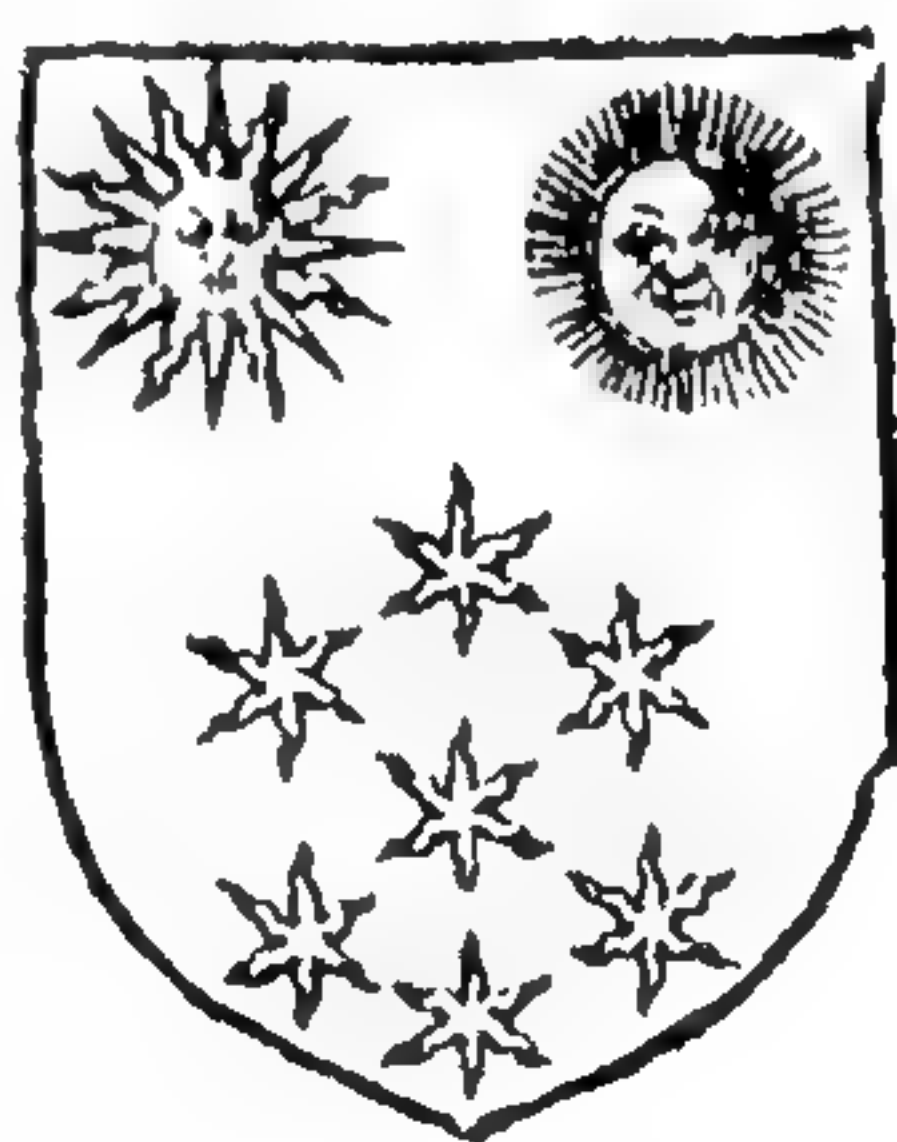
‘ He beareth *Argent*, a
 ‘ Moon in her Detriment,
 ‘ or Eclipse, *Sable*. The
 ‘ Moon is eclipsed only at
 ‘ such Time as She is at
 ‘ Her full State, and dia-
 ‘ metrically opposite unto
 ‘ the Sun; when by In-
 ‘ terposition of the Earth
 ‘ between them, She seem-
 ‘ eth to our Sight, for the Time, to be depri-
 ‘ ved of Her Light. through the Shadow of the
 ‘ gross Body of the Earth. This is a passive
 ‘ Form of the Moon; and such Her Passions
 ‘ are called in *Latin*, *Labores Luna*, the Throws
 ‘ or Pangs of the Moon. In former Time the
 ‘ old *Germans* thought the Moon was in a Trance,
 ‘ and used to Shout and make a Noise with Ba-
 ‘ sons, to wake Her: Or else they supposed She
 ‘ was angry with them, and therefore they
 ‘ howled till She looked cheerfully on them a-
 ‘ gain. Of this mutable State of the Moon,
 ‘ thus writeth the Poet:

‘ *Nec par aut eadem nocturnæ forma Dianæ,*
 ‘ *Esse potest usquam, semper hodierna sequente.*

‘ *Dame Cynthia imitates the Dames of our Nation;*
 ‘ *Every Day She attires her Self in a new Fa-*
 ‘ *shion.*

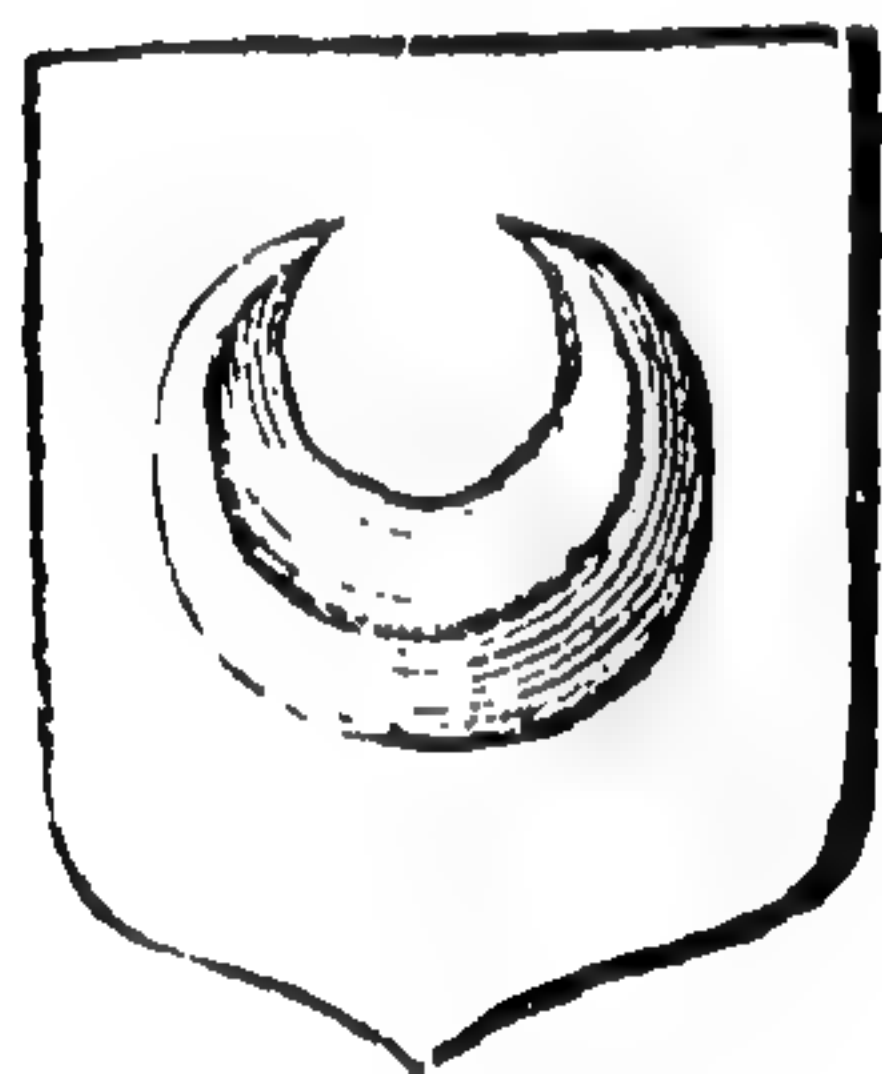
‘ Which occasioned a witty Moral related
 ‘ by *Plutarch* (as I think) how on a Time the
 ‘ Moon sent for a Taylor to make Her a Gown,
 ‘ but he could never fit Her, for it was either too
 ‘ little, or too big for Her; which was not the
 ‘ Taylor’s Fault, but Her own Inconstancy: So
 ‘ impossible a Thing it is to fit the Humours of
 ‘ One that is fickle and unstable.

‘ Sometimes you shall find all these several
 ‘ Kinds of Lights before expressed, born toge-
 ‘ ther in one Escutcheon.



‘ He beareth *Azure*, the
 ‘ Sun, the Full Moon, and
 ‘ the Seven Stars, *Or*, the
 ‘ two First in Chief, and
 ‘ the Last of orbicular
 ‘ Form in Base. It is said
 ‘ that this Coat-Armour
 ‘ pertained to *Johannes de*
 ‘ *Fontibus*, sixth Bishop of
 ‘ *Ely*; who had that (al-
 ‘ ter a Sort) in his Escu-
 ‘ tcheon, which *Joseph* had in his Dream, *Gen.*
 ‘ *37. 9.* where the Sun, Moon, and eleven
 ‘ Stars did him reverence; signifying his Father,
 ‘ Mother, and eleven Brethren. For, as in scrip-
 ‘ ture, so in heathenish Devotions also, the
 ‘ Sun and Moon were accounted the Male and
 ‘ Female, and sometimes Man and Wife; and
 ‘ as the Moon hath all her Light from the Sun,
 ‘ so hath the Wife from the Husband; and as
 ‘ the Moon is ever lighter on that Side which
 ‘ looks

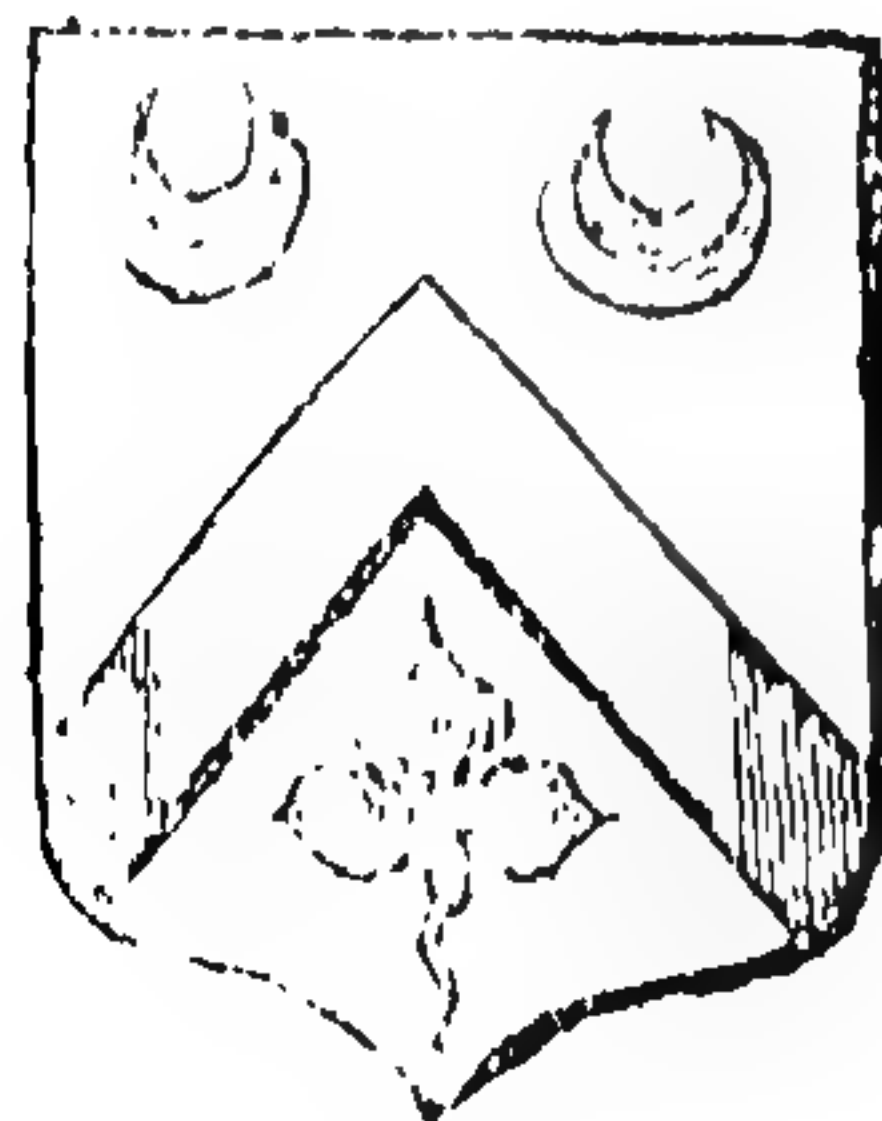
looks towards the Sun, so should the Wife study to be fairest in her Husband's Eye. And many Wives, in their Husband's absence, do truly imitate the Moon in this, That they are lightest when their Sun is farthest from them. Howsoever this Marriage betwixt Sun and Moon was made up, it is certain that once the Banes were forbidden; as appeareth by one, who speaking of Queen Mary's Days, and of her Marriage, relateth, how when the Sun went first awoing to the Lady Moon, all Nations (especially those of hot Countries) preferred a Petition to Jupiter, to hinder the Nuptials, alledging, That there then being but one Sun, yet he scorched and burned all, but if he should marry, and get other Suns, the Heat would so increase, as all must needs Perish: Whereupon Jupiter stayed the Match for that Time, or at least, was so propitious, that no Issue came of the Conjunction of those fiery Flames. The several States of the Moon increasing and decreasing before handled, are now very rare in Bearings, and in manner antiquated: Inasmuch as in these Days, not only their Shapes, but their very Names also are extinct, and instead of them we have another new-coin'd Form, having neither the Name, Shape, nor yet so much as the Shadow of the former remaining, as may be seen in the next Escutcheon.



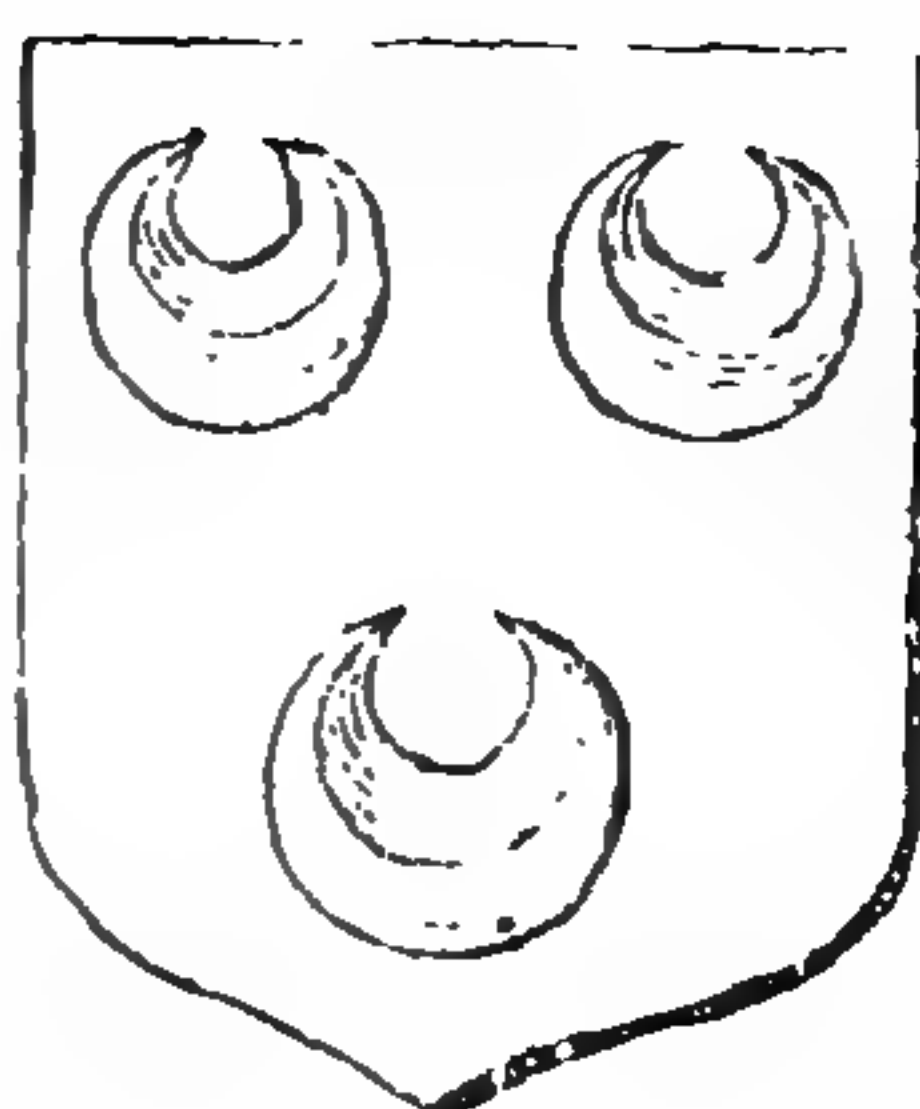
"He beareth Azure, a
"Crescent, Argent, by the
"Name of Lucy, and is
"born by Lucas Lucy of
"the City of London, Merchant."

He beareth Sable, a Crescent Argent, by the Name of Mott. This Coat was confirm'd to Mark Mott of Brayntree, Son of Tho. Mott of Bocking (both in Essex) by William Segar, Garter, the 10th of November, 1615. 13th of King James I.

Her. Off. Essex, C. 21.



"He beareth Sable, a
"Chevron between two
"Crescents in Chief, and
"a Trefoil slipped in Base,
"Or, by the Name of
"Westerne, and is born by
"Thomas Westerne of the
"City of London, Gent."



"He beareth Azure,
"three Crescents, Or, by
"the Name of Rider, and
"is the Coat-Armour of
"Thomas Rider of Bedal-
"Green in Middlesex, Esq;
"Son and Heir of Sir Wil-
"liam Rider of the said
"Place, Esq. deceased."

"Gules, three Crescents, Or, by the Name of Mannings, and is born by W. Mannings of Walden in Kent, Esquire. The Coat was confirm'd to Edward Mannings of Walden, in Com. Cant. Esq. by Robert Cooke, Chancery, the 20th of November 1570. 13th of Queen Elizabeth.

"Argent, three Crescents, Gules, by the Name of Batallan of Northampton."

Or, three Crescents, Gules. This Coat was born by Michael Wood, Esq. of Arts, of Lincoln Colledge (that is, Michael Woodball of Ipsford or Ipswich in the County of Northampton, Esq.) who dy'd 1666. Aet. 26, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church, at the upper End of the College Chancel.

The said Michael Wood of Ipsford dy'd June 1, 1667, Aet. 73, or thereabouts.

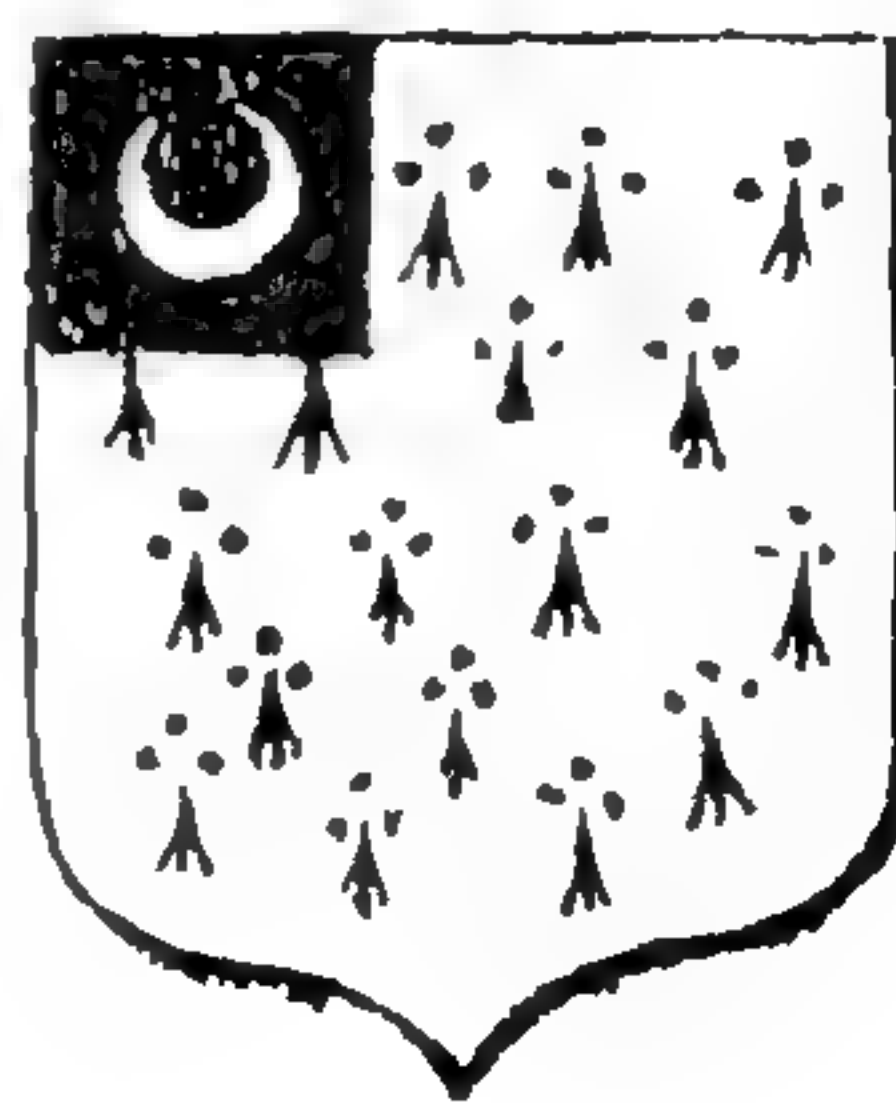
M. S. of Art. & Wood. Records de Com. Oxon. p. 112.

Argent, three Crescents, Gules, was the Coat of Henry Cheek a *secretis in curia Liberae*, who married Frances, Daughter of Sir Hundred Kaulcliff, Knight, of Ilpore in the County of Bedford; which Henry was Son and Heir of Sir John Cheek, Knight, and one of the Clerks of the Privy-Council, Son and Heir of Peter, the second Son of Robert Cheek of Mistone in the Isle of Wight.

M. S. of Art. & Wood, F. 1 fol. 12.

(9) Edmiston of Ednam, Or, three Crescents, Gules.

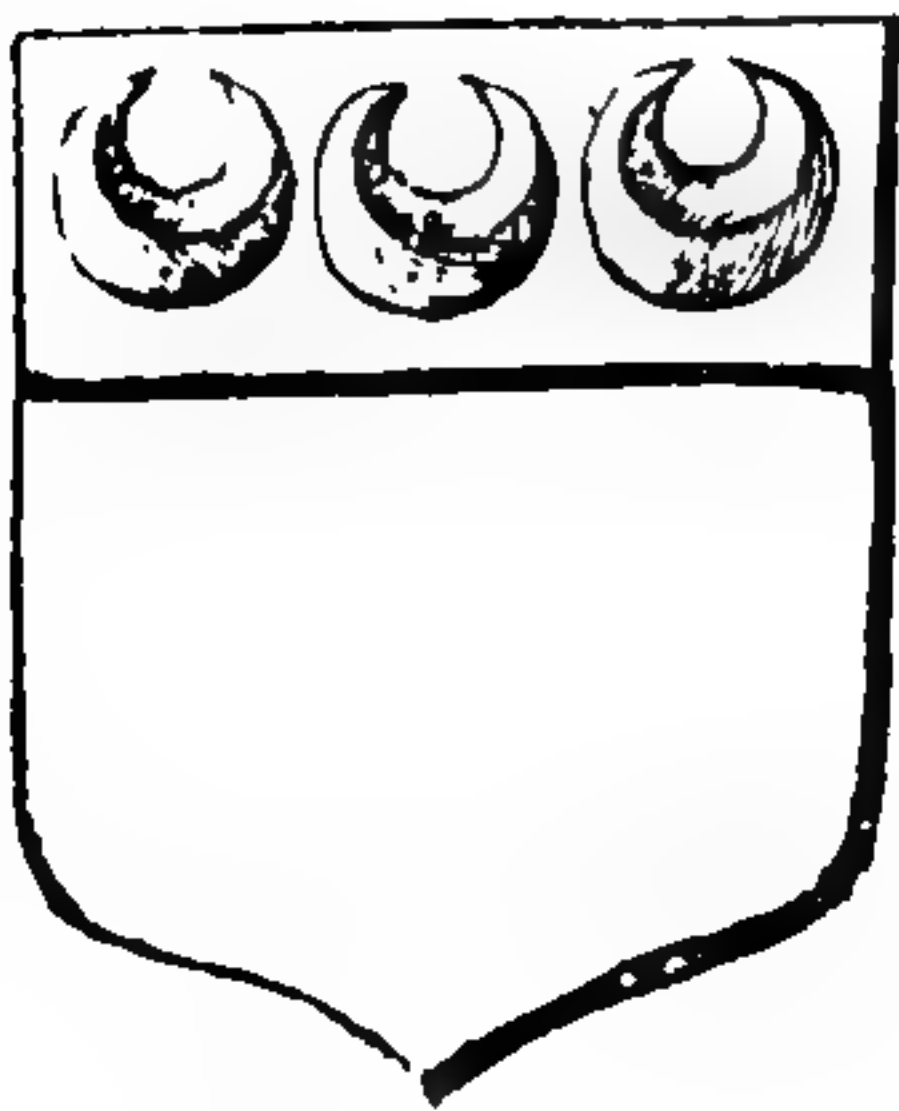
"At this Day we take no notice of any other Form, either of the increasing or decreasing Moon, but only of this depraved Shape, which corrupt Custom hath rashly hatched, as a Form much differing from those before exemplified, if not meerly repugnant to Nature. The Patricians of Rome used to wear the Badge of the Moon on their Shoes: As these Crescents are sometimes the sole Charge of the Field, as in this Escutcheon, so they are born upon and between the honourable Ordinaries."



He beareth Ermine on a Canton Sable, a Crescent Argent, by the Name of Strode of Westerman in the County of Somerset; and is now used as his Coat by James Strode of Westerman aforesaid, Esquire.

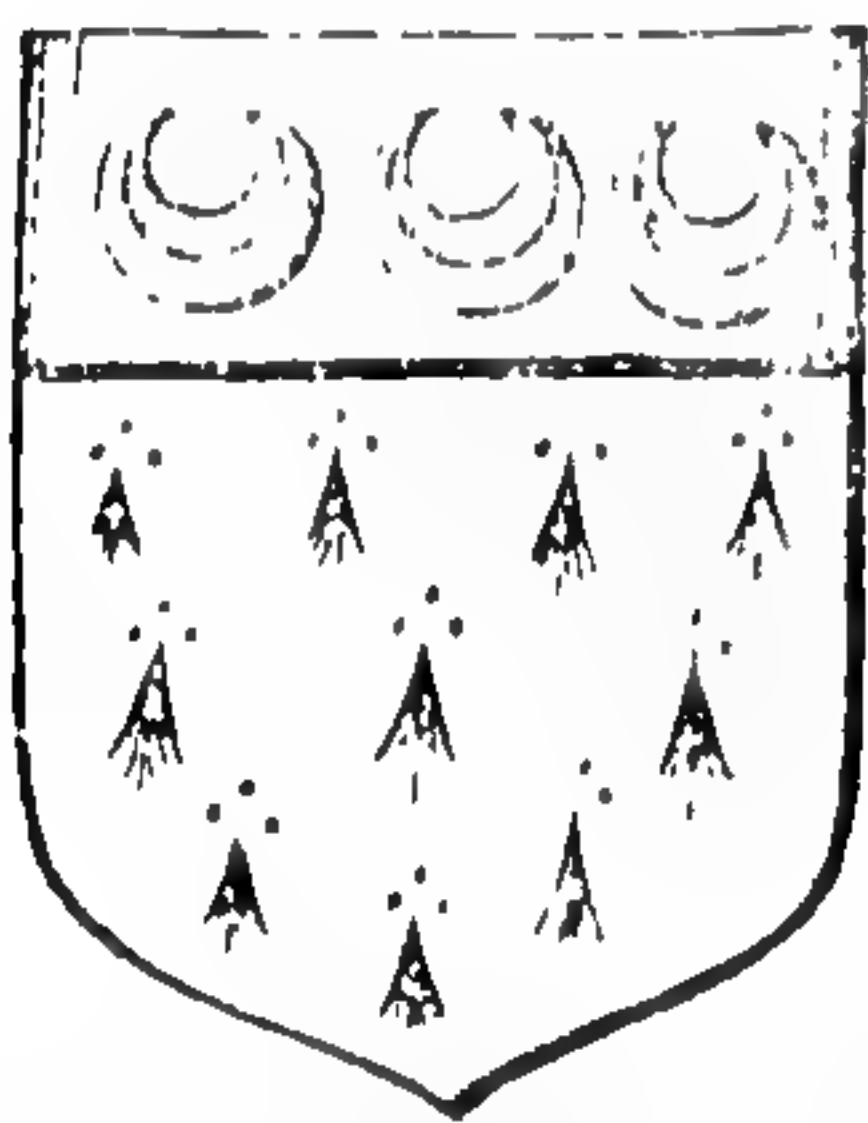
(10) Hen-

(6) *Henderson* of *Fordhall* in *Scotland*, *Argent*, three Piles extending Barways to the sinister Side of the Escutcheon, *Sable*, on a Chief, a Crescent between two *Ermines*; that is, as I take it, *Ermine*-Spots.

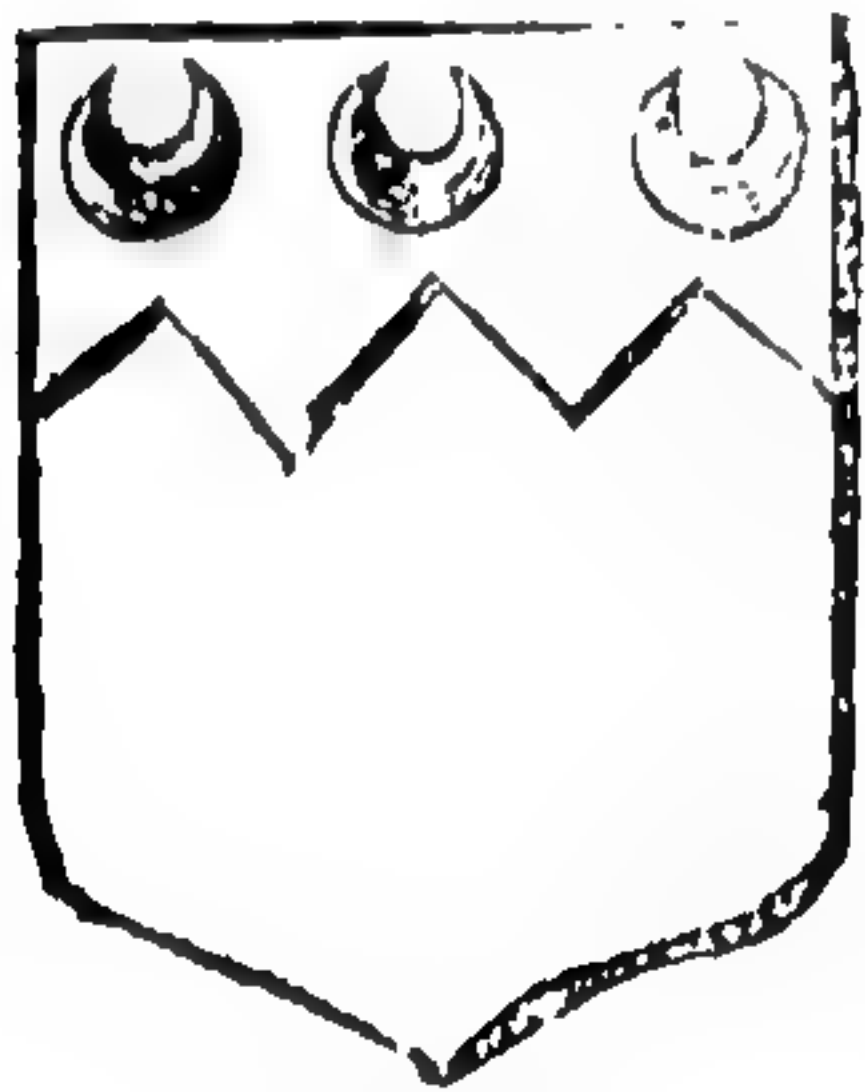


' He beareth *Argent*,
' on a Chief, *Vert*, three
' Crescents of the Field.
' by the Name of *Sympson*,
' and is the Paternal Coat-
' Armour of *John Symp-*
' *son* of the *Inner-Temple*,
' *London*, Esq; Judge of
' the *Sheriffs Court* for
' the *Poultry-Compter* in
' *Guild-hall*, descended from the ancient Family
' of the *Sympsons* of the North.

(7) The same Coat belong'd to *Simpson* of *Udoch* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*.



' He beareth *Ermine* on
' a Chief, *Sable*, three
' Crescents, *Or*, by the
' Name of *Preston* of *Suf-*
' *folk*, as appeareth in di-
' verse ancient Books re-
' maining in the Office of
' Arms. Concerning the
' Chief and Furs demon-
' strated in this Coat-Ar-
' mour, I have elsewhere at large spoken of them
' in their proper Places.'

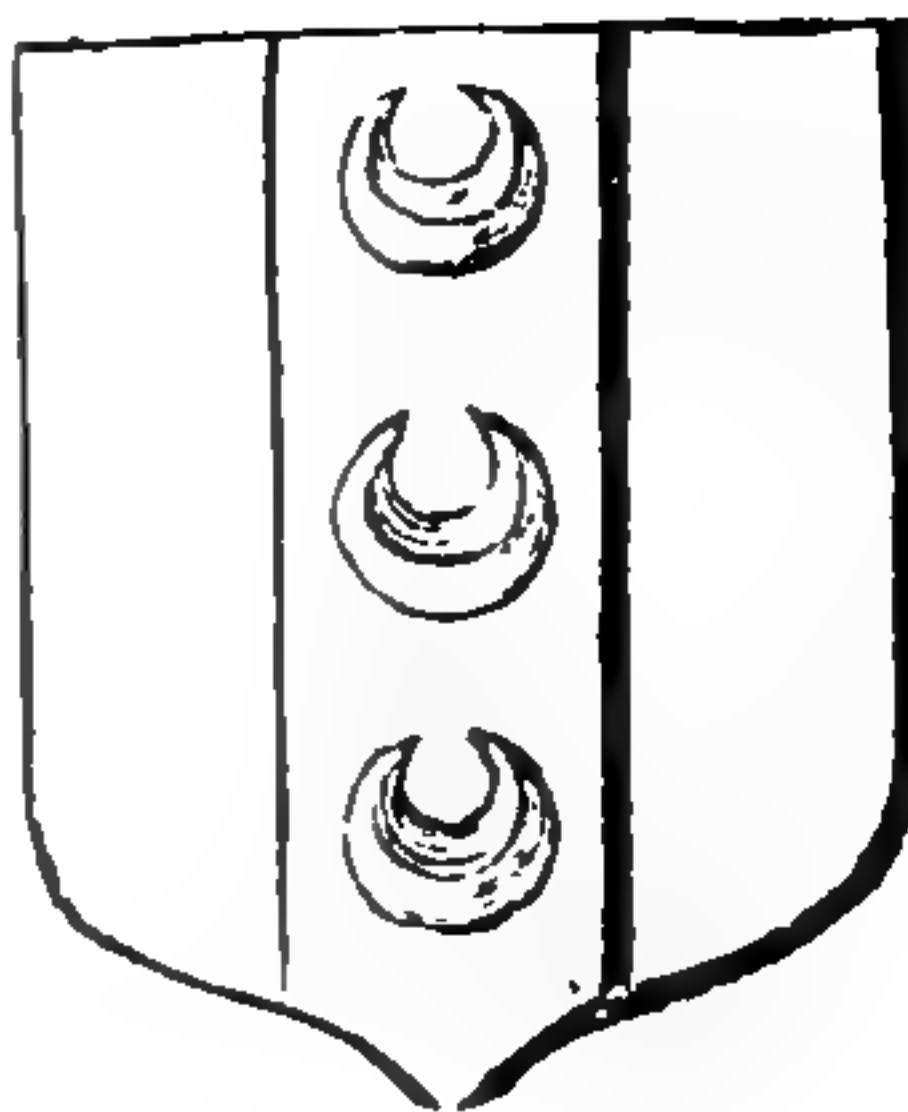


" He beareth *Or*, on a
" Chief indented, *Sable*,
" three Crescents, *Argent*,
" by the Name of *Har-*
" *vey*, a Family of good
" Eminency, and is now
" born by *Harvey*
" of *Comb-Nevil* in *Sur-*
" *rey*, Esq; Son and Heir
" of *Sir Daniel Harvey* of
" the said Place, Knight, deceased, late Amba-
" sador for his Majesty King *Charles* the Second,
" to the Grand Seigneur."

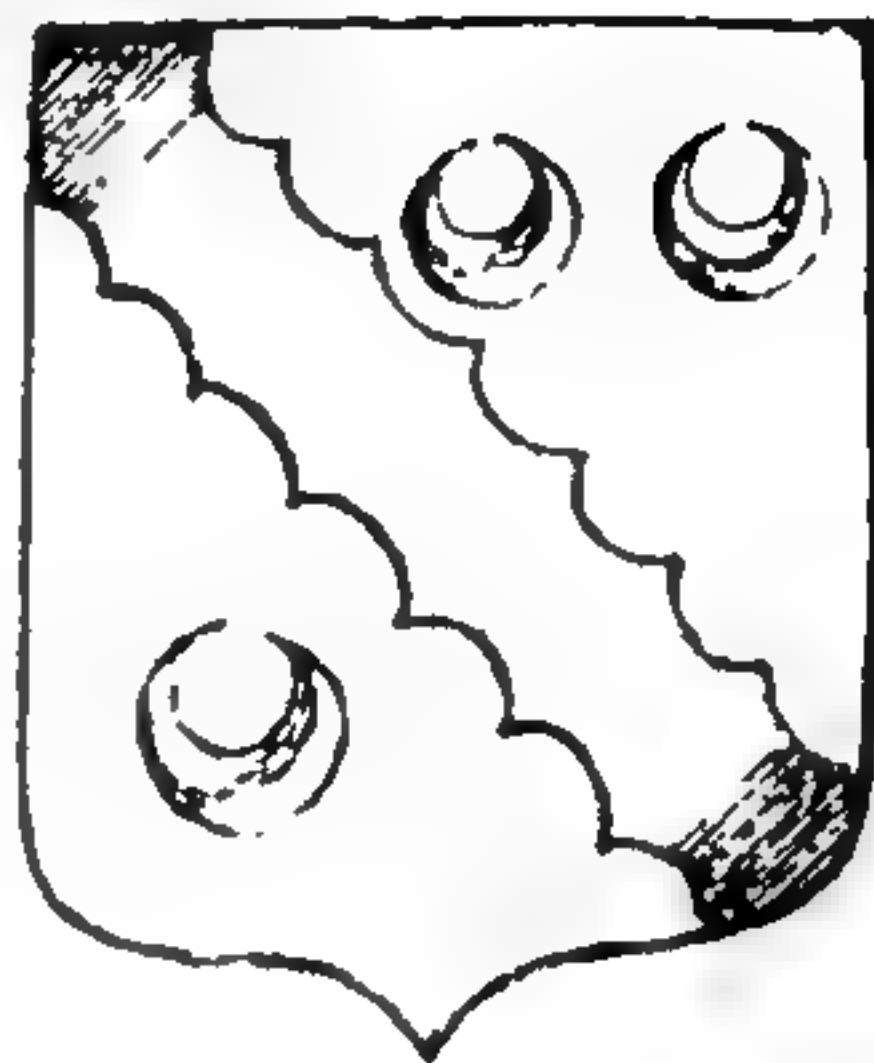


Azure, a Fess wavy, *Or*,
in Chief three Crescents
Ermine, is born by the
Name of *Wyld*, and was
assigned to *Wyld*,
Haberdasher of Hats and
Caps.

Her. Off. in M. S. Vin-
cent, No. 154.



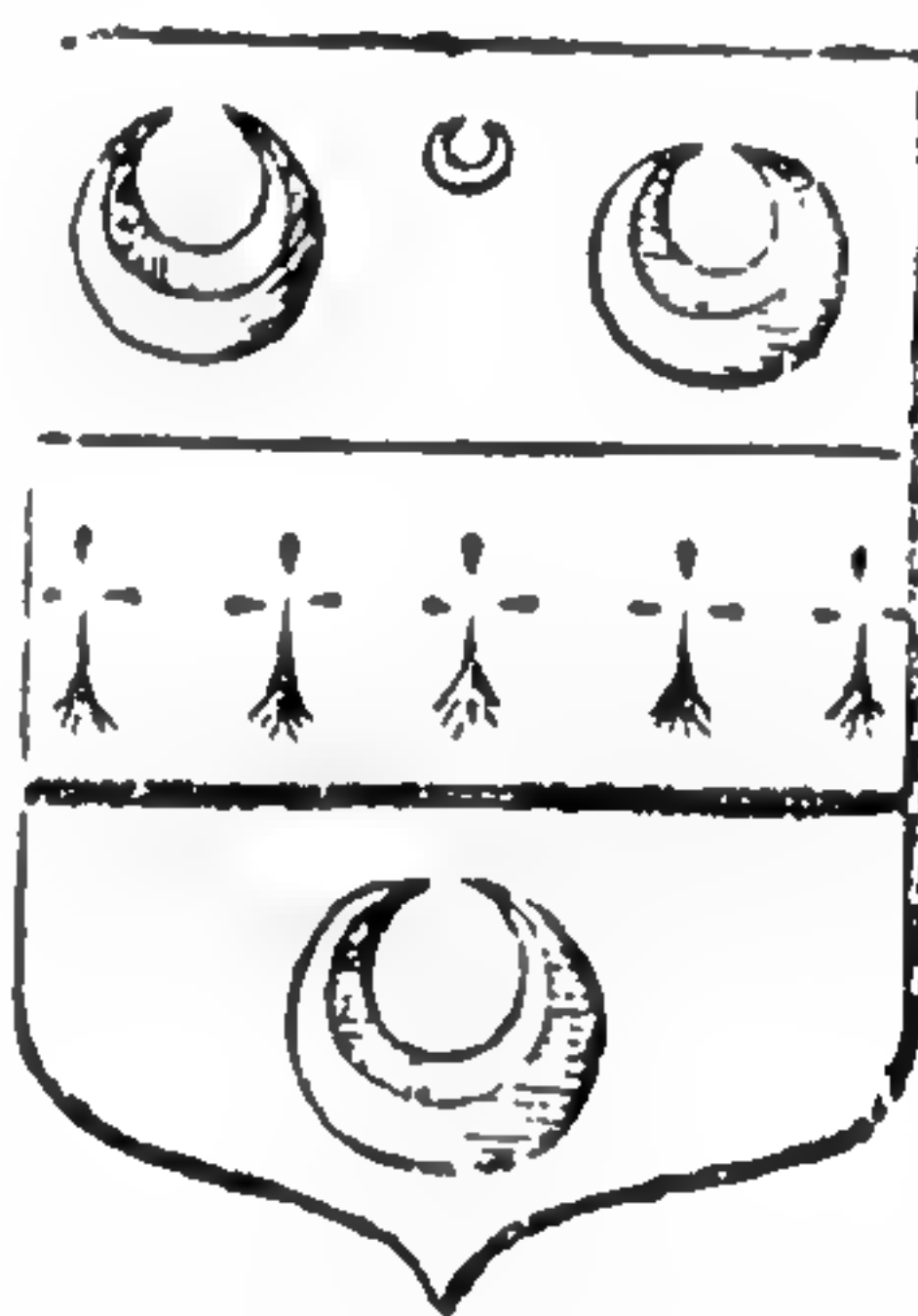
He beareth *Argent*, on
a *Pale Sable*, three *Cre-*
scents of the Field, by the
Name of *Heyward*. This
Coat was assign'd by *Wil-*
liam Cambden, *Clarencieux*,
by Patent, in *June*, *Anno*
Dom. 1611. to *Edward Hey-*
ward of the *Inner Temple*,
Son of *Heyward* of
Nerdeston in *Norfolk*.



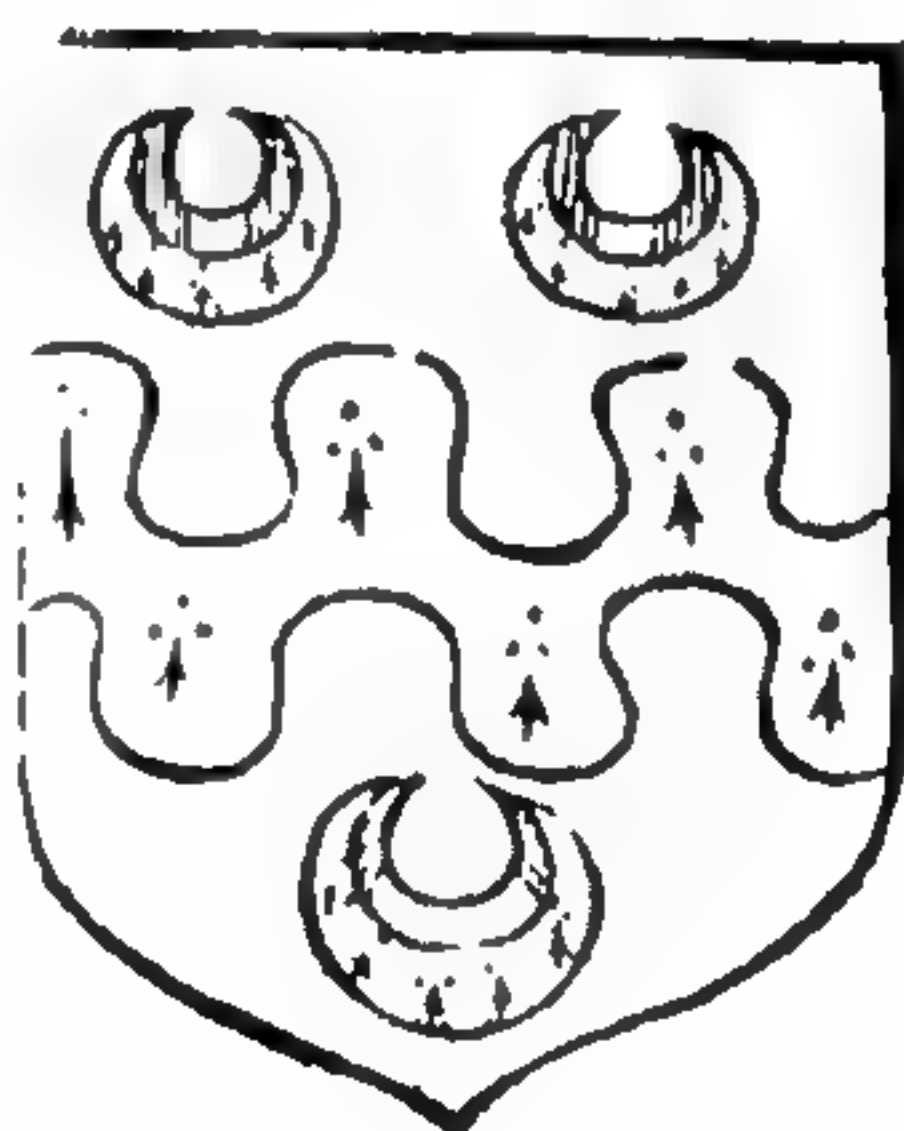
(8) *Argent*, a *Bend* en-
grail'd betwixt three *Cre-*
scents, *Sable*, by the Name
of *Cant*.

(9) *Alderston* of that
Ilk; *Vert* on a *Bend Ar-*
gent, three *Crescents Sa-*
ble, in sinister Chief a
Mullet of the Second.

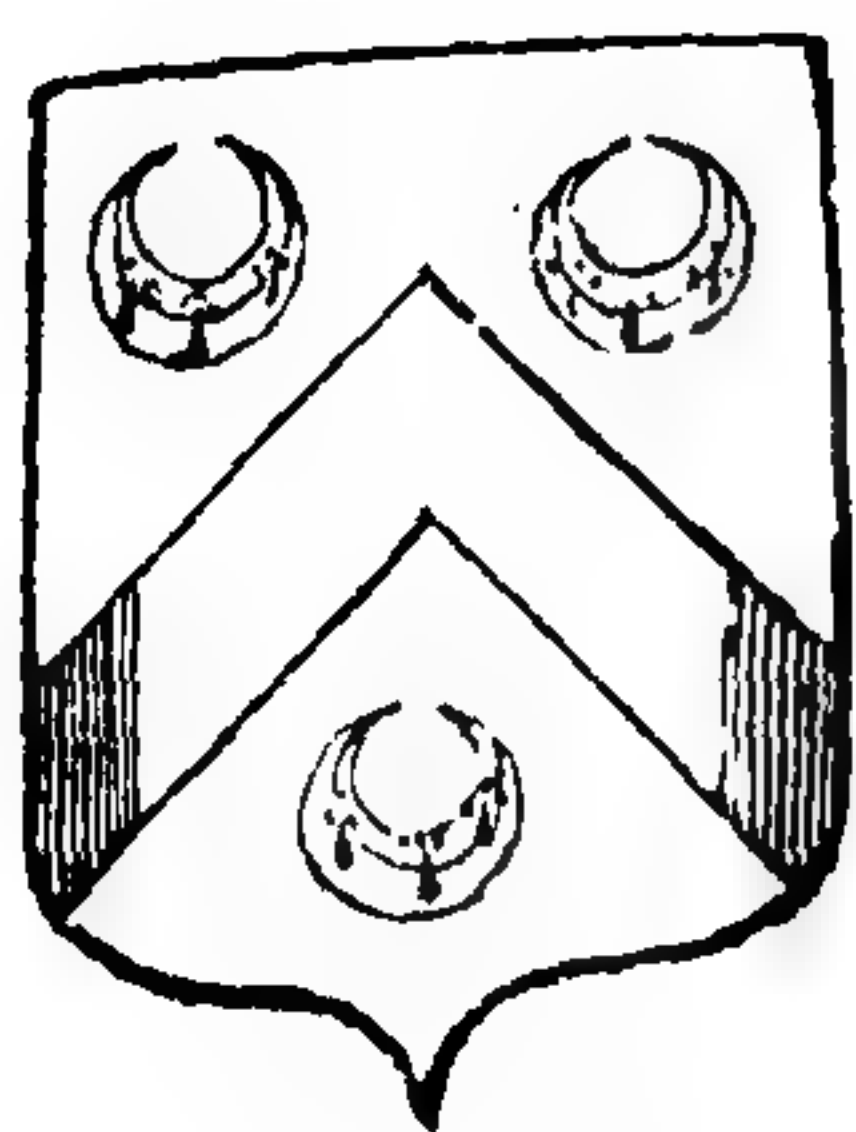
(10) *Gules*, on a *Bend* sinister *Argent*, three
Crescents Sable, by the Name of *Weston* or
Waston.



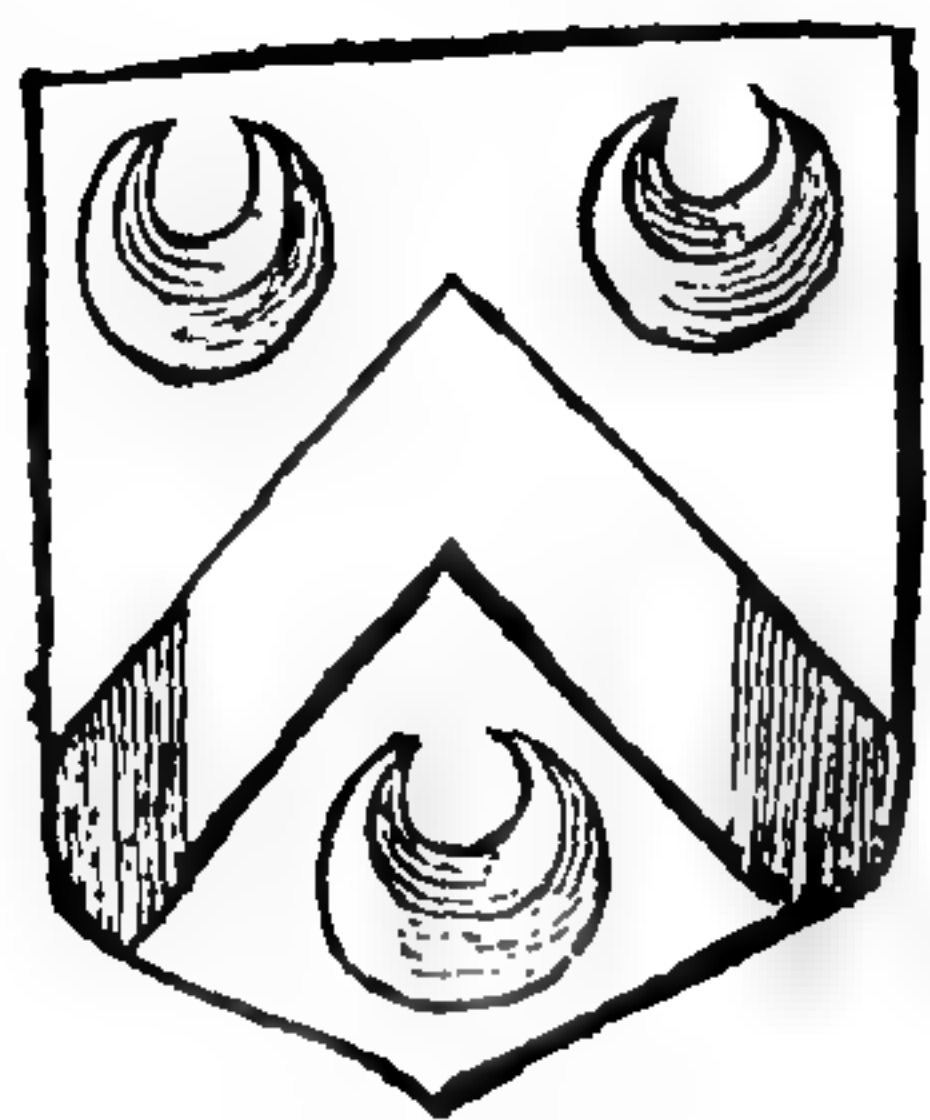
" He beareth *Sable*, a
" Fess, *Ermine*, between
" three *Crescents*, *Or*, by
" the Name of *Coventry*,
" and is the Paternal Coat-
" Armour of the Right
" Honourable *Henry Co-*
" *ventry*, Esquire, his Ma-
" jesty's Principal Secre-
" tary of State, Son to the
" Right Honourable *Tho-*
" *mas Lord Coventry*, Lord
" Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, *Tempore*
" *Caroli Primi.*"



" He beareth *Azure*, a
" Fess *Nebule*, between
" three *Crescents*, *Ermine*,
" by the Name of *Weld*,
" and is the Paternal Coat
" Armour of *Humphrey*
" *Weld* of *Lulworth-Castle*
" in *Dorsetshire*, Esquire,
" Governour of his Maje-
" sty's *Isle* and *Castles* of
" *Portland* and *Sandsfoot*;
" lineally descended from *Edrick Sylvaranus*, alias
" *Wild* (a *Saxon* of great *Renown* in the Reigns
" of King *Harold* and *William* the Conqueror)
" whose Father *Alfruk*, was Brother to *Edrick*
" of *Stratton*, Duke of *Mercia.*"



Gules, a Chevron Or, between three Crescents Ermine, is born by William Goffelin, Esq;



"He beareth Sable, a Chevron between three Crescents, Or, by the Name of Palmer, and with the Arms of Ulster, is the Coat-Armour of Sir Lewis Palmer of Carleton in Northamptonshire, Baronet, Son and Heir of Sir Geoffrey Pal-

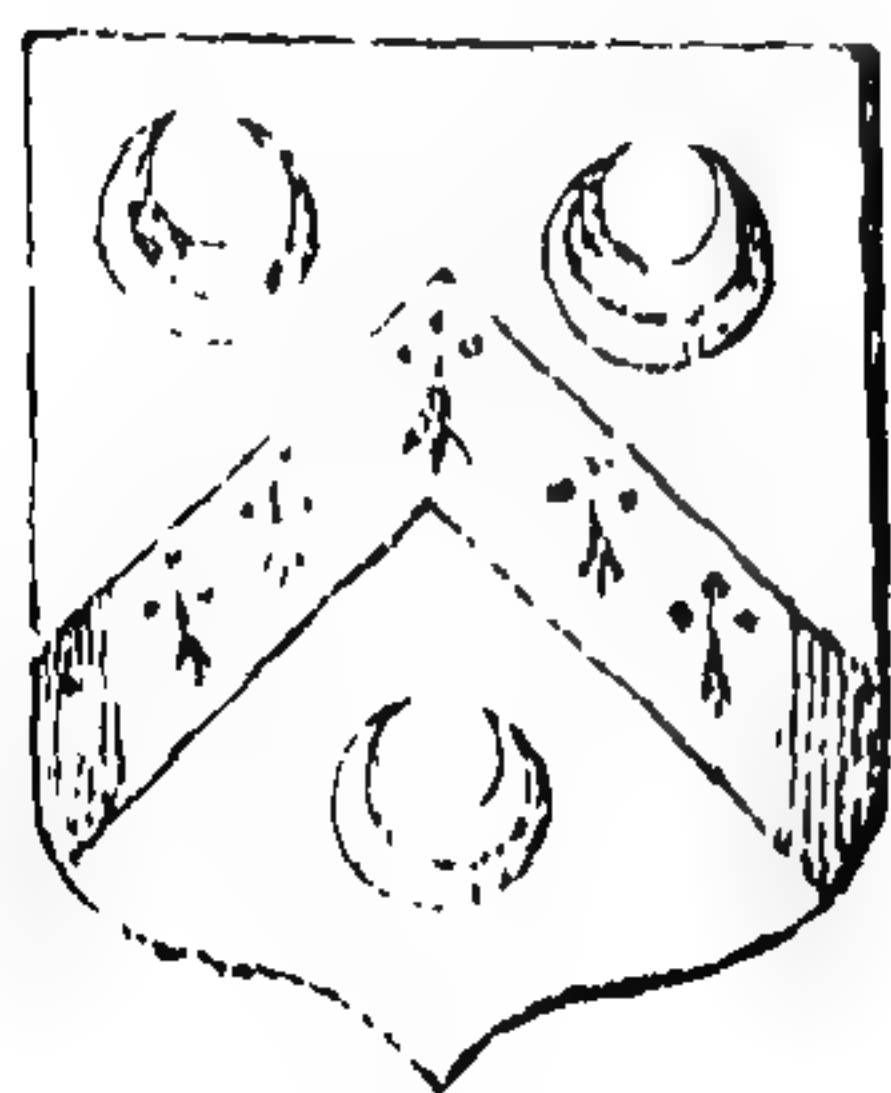
mer of the said Place, Knight and Baronet, deceased, late Attorney-General to his Majesty King Charles II.

Argent, on a Chevron, Gules, between three Crescents Sable, a Mullet for a Difference, Or. This was the Bearing of *George Withers*, Gent. Commissioner of *New-Colledge* in *Oxon*, (Son of *Gilbert Withers* Clerk of *Hall-Place* in the Parish of *Dean* in the County of *Hampshire*) who dy'd in *New-Colledge* on Sunday Night, the 15th of November 1677, aged Twenty, or thereabouts, and was buried by his Relations in his own County.

George Withers (I suppose Father of the said *Gilbert*) of *Hall* in the Parish of *Dean* in *Hampshire*, Esq; by his Will dated the 12th of January, 1666, left Lands for the Endowment of a Free-School at *Church-Oakley* — perform'd by *Gilbert Withers* of *Hall*, Clerk, 1667.

This Coat was born also by the said *George's* Kinsman, *Robert Withers*, L. L. B. sometime Fellow of *New-Colledge*, and afterwards Steward thereof; who dy'd at *Haly-rood Amney* in the County of *Gloucester*, in the House of *Robert Pledwell*, Esq; about the Beginning of August 1679, aged Fifty five, or thereabouts, without Issue, and was buried by his Relations at *Laurence Wotton* in *Hants*. He was third Son of *William Withers* of *Mantdowne Farme* in the Parish of *Laurence-Wotton* aforesaid.

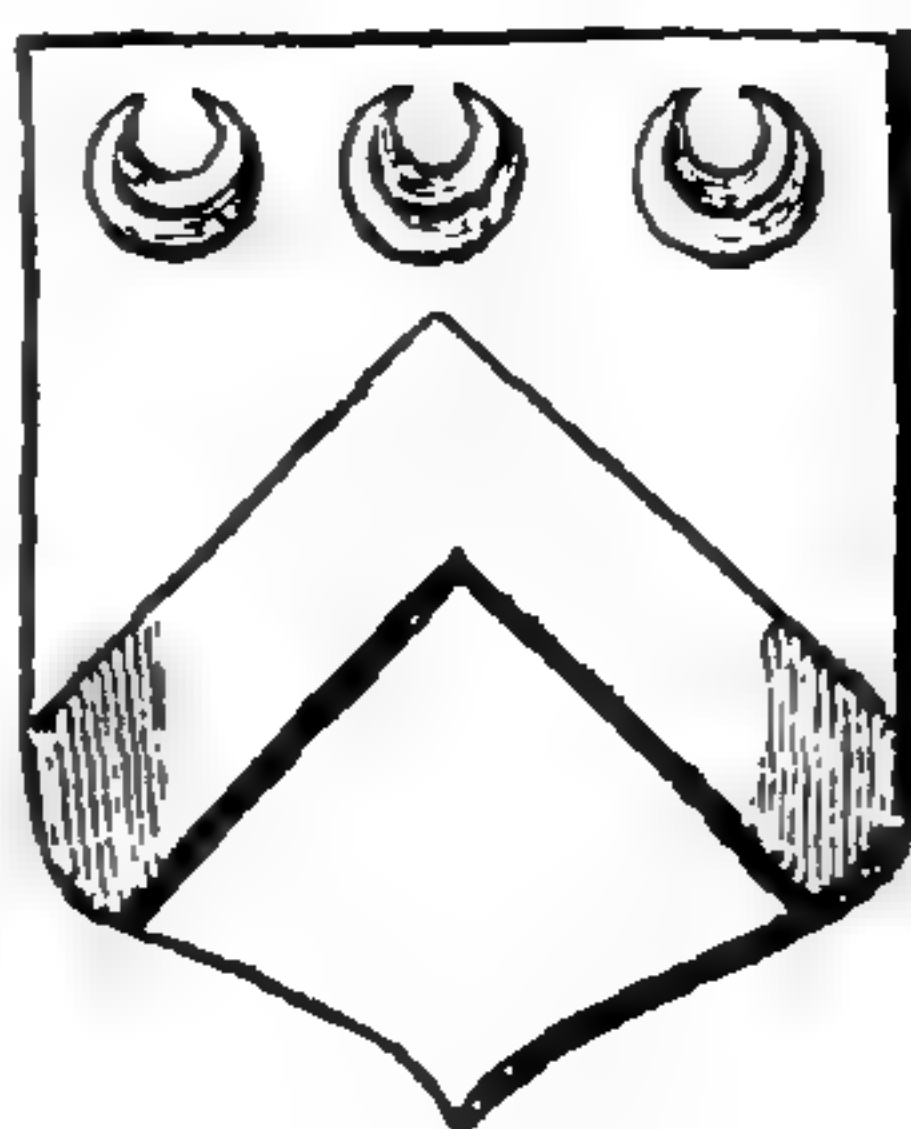
M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 137.



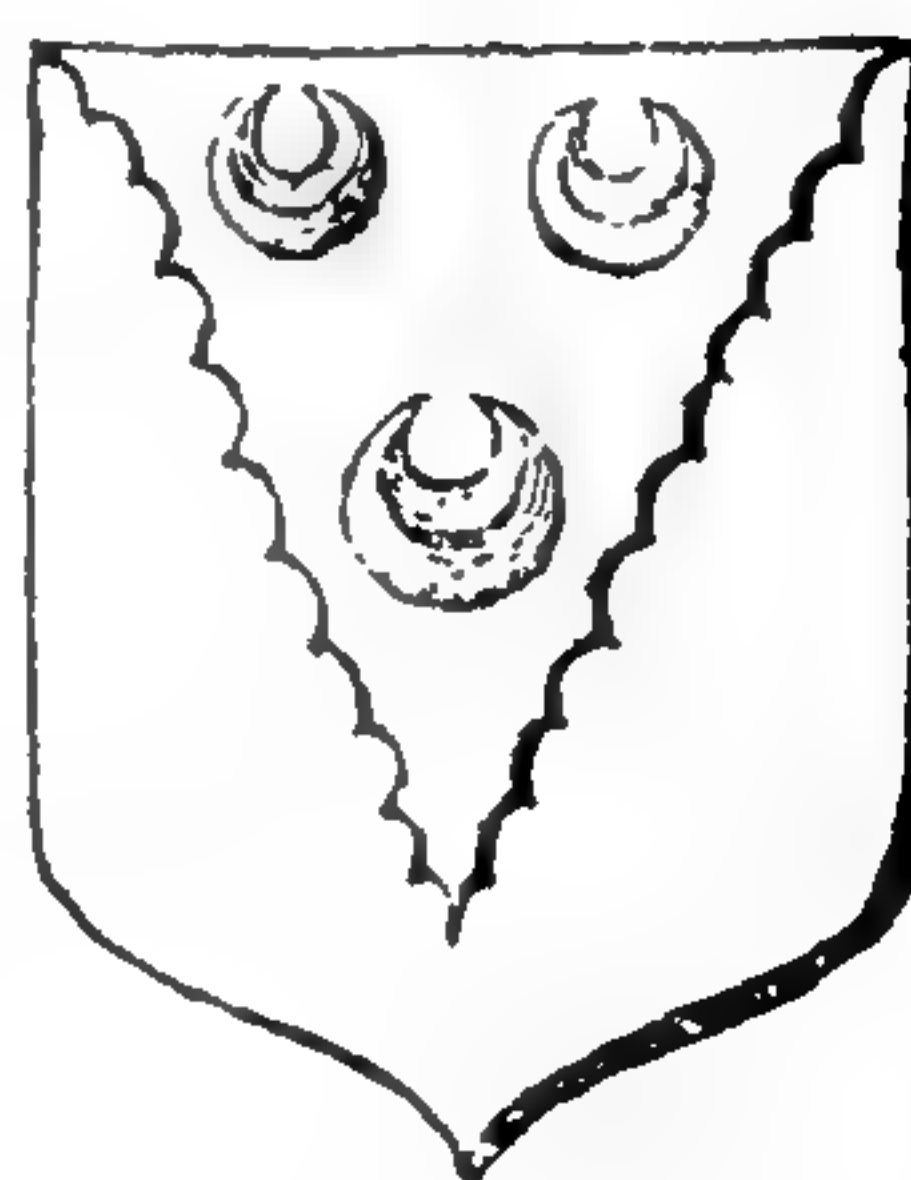
"Sable, a Chevron Ermine between three Crescents, Argent, by the Name of Glover, and is born by Mr. Thomas Glover of the City of London, Merchant.

This Coat, with a Mullet for Difference, was confirm'd or granted to *Thomas Glover*, Esq; of

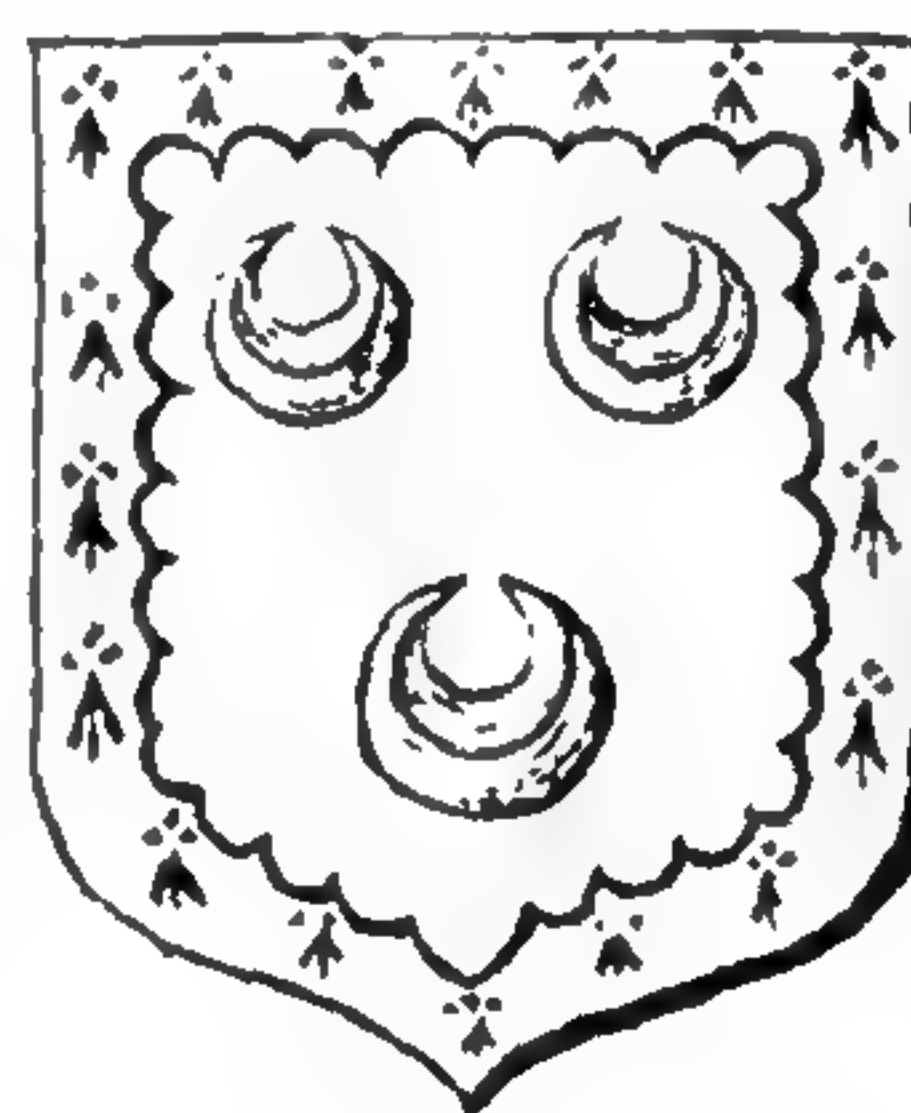
the Body to King *James I.* Son of *Thomas Glover* of *Coventry*, Knighted the 17th of August Anno 1606. This Patent was granted by *William Cambden*, April 3, 1604.



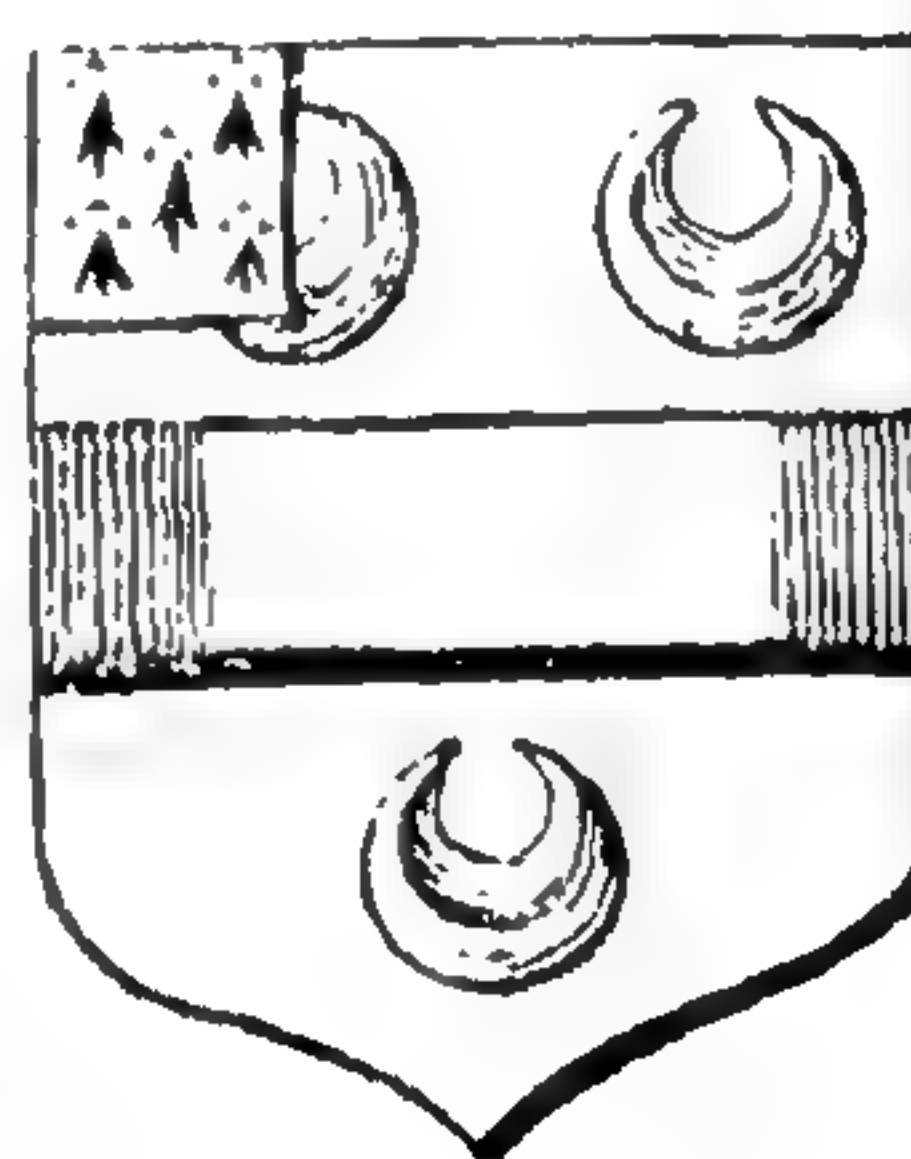
Or, a Chevron and in Chief three Crescents Azure, is born by the Name of Westrom, and was assign'd by William Cambden Clarencieux, the 24th of March 1613. to Sir Thomas Westrom of London, Grocer.



Argent, on a Pile engrail'd Azure, three Crescents of the Field, is born by the Name of Dallison, and was confirmed or granted to Martin Dallison of Haringey alias Hornsey in the County of Middlesex, Gent. by Arthur Squib, Clarencieux, the 14th of December 164., the 24th of King Charles the First.



He beareth *Gules*, three Crescents within a Bordure engrail'd *Ermine*, by the Name of *Alden*. This Coat was assign'd (September 8, 1607.) by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, to *John Alden* of the *Middle Temple*.

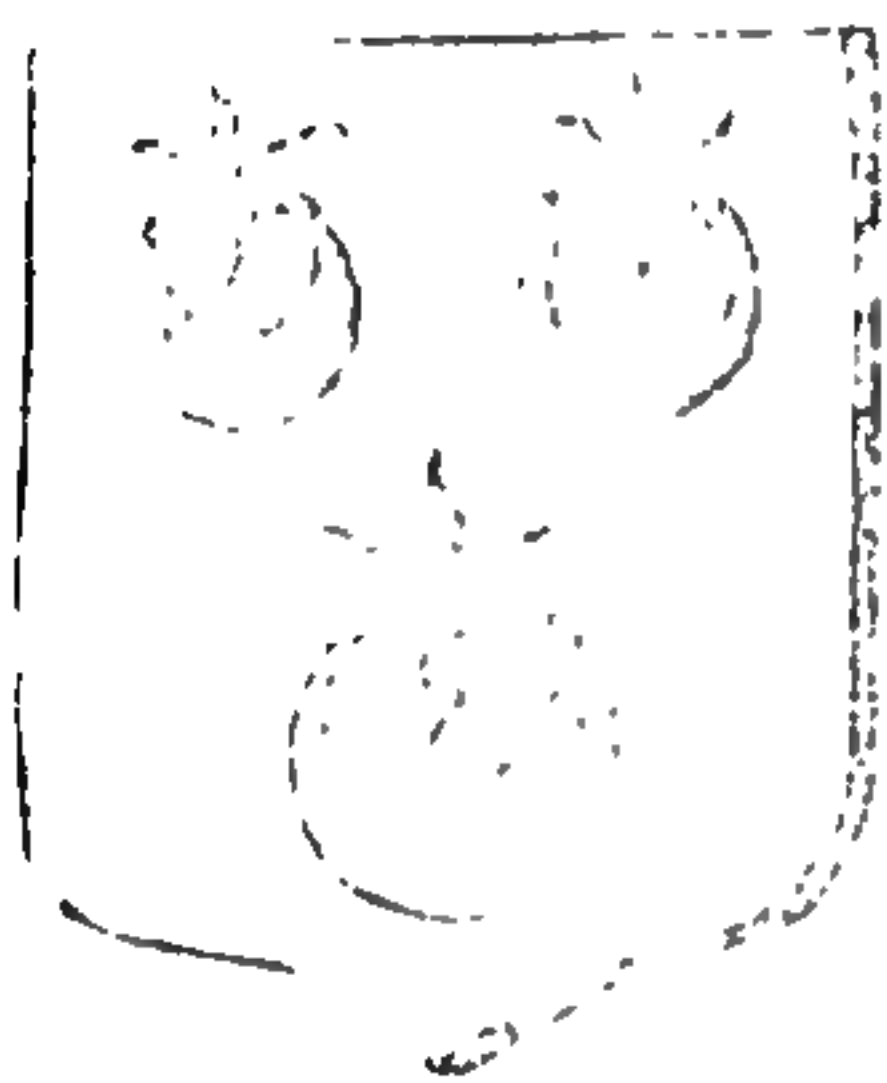


Gules, a Fess between three Crescents, Argent, a Canton Ermine, was born by John Holloway, L. L. B. born at Portsmouth in the County of Southampton, Fellow of New-Colledge, and afterwards Publick Notary and Register of Berkshire, who was buried in St. Michael's Church in Oxon, (in the Parish Isle) the 7th of August 1632, having first married Alice, Daughter of Miles Lee or Leigh of in the County of Chester (descended from those of Adlington) who bare him these Children following, viz. Richard Holloway born in the said Parish of St. Michael, and baptis'd there the 28th of April 1595, now (saith Ant. à Wood) Serjeant at Law. Second, John Holloway born in the said Parish, baptis'd there July 17, 1598. afterward a Civilian and Register of Berkshire, as also Steward of New-Colledge. Third, William Holloway of New-Colledge, Rector of in Bucks, who married Daughter of Barker of Kin to the Founder of New-Colledge; which William dy'd at his Rectory the 29th of March 1667. Fourth, Francis Holloway a Draper in Oxon, afterwards

terwards one of the Town Serjeants. Fifth, *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Thomas Tudor* a *Welshman*, sometime Manciple of *Jesús Colledge*, originally of *Michel Troy* in *Monmouthshire*. Sixth, *Mary*, who married *Edward Dantel*. Seventh, *Alice*, who married *Lewis Harris* of *Oxon*, Father to *John Harris*, chief Gentleman to *Heneage Earl* of *Nottingham* and Lord Chancellor.

The Mother of them, *Alice Holloway*, Wife and after Widow of *John Holloway*, L. L. B. Register of *Berkshire* aforesaid, died (near an hundred Years of Age) on the 6th of *April* 1671, and was buried by her Husband in *St. Michael's* Parish Church in *Oxon*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 121.

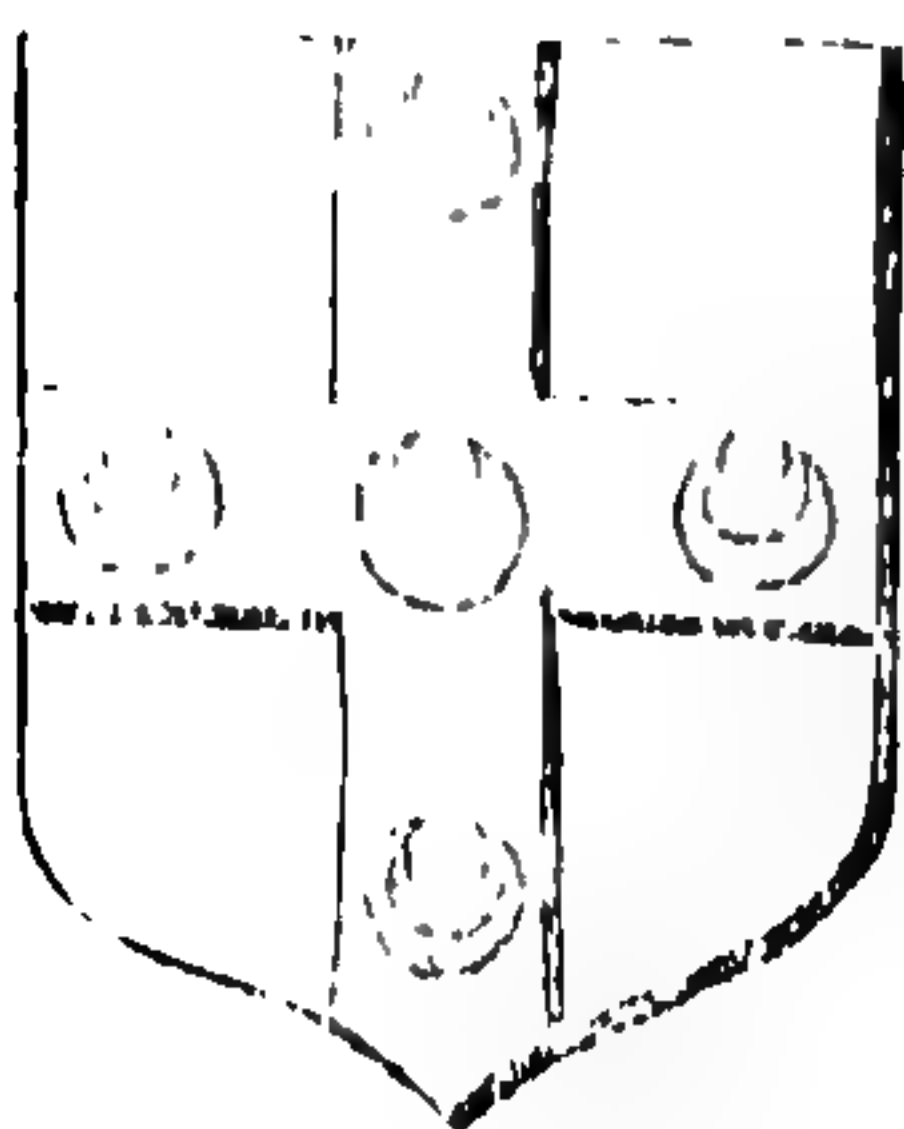


"He beareth Or, three
"Stars issuant out of as
"many Crescents, Gules,
"by the Name of *Bate-*
"man, and is born by
"Mr. *Matthew Bateman*
"of the City of *London*,
"one of the Members
"of the *East-India Com-*
"pany."

(33) *Azure*, three Cross-croissants *Fichée*, and issuing out of as many Crescents *Argent*, by the Name of *Kitchart*.

(34) *Argent*, on a Chevron ring'd at the Point, between three Crescents, *Sable*, a Star, was the Coat of *Tho. Walker*, D. D. and Master of *University Colledge*, *Oxon*, as the same was assign'd to him by *Sir Edward Walker*, Garter, when the said *Sir Edward* lodg'd at the House of *Richard Hawkins* Arms-Painter of *Oxon*, who indeed was first apply'd to, by the Excentor, for Escutcheons for the Heir of the said Doctor, who died the 5th of *December* 1665, and was buried in the Church of *St. Peter* in the East, in *Oxford*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.



Or, on a Cross *Sable* five
Crescents, *Argent*, is born
by the Name of *Thomas*,
and was assign'd by *Sir*
William Segar, Garter, the
14th of *May* 1628, to *Wil-*
liam Thomas of *Leves* in
Suffex, Esq; descended out
of *Wales*.

Her. Off. int. M. S. de Com. Suff.

Or, on a Cross *Sable*, five Crescents *Argent*, with another for a Difference in the first Canton, was the Coat of *Ellis* of *Dona-*
caster.

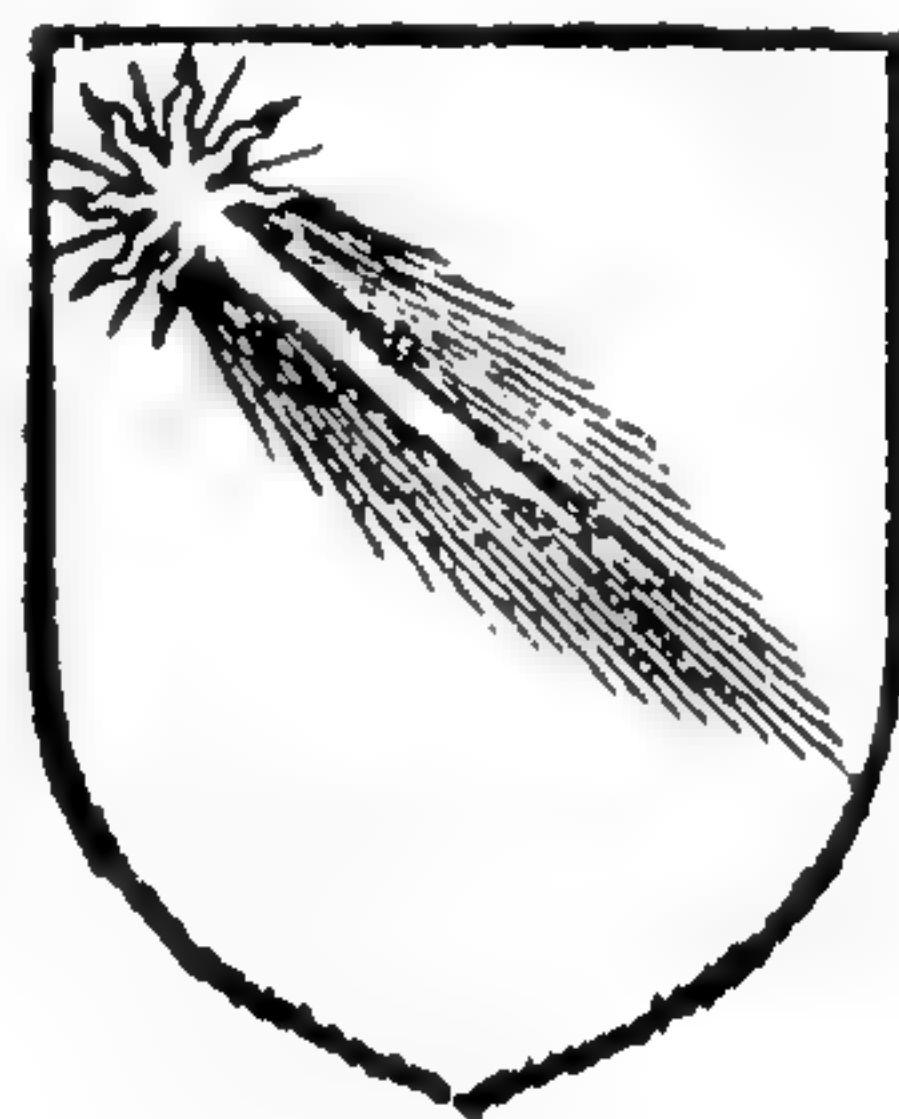
Glov. Alph. of the North. M. S. in Ash. No. 121.

(35) *Kinnaird* of *Inchture*; *Gules*, a Saltire inter four Crescents, *Or*.

(36) *Carle* of *Fordelcarfe*; *Argent* on a Saltire Vert, inter four Cross Croissants *Fichée*, *Gules*, five Crescents of the Field.

(37) *Argent*, a Fess wreath'd, *Azure* and *Gules*, within a Bordure of eight Crescents.... the Coat of *Carmichael* of *Ballinblain*.

'The other Sort of Stars that do shine at a
'a diverse Sort, are those that we call Comets
'or blazing Stars, whose Form is commonly
'in this next Escutcheon is represented.



'He beareth *Azure*, a
'blazing Star, or Comet,
'streaming in Bend, Pro-
'per.'

(38) *Azure*, a Comet or blazing Star streaming in Bend, *Or*, by the Name of *Cartwright*.

'The Comet is not of an orbicular Shape, as
'other the celestial Natures are; but doth pro-
'tract his Light in length like to a Beard, or
'rather dilate it in the midst like a hairy Bush,
'and growing thence taper-wise, after the Man-
'ner of a Fox-tayl; and it doth contract his
'Substance or Matter from a slimy Exhalation,
'and hath not his Being from the Creation:
'Neither is it numbred among the Things Na-
'tural, mentioned in the History of *Genesis*,
'but is *Aliquid præter naturam*; and yet plac-
'ed with the heavenly Bodies, because they
'seem to us to be of that Kind. They are
'supposed to prognosticate dreadful and hor-
'rible Events of Things to come: Whereupon
'*Lucan* saith,

'*Ignota obscure viderunt Sidera noctes,*
'*Ardeantemq; polum flammis, caeleq; volantes*
'*Obliquas per inane faces, crinemque timendi*
'*Sideris, & terris militantem Regna Cometam.*

'In fable Nights new Stars of uncouth Sight,
'And fearful Flames all o'er the Heavens ap-
'pear,
'With fiery Drakes, and Blazing-bearded light,
'Which fright the World, and Kingdoms thro' with Fear.

C H A P. IV.

‘SO much of the first Member of the Distribution before delivered, viz. of constant Essences, which are only those celestial Creatures, which being void of this corrupt Mixture that is found in all Creatures Sublunary, have a Privilege, by divine Appointment, from the Mutability whereto all Things under the Moon are subject. Now come we to that other Member thereof, namely, such as are inconstant Natures, so far forth as there is use of them in Arms. Inconstant Natures are bodily Essences of small Continuance by Reason of their ignoble or base Substance; such are the four Elements, viz. Fire, Air, Water, and Earth.

‘Fire, Winter’s Treasure: Water, Summer’s Pleasure.
‘But the Earth and Air, none can ever spare.

‘Elements are simple Essences of small Stability, and the Womb of all mix’d Things (as Scribonius noteth) and according to some Authors called *Elementa ab alendo*, of nourishing: But St. Hieron calleth, *Elementa, quasi Elevamenta*, for their proportionable Mixture in the Composition of the Bodies Sublunary, whereby they are made fit for Motion: Of these Elements these Examples next following have a Representation.’

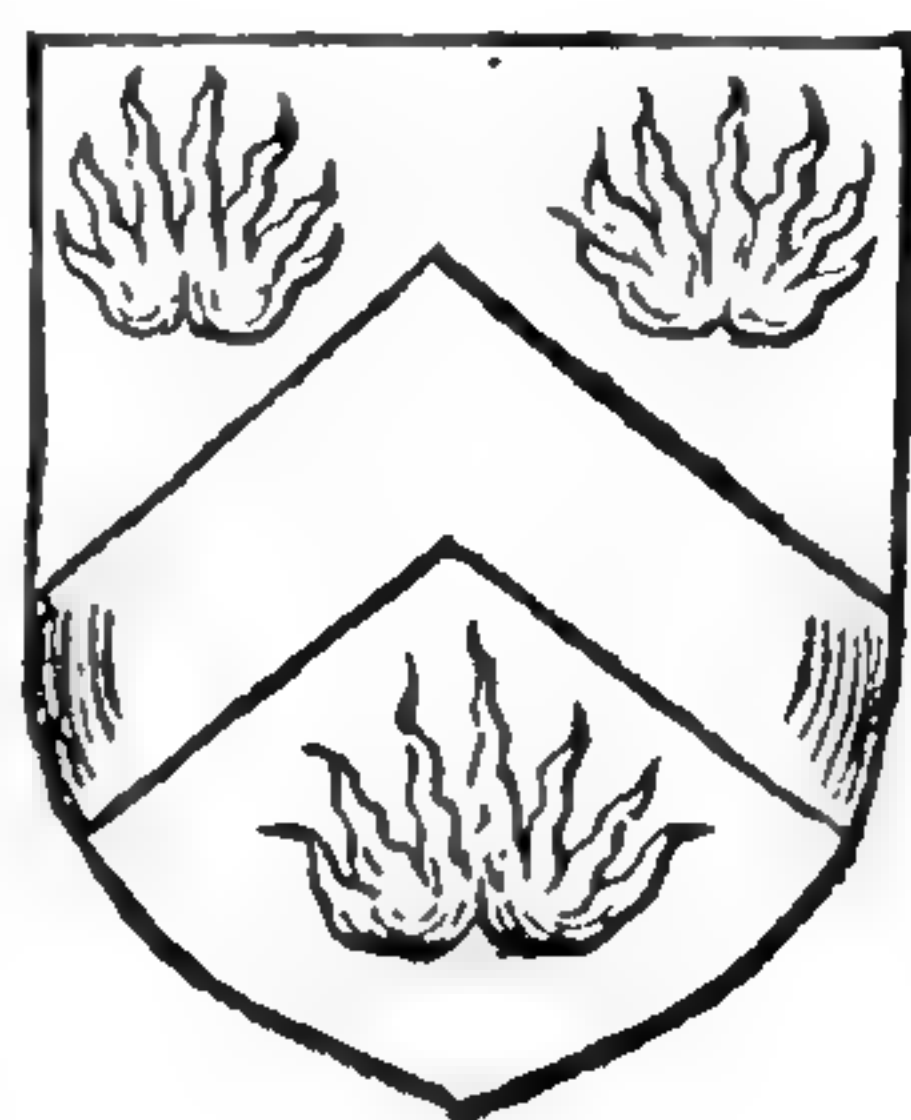


‘He beareth *Argent*,
‘seven Firebrands flam-
‘mant and scintillant,
‘Proper. Some Writers
‘do affirm, That none of
‘the mechanical Trades
‘were found out by Men
‘before they had Fire,
‘which being at the last
‘obtained, and the Use

‘thereof known, from thenceforth were produced all Manner of Arts behoveful for Man’s Use, and through assistance of Fire, they did daily put in Practice some new Invention and experimental Proof, whereby they attained their Perfection of Skill. Yet if we weigh the manifold Mischiefes that sometimes come by Fire, we might doubt, Whether the Good or the Hurt thereby intuing, be greater: For both Fire and Water are good Servants, but unruly Masters.

‘Fire in the Scriptures, is often taken for a special Token of God’s Favour, and that he is pleased with the Sacrifices that are done unto him; as when he answereth (as it were by Fire) like as we read *Judges 6. 21. Then the Angel of the Lord put out the End of his Staff*

‘that he held in his Hand, and touched the Flesh
‘and unleavened Bread, and there arose up Fire
‘out of the Stones, and consumed the Stones and
‘unleavened Bread, &c. And as when *Elijah* contended with the Prophets of *Baal*, touching the Manifestation of the true God: Then the Fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the Burnt-offerings, and the Wood, and the Stones, and the Dust, and licked up the Water that was in the Trench, 1 Kings 18. 38. And again, When Solomon had made an end of Praying, Fire came down from Heaven and consumed the Burnt-offerings, and the Sacrifices, and the Glory of the Lord filled the House, 2 Chron. 7. 1.



‘He beareth *Argent*, a
‘Chevron, *Sable*, between
‘three Flames of Fire,
‘Proper. This Coat standeth in the Church of *Barkley* in the County of *Gloucester*, in a Window on the South-side of the same.

‘The Chevron being (as we before have said) a Memorial and Token of Building, it may seem the Herald was not well advised to put Flames of Fire so near it: But it is no enforced Conjecture, to suppose that this Coat-Armour was first given to him who had restored some publick Edifice, which Fire had consumed. This next ensuing hath also a resemblance with it.



‘He beareth *Argent*, a
‘Chevron voided, *Azure*,
‘between three Flames of
‘Fire, Proper, by the
‘Name of *Wells*. Many
‘Coat-Armours seem to
‘allude to the Bearer’s
‘Name, but surely this is
‘not so; this hot Element

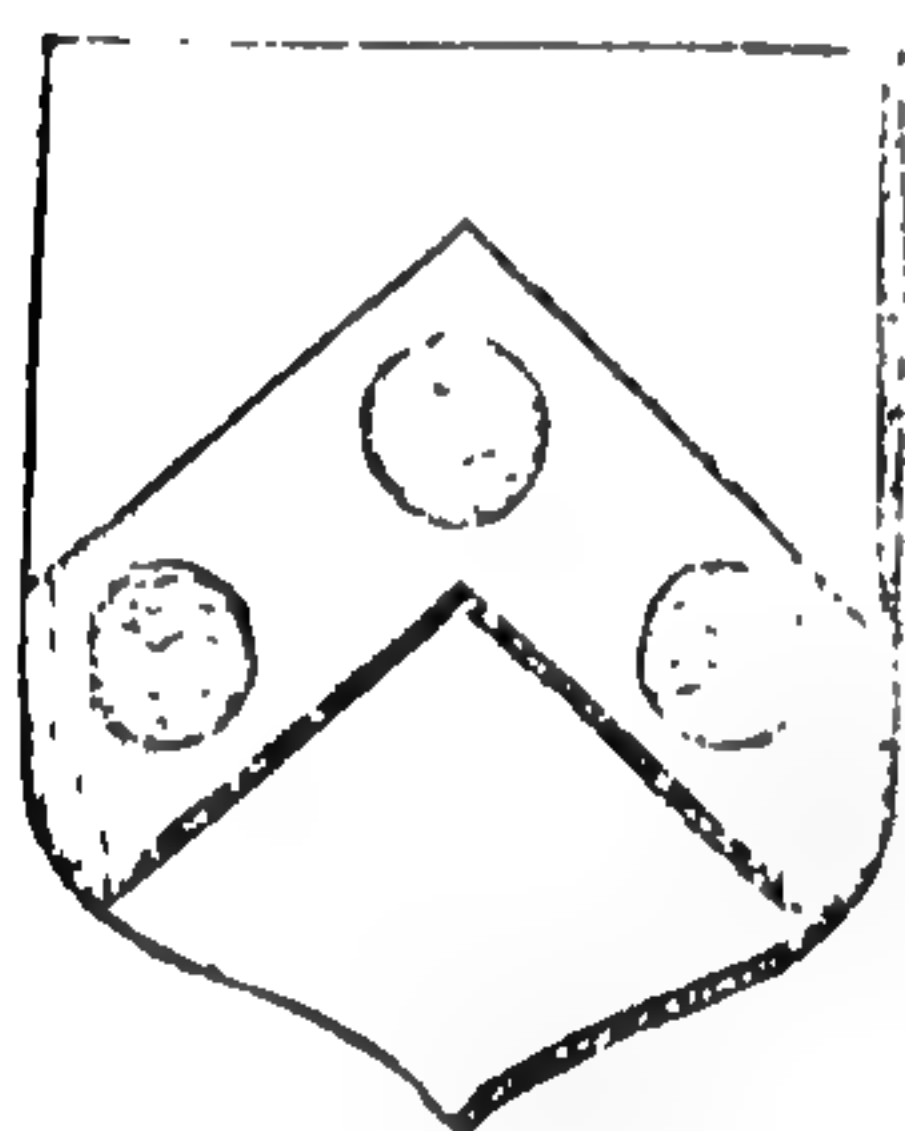
‘having little affinity with that wary Mansion. Fire betokeneth Zeal, and every Sacrifice was offered with Fire, to shew with what Zeal we should burn, that come to offer Prayer or Praise, and Thanks to the Lord. The Holy Ghost also descended upon the Apostles in Fire, to shew the Pervency of them upon whom it rested. But as here this painted Fire yields little Heat, so doth an Hypocrite’s coloured Zeal; and many now a-days might bear such painted Fire upon an Escutcheon of Pretence for their Device.



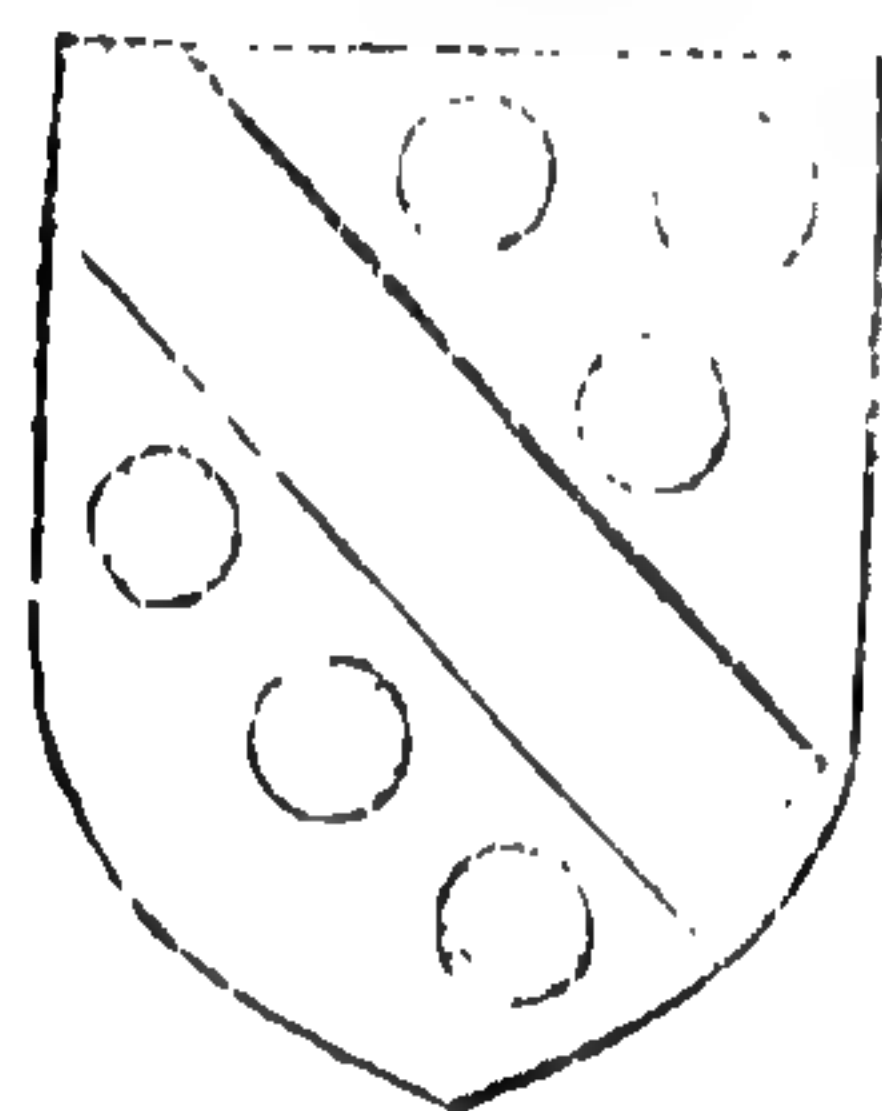
'He beareth Argent,
'two Billets Raguled and
'Trunked, placed Sal-
'tire-ways, the Sinister
'surmounted of the Dex-
'ter, *Azure*, inflamed on
'their Tops, Proper. This
'is a *Dutch* Coat, and is
'born by the Name of
'*Shaftel*. Not unfitly is the Force of Counsel
'shadowed under the Fire of *Prometheus*, be-
'cause that as Fire, so Counsel doth give Light
'to the darkest Obscurity of Things.'



(33) A Sea *Argent* wa-
ved *Sable*, (in French, *Une*
Mer argentée on sable). This is the
Coat of *Sade de Penon*,
Chevalier de la Ville ronde.
But I should think it bet-
ter blazon'd, to say, A dis-
turb'd Sea, Proper; for
then doth it naturally ap-
pear blackish, excepting the Tops of its enraged
Billows, which, according to the Appearance of
the Firmament, are more or less tinged with
a reflected Brightness.



Femine, on a *Chevron*
Sabl three Fountains, Pro-
per, is born by the Name
of *Capl*, and was granted
to *Richard Capl* of *Stan-*
ford in the County of *Lin-*
coln, Esq; by *Sir Edward*
Bofor, *Clarencieux*, May
the last Day 1663.



'He beareth Diamond,
'a Bend, Topaz, between
'six Fountains, Proper,
'born by the Lord *Star-*
ton. This Coat, with a
'due Difference, is born
'by *John Starston* or *Stour-*
ton, of the City of *Lon-*
don, Gent, descended from
'the *Startons* of *Sturton*

'in *Nottinghamshire*. These six Fountains are
'born in signification of six Springs, whereof
'the River of *Stare* in *Wiltshire* hath his begin-
'ning, and passeth along to *Sturton*, the Seat of
'that Barony. And to this Head are referred
'*Spacia Munda*, *Vula Speciosa*, *Fluvii Lati*, *Fontes*
Grati: The spacious Seas, the beauteous
'Shallows, Rivers spreading, Fountains plea-
'sing. The Sea is the Riches of a Kingdom,
'and a fair River is the Riches of a City: And
'therefore their Waves are held good Bearing
'for one that hath done Service upon either.

'Fresh and sweet Waters are reckon'd among
'God's peculiar Blessings, promised to the Ob-
'servers of his Laws, and those of chiefest Rank:
'For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good

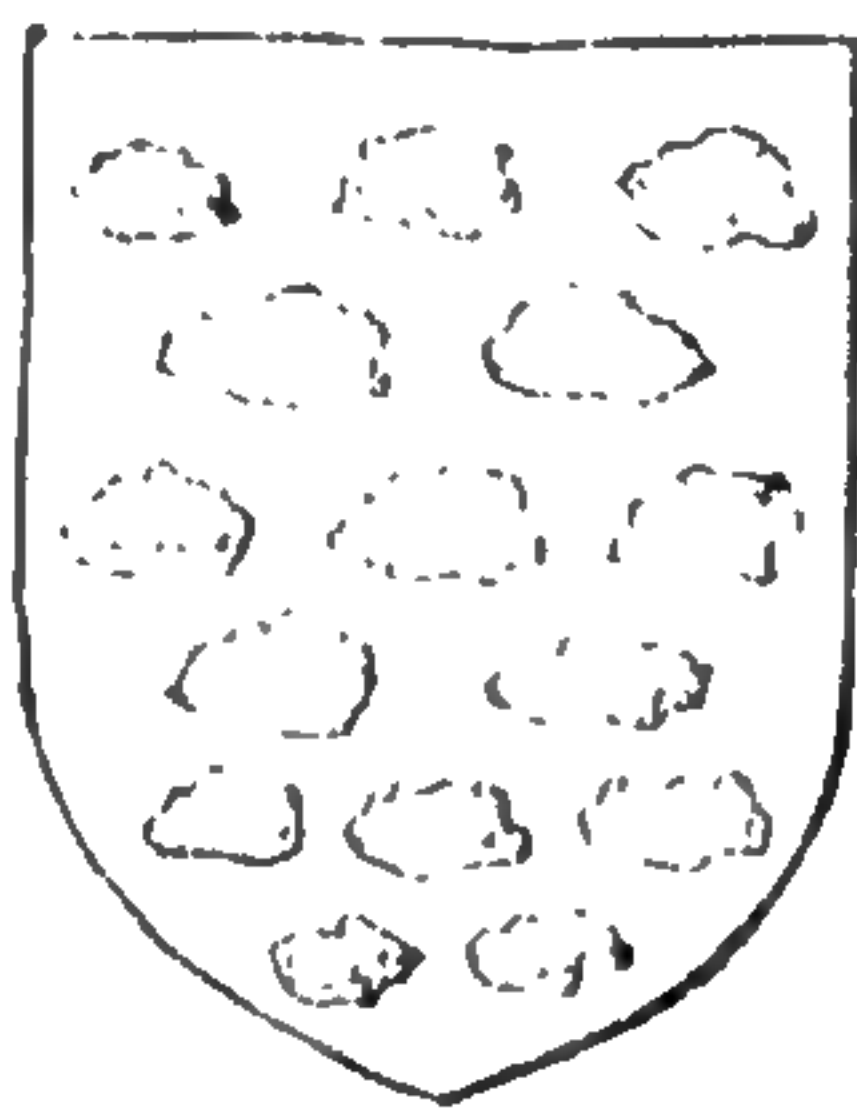
'Land, a Land in the which are Rivers of Water,
'Fountains and Depths that spring out of the Land,
'and Mountains, Lev. 26. 7.



'He beareth *Or*, a Rock
'*Sable*, by the Name of
'*Sicardus*. A Rock be-
'nifieth Safety, Refuge, or
'Protection; as *Psalm* 31.
'*Thou art my Rock and my*
'*Fortress*, &c. For he that
'relieth under the Defence
'of the Almighty, is like
'a Castle of Strength, situated upon an in-
'cessible Rock, whereto none can approach to
'do Hurt. I have set this as a Pattern of the
'Earth, as being one principal Parcel thereof,
'and withal to represent the Stability of the
'Earth, which God hath so fixed that it cannot
'be removed.



'The Field is *Or*, a
'Mountain, *Azure*, in-
'flamed, Proper. This Coat
'pertaineth to the Fam-
'ily of *Macleod*, Lord of
'the Isles of *Sky* and *Lewis*
'in *Scotland*. Here you
'see are two Elements
'born together, the Earthy
'and Fiery. *It is* like this, or else this like
'*It is*, it being a Hill in *Scotl*, which unceas-
'ingly casteth forth Flames of Fire, whereto
'the envious Man may be fitly compared, who
'still disgorgeth his furious Malice against others,
'but it inwardly eateth out Brimstone like his
'own Bowels. One writeth of this Hill *It is*,
'That on the one Part it keepeth Snow all the
'Year long, and on the Other it ever burneth,
'like those who can breath hot and cold out of
'one Mouth.



'The Field is *Azure*,
'fifteen Islands, diversely
'coloured. This Coat
'Armour pertaineth to
'the King of *Spain*, in re-
'spect of certain Islands
'of that Number within
'his Dominions. And
'amongst these Examples
'of earthy Bearing, I have
'produced the Bearing of a Mountain (a heavy
'Bearing, but much in Use among the *Germans*.)



'This, tho' so odd and
singular a Bearing, is the
Coat of the Count *de Prado*
in *Spain*, and must be thus
blazon'd, viz. A Meadow
Proper, i.e. a Field char-
ged with Flowers of sever-
al Colours.

This

This Coat is an Exception to two of the most general Rules in Heraldry, *viz.* That Fields should ever be either of the Mettals or Colours plain, and not proper; and, That Colour should never be plac'd upon Colour.



"He beareth *Argent*,
"three Mole-hills, Proper,
"by the Name of *Tyldesly*,
"and is born by *Edward*
"*Tyldesly* of *Morleys* in
"*Lancashire*, Esq;

'Touching the Element of the Air, I have
'represented no Shape; for to do That, were
'as wise an Attempt as to weigh the Wind
'in a Ballance: Yet some have expressed the
'boisterous Motions thereof by a Man's Face,
'with swoilen and puff'd Cheeks, whence
'issueth as much Wind as out of the Witches
'Bottles of *Normay*, who will sell any Wind
'that a Merchant will ask for: If they sold
'Wines out of Bottles, I should sooner be-
'lieve them, and I think the Buyers should be
'less cozened.

CHAP. V.

'Having shewed, by particular Examples,
'the Bearing of simple Essences, or (at
'the least) of such Things as have a mutual
'Participation of Qualities with them; I will
'now proceed to the Handling of the next Mem-
'ber of the Distribution, which comprehendeth
'Essences, or Natures of mixt Kinds.

'Such are { Brute, or without Life.
 { Living.

'By Brute-Natures I understand all Essences
'whatsoever of mixt Kind that are meerly void
'of Life. Such are Meteors, which are unper-
'fect Kinds of Mixture, which by their strange
'Apparitions do move the Beholders to an Ad-
'miration, and these are called *Copora sublimata*,
'because they are ingendred aloft in the airy
'Region. The Matter whereof these Meteors
'are ingendred, is a certain attracted Fume
'drawn up on high by the Operation of the
'Sun and Stars.

'This Fume or Smoak is { Vapour.
 { Exhalation.

'Vapour is a moist Kind of Fume extracted
'chiefly out of the Water, and therefore is eas-
'ily dissolved again thereunto; and hence are
'watry Meteors.

'Exhalation is a drier Kind of Fume, attract-
'ed up from the Earth, and apt to be inflamed,
'and they are fiery Meteors. There are also
'other Meteors formed of a Mixture of both
'these Fumes.

'Fiery Meteors are Forms consisting of hot
'Exhalations attracted into the airy Region,
'being a hot Quality, which at length break-
'eth into a Fire.

'And of these are { Simple.
 { Mix'd.

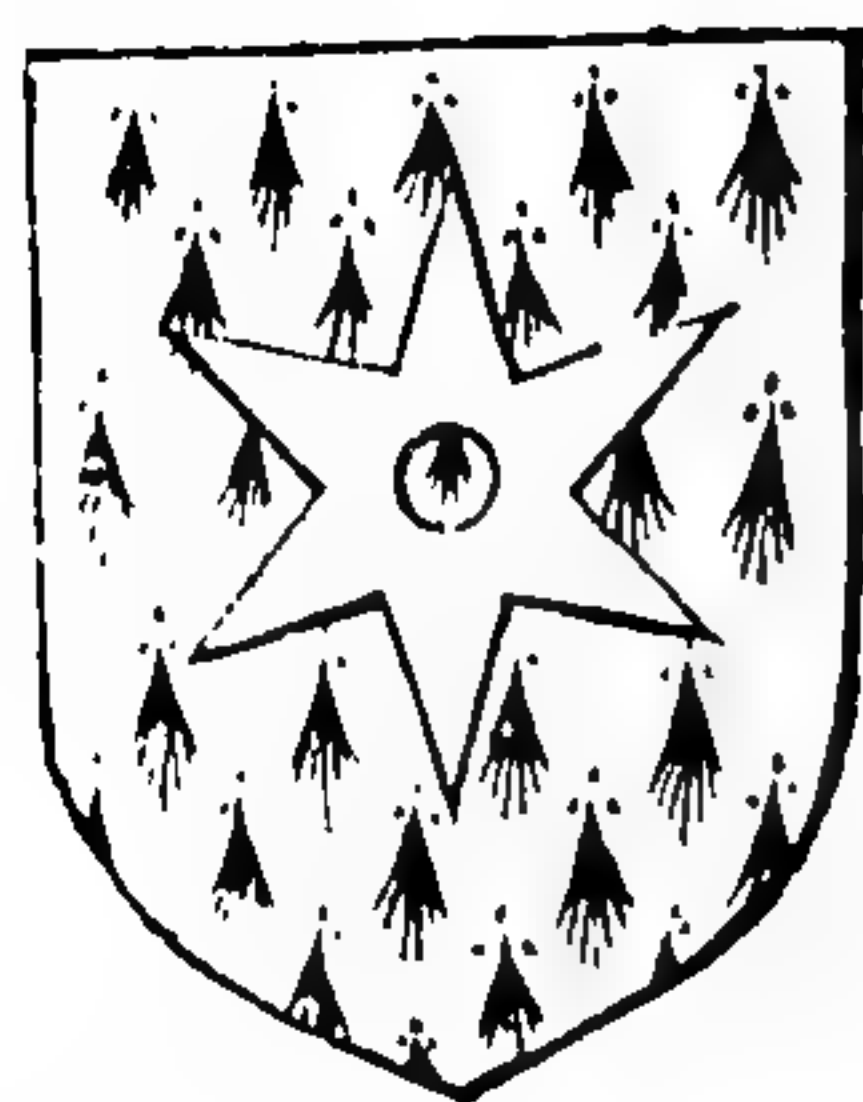
'Simple fiery Meteors are of diverse Sorts
'and different Forms, whereof there is little
'Use in Coat-Armour, except of the Falling
'Star, which of Blazoners is termed a Mullet;
'which is an Exhalation inflamed above in the
'Air, and stricken back with a Cloud, whereby
'it is forced to run downwards in such Sort,
'that to the Ignorant a Star seemeth to fall.
'There is oftentimes found upon the Earth a
'certain Gelly fallen from above, and dispersed
'into diverse Points, which of many is taken to
'be the Substance of the Falling Star or Mullet.
'Note, That such Mullets born in Coat-Armour,
'are now most usual of five Points, but ancient-
'ly you shall find them born of six Points.

"And so I have seen them in diverse very
"old Rolls, in the Custody of that worthy
"Knight, Sir *Richard Saint George*, now Cla-
"rencieux King of Arms, whose industrious
"Travel in the careful Collection of such An-
"tiquities, and his free communicating of the
"same to the Studious in that Way, merits
"much.



"And I find in a very
"ancient Roll, now in
"the Custody of the be-
"fore-mentioned worthy
"Knight, Sir *Richard Saint*
"*George*, Clarencieux, in
"the Blazon of *Gilbert*
"*Hanfart's* Coat-Armour,
"those which we now in

"Heraldry blaze by the Name of Mullet, there
"to be termed *Esleiles*, I think it is meant
"Esloiles; yet are not their Points, which are
"five, there waved. But in this Variety of
"Opinions I leave every Man to follow what
"in his Judgment he shall approve to be best
"and most probable."



'He beareth *Ermine*, a
'Mullet of six Points,
'pierced, *Gules*, by the
'Name of *Hiffenbull*
'These Kinds of Meteors
'have an Appearance
'of Stars, but in Exist-
'ence they are nothing,
'for they are (saith *Be-*
'*kenhab*) certain Impres-
'sions of the Air, appearing for a Time, and in
'Time do vanish away, because they be of Na-
'ture flexible, and nothing permanent.'



Argent, a Mullet pierced,
Sable, was the Coat of *Richard Ashton* of *Medelton*,
who married *Elizabeth*,
Daughter to *Sir William Dampart*, Knight, and had
Issue, *Richard*, eldest Son;
and *John*, second Son.

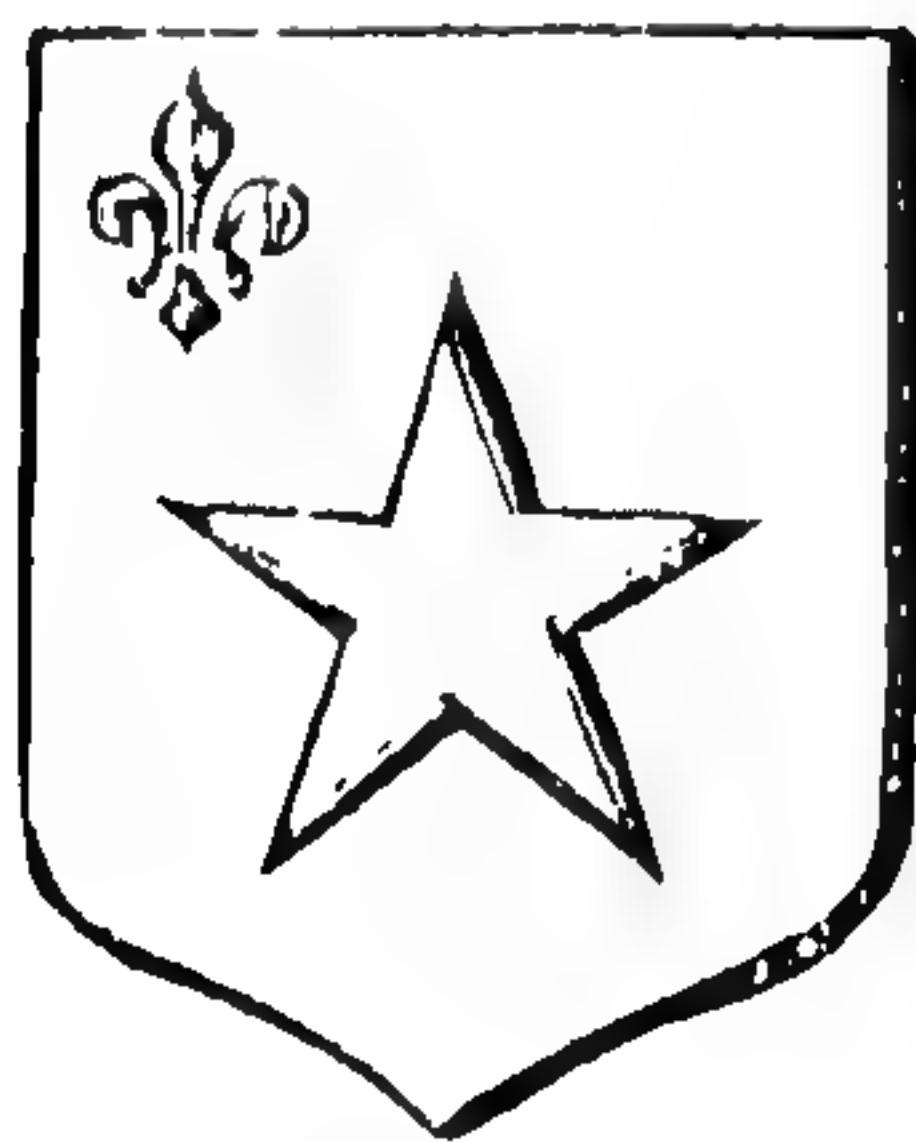
Which first-mentioned
Richard, was Son and Heir
(by the first Wife) to *Richard*, who (of Seven)
was eldest Son and Heir to *Richard Ashton* of
Medelton, and of *Anne* his Wife, Daughter to
Sir Thomas Strickland of *Laudsdale* in *Cumber-*
land.

Memorandum, (saith *Mr. Glover*) That the
said *Mr. Ashton*, at the *Scottish Field*, took a Pri-
soner whose Name was *Sir John Forman*, Knight,
Serjeant-Porter to the *Scottish King*; and also he
took *Alexander Kinnel*, Shrieve of a *Birdyne*,
which two Prisoners he delivered unto my Lord
of *Norfolk* that now is, to know he shall bear
their Arms.

Colled. of the North. per Glover, or per Chest.
in Altham M. S. Num. 874.

Argent, a Mullet pierced, *Sable*, in Chief a
Crescent for a Difference *Gules*, was the Coat
of *Ralph Ashton* of *Great Lever*, who married
Margaret, Daughter to *William Orrell* of *Turton*,
and had Issue *Raffe*, *Richard*, and *Hellen*.

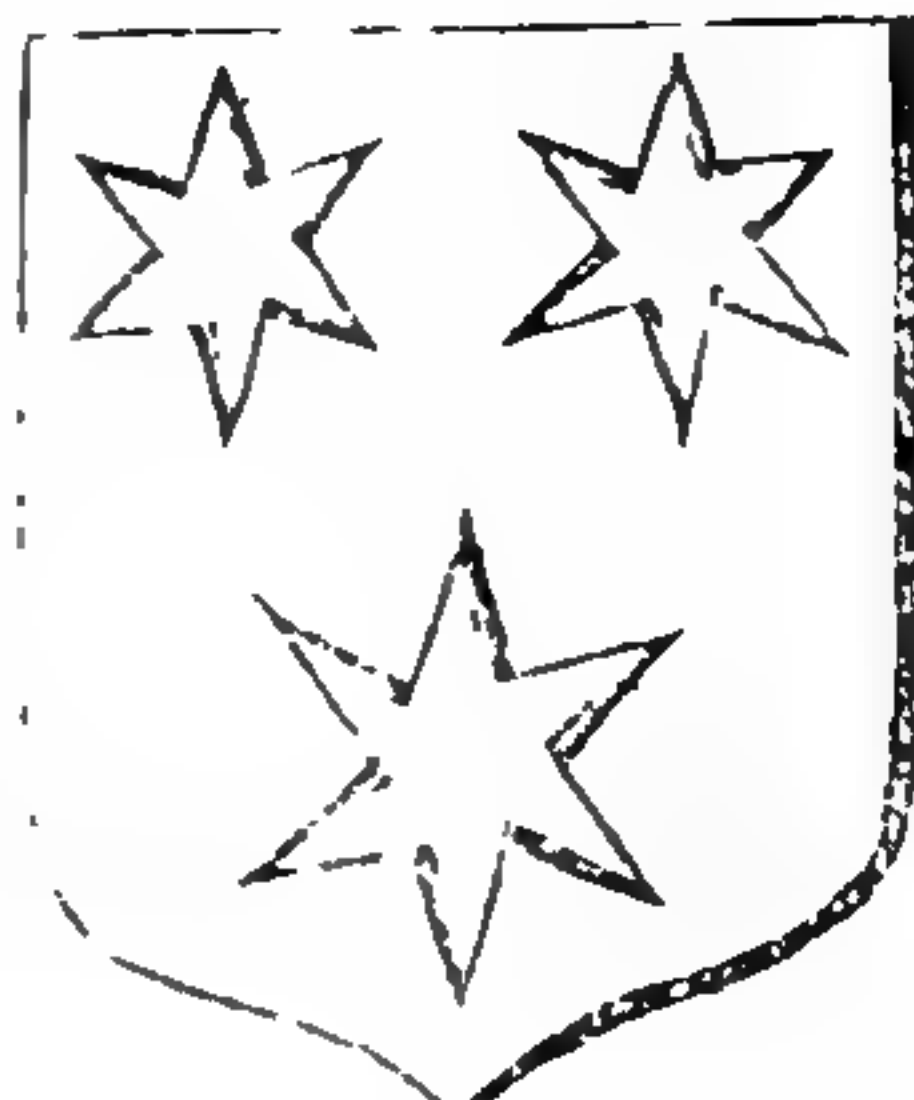
Colled. of the North per Glover, or per Chest.
in M. S. in Alth. Num. 874. p. 5.



He beareth *Argent*, a
Mullet *Sable*, in the dex-
ter Quarter a *Fleur de Lys*,
Gules, by the Name of
Ayson. This Coat was con-
firm'd by *Sir William Sig-*
gar, Garter, *William Camb-*
den, *Clarencieux*, and *Rich-*
ard St. George, Norroy, to
Richard Ayson of *Sheering*

in *Essex*, and of the *Inner-Temple*, Barrister; Son
of *Nicholas Ayson*, Son of *John Ayson*, who was
the Son of *John Ayson* or *Ashton*; being proved
to be descended from the *Ashtons* in the *North*;
notwithstanding the Difference of the Names:
Wherefore I place this among Mullets, in re-

gard the *Fleur de Lis* is as a Difference and not
a principal Figure.



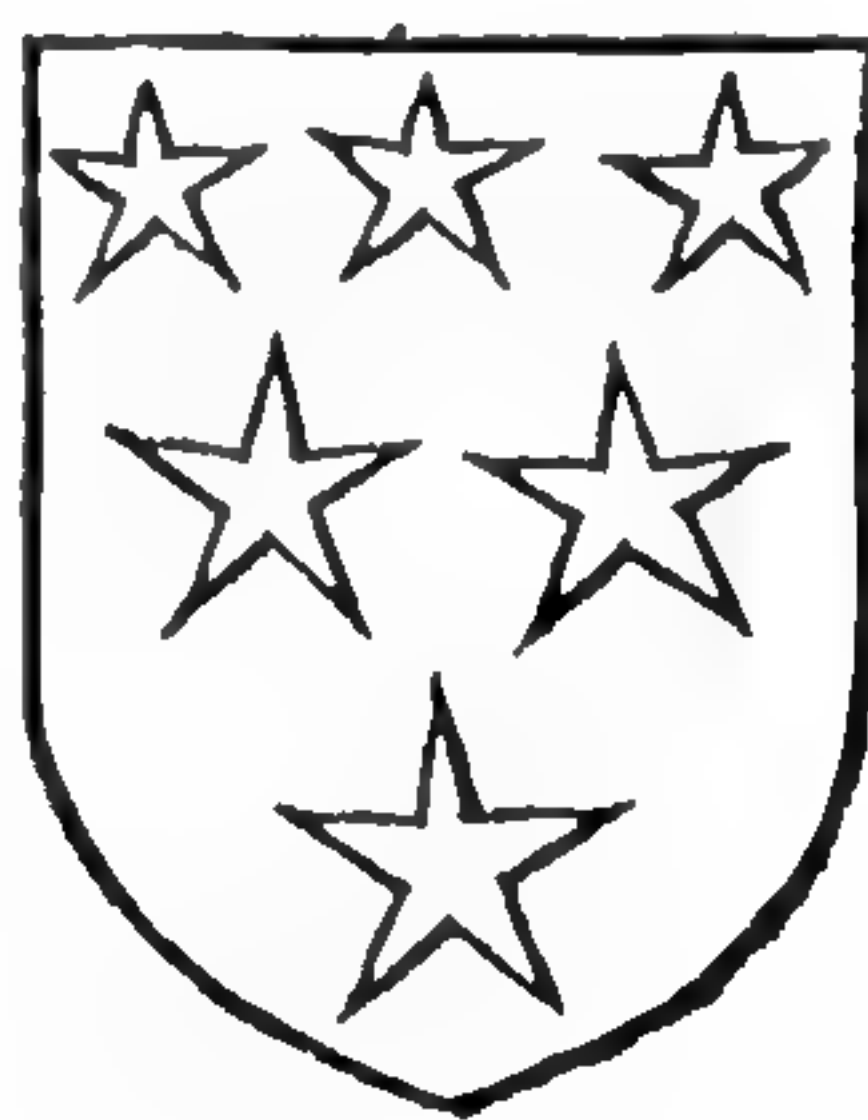
First, three Mullets of
six Points, *Or*, is born by
the Name of *Spurflow*.
This Coat did belong to
George Spurflow of *Spur-*
flow in the County of *Che-*
ster, who was living *Anno*
1613. He married *Eliza-*
beth, Daughter of *Thomas*
Brooke of *Norton* in the

County of *Chester*, and by her had Issue *George*
Spurflow Son and Heir, aged seven Years, *Anno*
prædict. *Henry* second Son, and *John* third Son;
Also two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*.

The aforesaid *George Spurflow* was Son and
Heir of *George* of the same Place, by his Wife
Alice, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Norbury*
of which *George* was eldest Son and
Heir of *Richard* (who lived *Anno 1566*) by his
Wife *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Tho. Starkey*; which
Richard was eldest Son and Heir of *Randal Spur-*
flow by his Wife *Jane*, Daughter and Co-heir of
Ralph Leigh of *Easthall*: The said *Randal* being
Son and Heir of *John Spurflow* by his first Wife,
who was Daughter of *Pro-*
land; which *John* was Son and Heir of *Ran-*
dolf, which was Son and Heir of *William*, the
Son and Heir of *Richard*, who was Son and
Heir of *Henry Spurflow* of *Spurflow* in *Cheshire*,
of which Place also were the abovenamed.

Some are of Opinion, that the Charge of this
Coat bears reference to the Name, and that
they are not Mullets but *Spur-Rowels*, which
I am apt to believe.

Vide Visit. de Com. Cestr. in Coll. Arm.



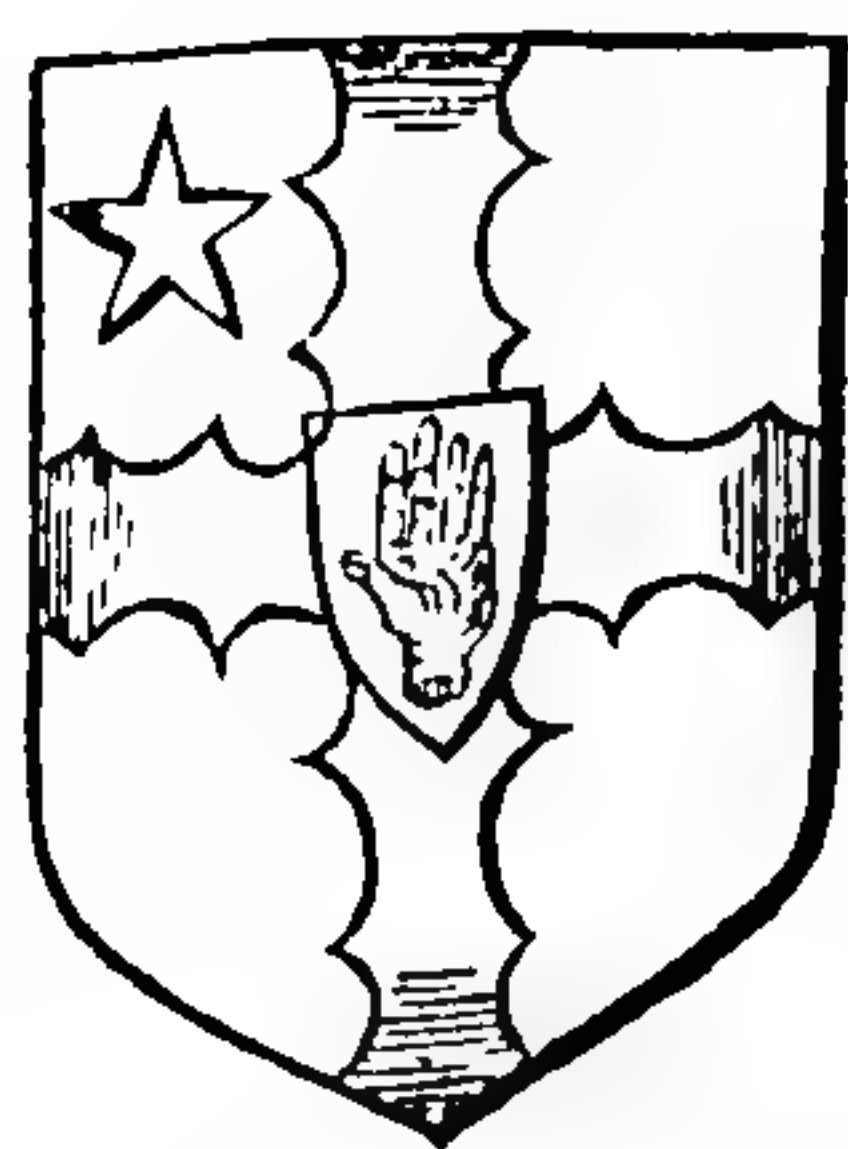
'He beareth *Azure*, six
'Mullets, three, two, and
'one, *Or*, by the Name
'of *Welsh*. In blazoning
'of Mullets of this Form,
'you shall not need to
'make mention of their
'Points, because it is the
'usual Form of Bearing;
'but if they do consist of

'more than five Points, then must you spec-
'ally observe their Number, as in the former
'Escutcheon.'

Sable, six Mullets, three, two, and one, *Ar-*
gent, pierced, *Gules*, was the Coat of *Samuel*
Bonvill of *Little Modbury* in the County of *De-*
von, Esq; who married *Jane*, Daughter of ...
Trigson of the County of *Cornwall*, Esq; and had
Issue *Richard*. This *Edmund* was Son of *Hum-*
frey Bonvill of *Tw...bridge* in the said County of
Devon, Son of *John* of *Comralighe* in the Coun-
ty of *Devon*, who was Son of *John Bonvill*,
base Son to *William Baron Bonvill* of *Chewton* in
the County of *Devon*.

Colled. in Altham.

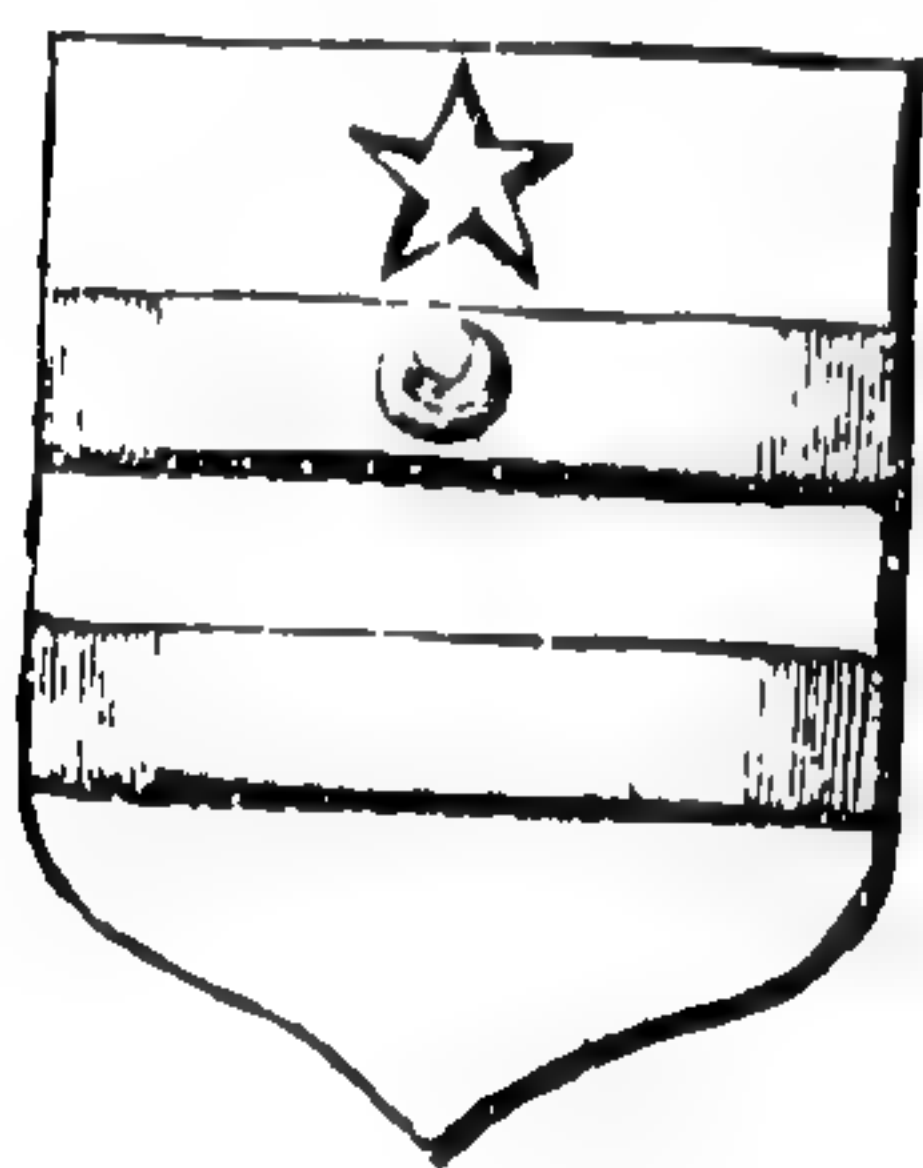
'He



"He beareth *Sable*, a
"Cross engrailed, *Or*, in
"the first Quarter a Mul-
"let, *Argent*, by the Name
"of *Peyton*. This, with
"the Arms of *Ulster*, is
"the Bearing of Sir *Tho-*
"mas *Peyton* of *Knolton*,
"in *Kent*, Baronet: And
"without the said Aug-

"mentation of the Hand, is born by Sir *Robert Peyton* of *Lincolns-Inn Fields* in *Middle-*
"sex, Knight.

Sable, a Cross engrail'd, *Or*, in the first Quar-
ter a Mullet *Argent*, all within a Bordure, *Er-*
mine, is born by the Name of *Peyton*, and was
confirmed July 24, 1641. 17th of King *Charles*
the First, to *Henry Peyton*, one of the Exami-
ners of the High Court of *Chancery*, by Sir *John*
Borough, Garter, he being moved thereto by a
Deed under the Hand and Seal of Sir *Edward*
Peyton of *Isleham* in the County of *Cambridge*,
Knight and Baronet, dated *Novemb. 20, 1633.*
which said Deed did certify the said *Henry* to be
his Kinsman, and to have branch'd out of his
Family, and did also allow him his Arms, with
the abovesaid Difference of the Bordure.

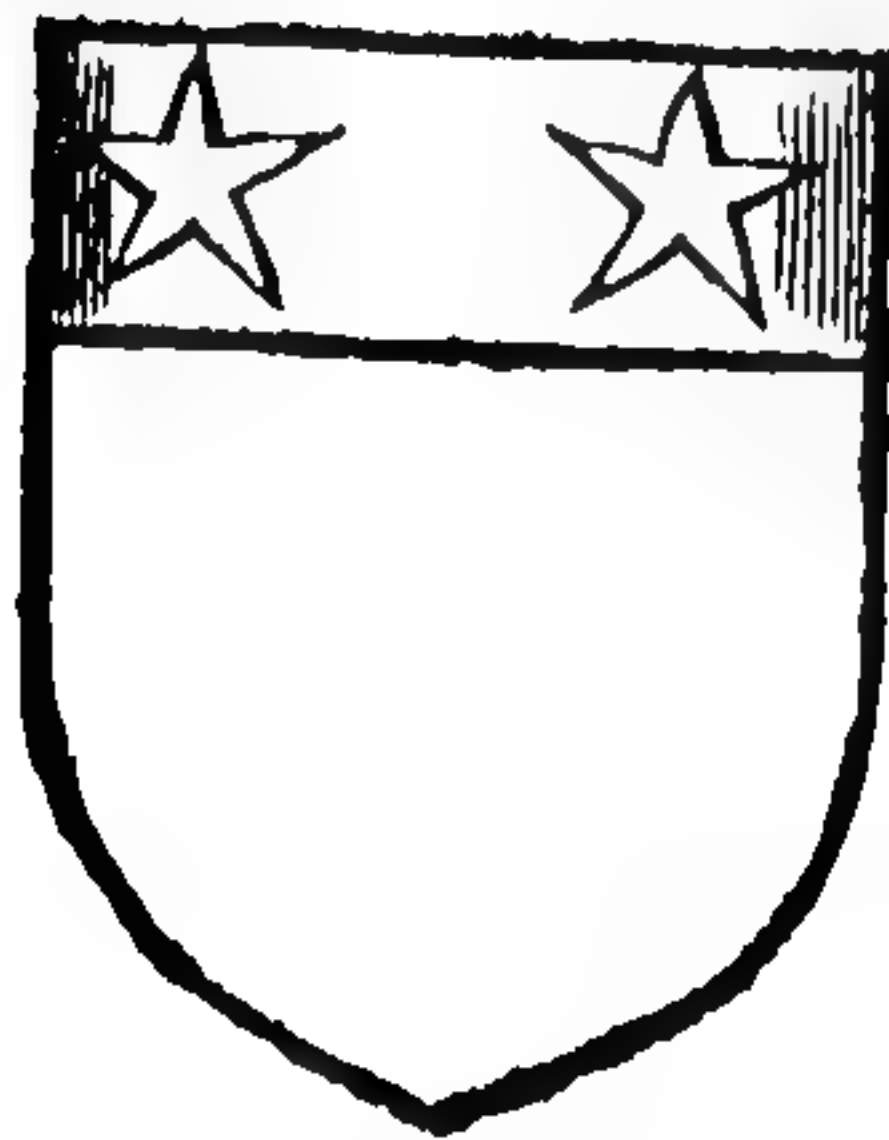


He beareth *Argent*, two
Barrs *Gules*, in Chief a
Mullet pierced, *Sable*; and
on the uppermost Barr a
Crescent for a Difference,
Or, by the Name of *South*.
This Coat was confirmed
by *William Camden*, Cla-
rencieux, the 22d of *June*,
Anno Dom. 1602, to *John*

South of *Fotherby* and of *Kellsterne* in the Coun-
ty of *Lincoln*, Gent. second Son of *George*, the
Son of *John*, who was Son of *Thomas South* of
Fotherby, Gent.

(M) *Argent*, a Fess *Azure*, betwixt two Cross-
crozlets in Chief, and a Mullet in Base, *Sable*,
within a Bordure, *Gules*, was the Coat of Sir *Wil-*
liam Sharp of *Stony-hill*.

(M) *Azure*, the Sun in his Splendor between
two Crosses Patée Fichée in Chief, and a Mullet
in Base, *Argent*, by the Name of *Gilchryll*.



"He beareth *Ruby*, on
"a Chief, *Pearl*, two Mul-
"lets, *Diamond*. I give
"this selected Form of
"Blazoning to this pre-
"sent Coat-Armour, be-
"cause it appertained to
"that honoured and right-
"worthy Knight, Sir *Ni-*
"cholas *Bacon*, Lord Keeper

"of the Great Seal of *England* in the Reign of
"our late Queen *Elizabeth*, of blessed Memory,
"to whom he was a Privy-Counsellor; and for
"his Wisdom, Learning, and Integrity, by her

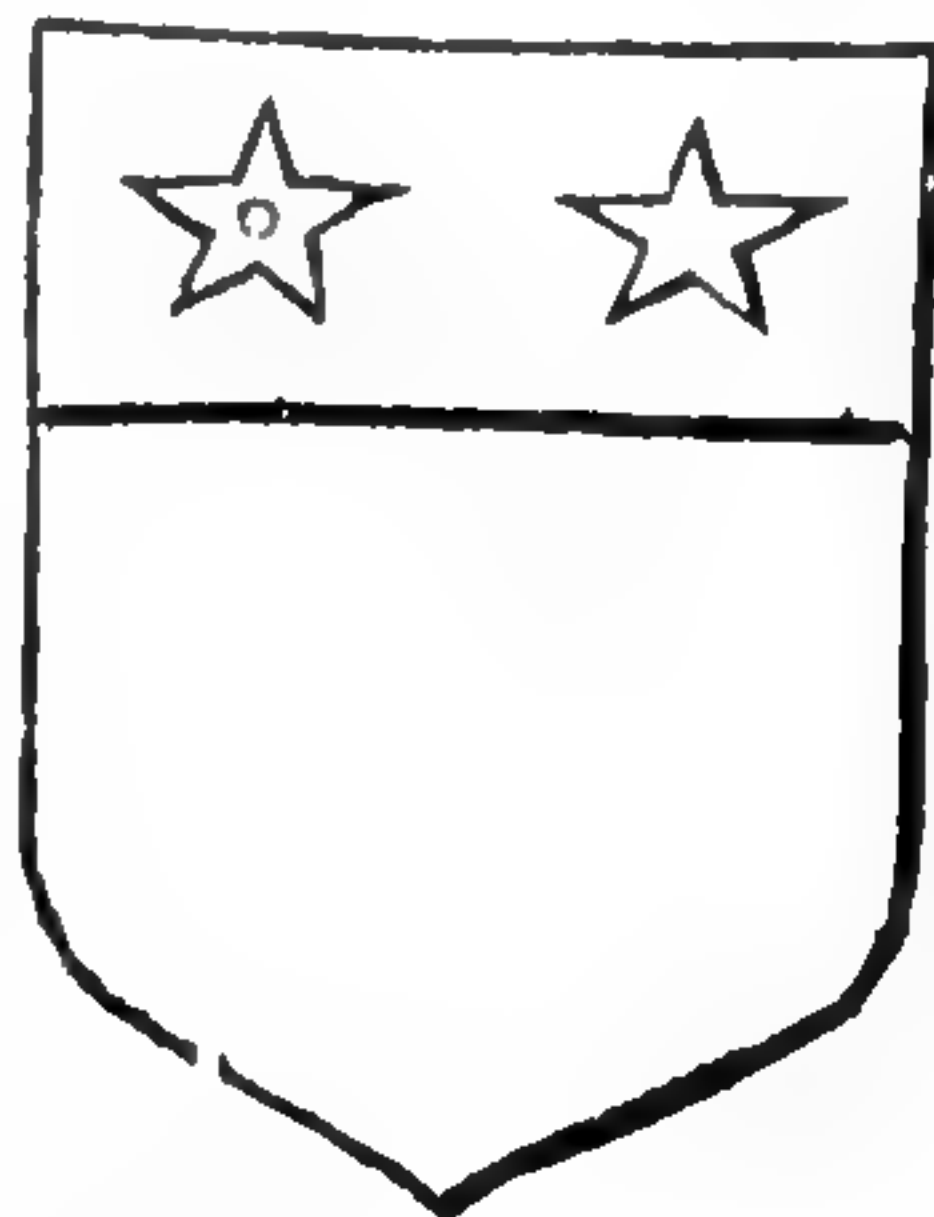
"advanced to that high Place of Lord Keeper.
"His eldest Son, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, was the first
"Baronet that King *James* made by Letters Pa-
"tents under the Great Seal; from whom is
"descended Sir *Edmond Bacon* of *Redgrave* in
"Suffolk, now premier Baronet of *England*: And
"Sir *Francis Bacon*, one of his younger Sons, was
"Lord Keeper, and afterwards Lord Chancel-
"lor of *England* in the Reign of the King, who
"created him, in *Anno 1617*. Baron of *Verulam*;
"and in the Year following Viscount *St. Al-*
"bans.

"This Coat, with due Differences, is now
"born by diverse Gentlemen in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*,
"and elsewhere. In *Norfolk*, by Sir *Edmond*
"Bacon of *Gillingham*, Baronet; Bacon
"of *Egner*, Esq; And by *Francis Bacon* of *Nor-*
"wich, Esq; and in *Suffolk*, by Sir *Edmond Ba-*
"con of *Redgrave* aforesaid; Sir *Henry Bacon* of
"Lounde in *Leicestershire*, Baronet; Sir *Nicholas*
"Bacon of *Shrubland-hall* in *Cottingham*, Knight of
"the Bath; *Thomas Bacon* of *Frislon-hall*, Esq;
"Philip Bacon of *Wolverton*, Esq; and Philip
"Bacon of *Ipswich*, Esq;

Argent, on a Chief, *Fert*, two Mullets *Or*, was
the Bearing of *William Drury*, M. A. and Fel-
low of *Corpus Christi Colledge* in *Oxon*, who dy'd
the 10th of *December*, *Anno 1672*, and was bu-
ried in the Colledge Chappel. He gave an 100 *l.*
to the Colledge for the beautifying their Chap-
pel, and 10 *l.* for a Piece of Plate. He was born
in *Kent*, but descended from the *Drenrys* in
Suffex.

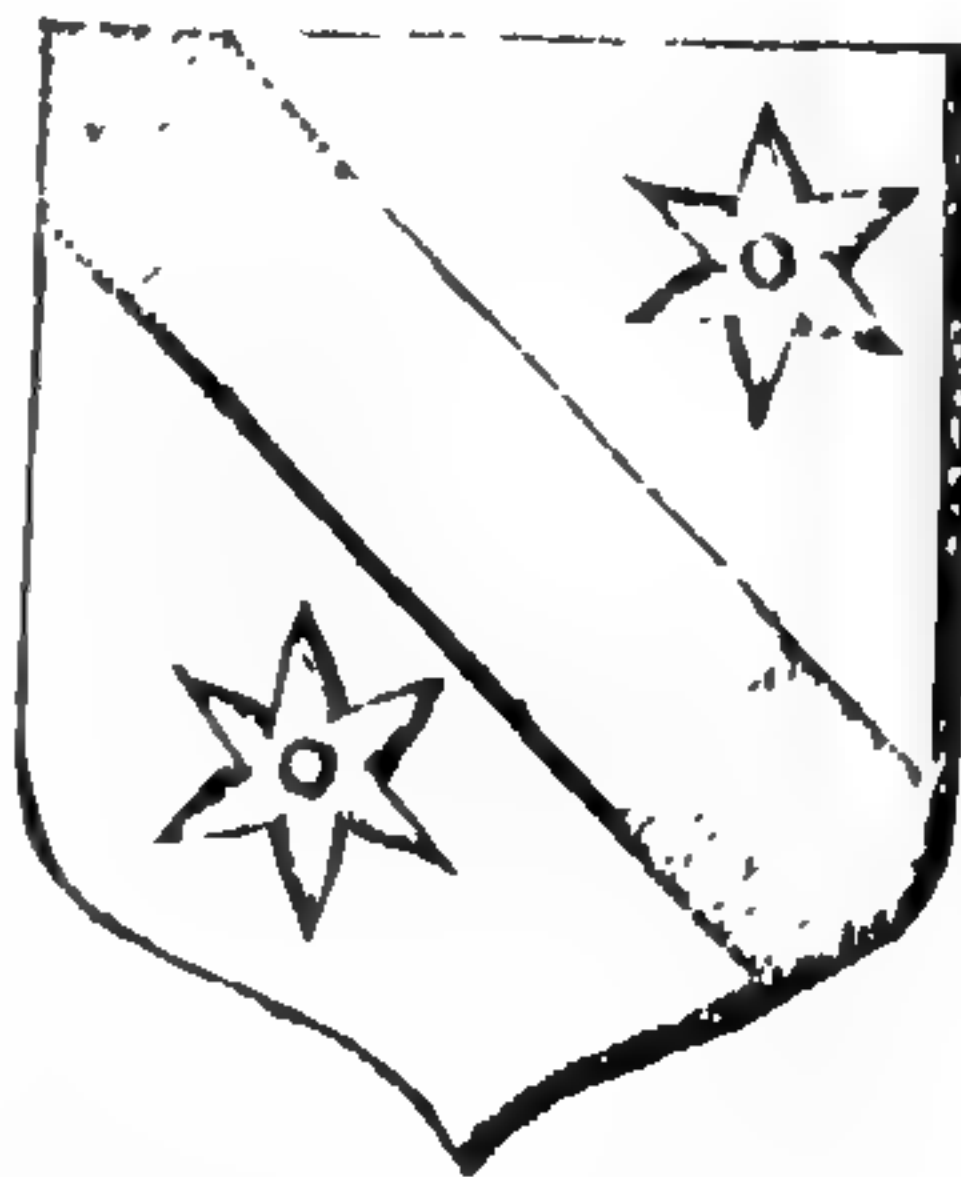
M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Rem. de Com. Oxon. p. 126.

(M) *Or*, on a Chief *Sable*, two Mullets *Ar-*
gent, by the Name of *Squyre*,



"He beareth *Pearl*, on
"a Chief, *Ruby*, two Mul-
"lets pierced, *Topaz*, by
"the Name of *St. John*,
"and is the Bearing of
"the Right Honourable
"Oliver Earl of *Boling-*
"broke, Lord *St. John* of
"Bletso. This Coat, with
"the Arms of *Ulster*, is
"born by Sir *Walter St.*

"John of *Lydyard Tregos* in *Wiltshire*, and of *Bat-*
"ursea in *Surry*, Baronet, his Son now a Viscount
"of this Kingdom."



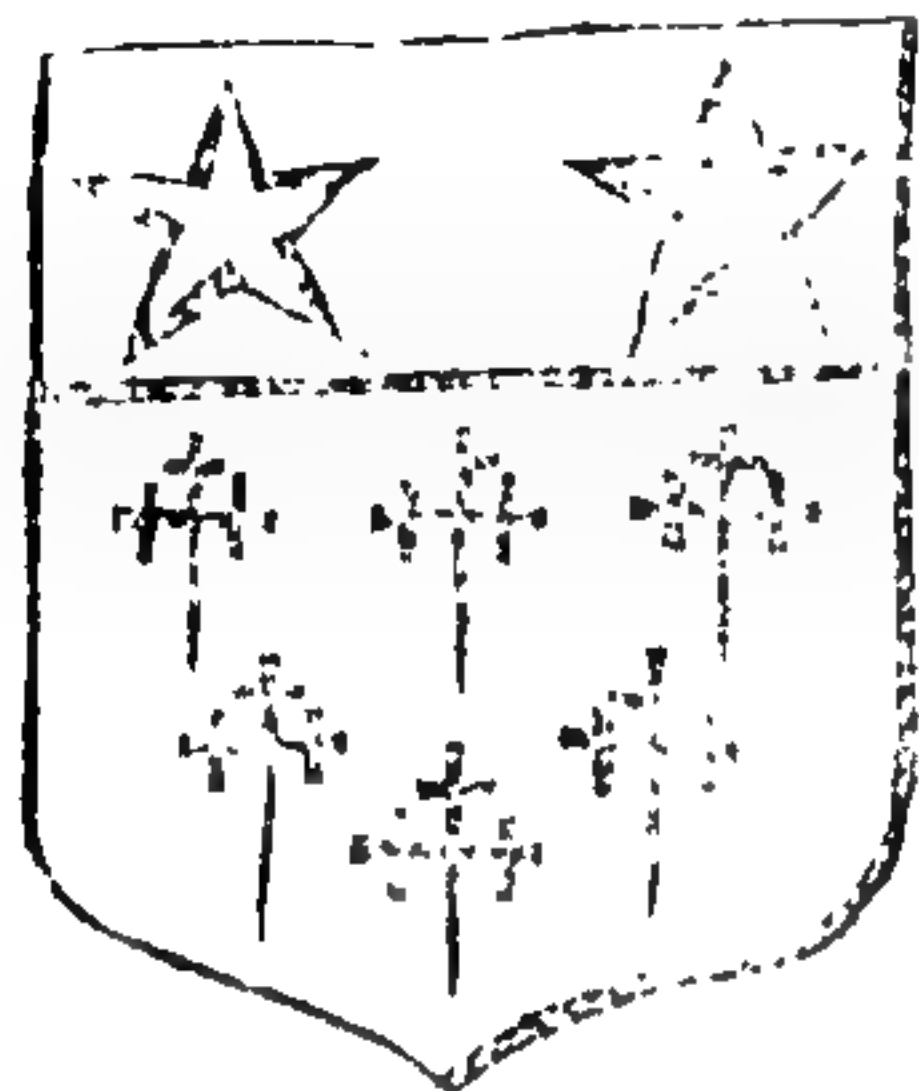
Or, a Bend between two
Mullets of six Points pier-
ced, *Sable*, is born by the
Name of *Weoley*, and was
confirm'd to *Tho. Weoley*
of *Camden* in the County
of *Gloucester*, Gent. a De-
scendant of an ancient
Family of the said Name
and Place, as appears by

the Pedigree which is set forth in the Patent
by

by Robert Cooke, Esq; Clarencieux, April 25, 1580. 22d of Queen Eliz.

(C) Scroggy, a Scots Family; *Argent*, a Chevron *Gules*, between two Mulletts in Chief, and a Crescent in Base, *Azure*.

(C) Reid of Pitfoddels in Scotland; *Argent*, a Chevron *Azure*, between two Mulletts in Chief, and a Cross-croset *Pitché* in Base, *Gules*.

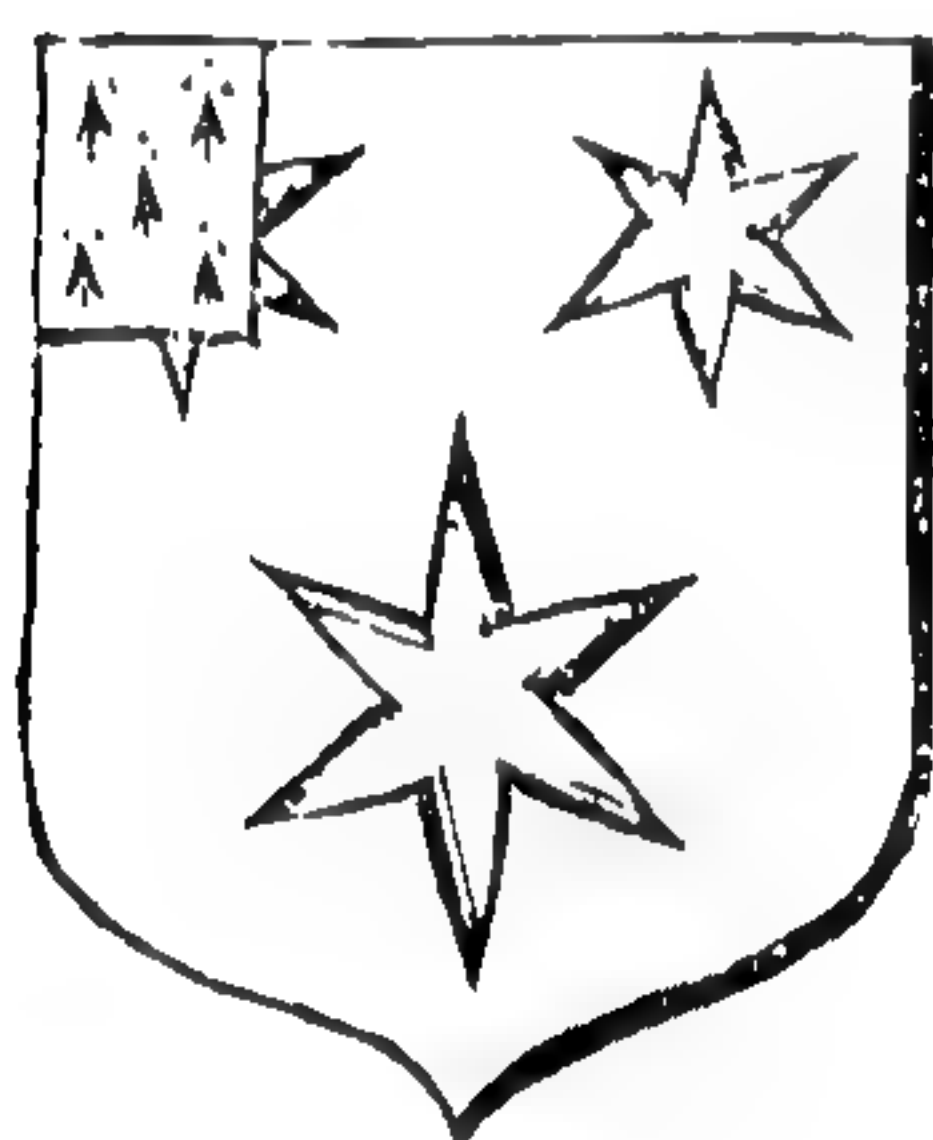


Argent, six Crosetts, 3, 2, and 1, *Sable*, on a Chief *Azure*, two Mulletts *Or*, is the Coat of the ancient and right honourable Family of *Croston*.

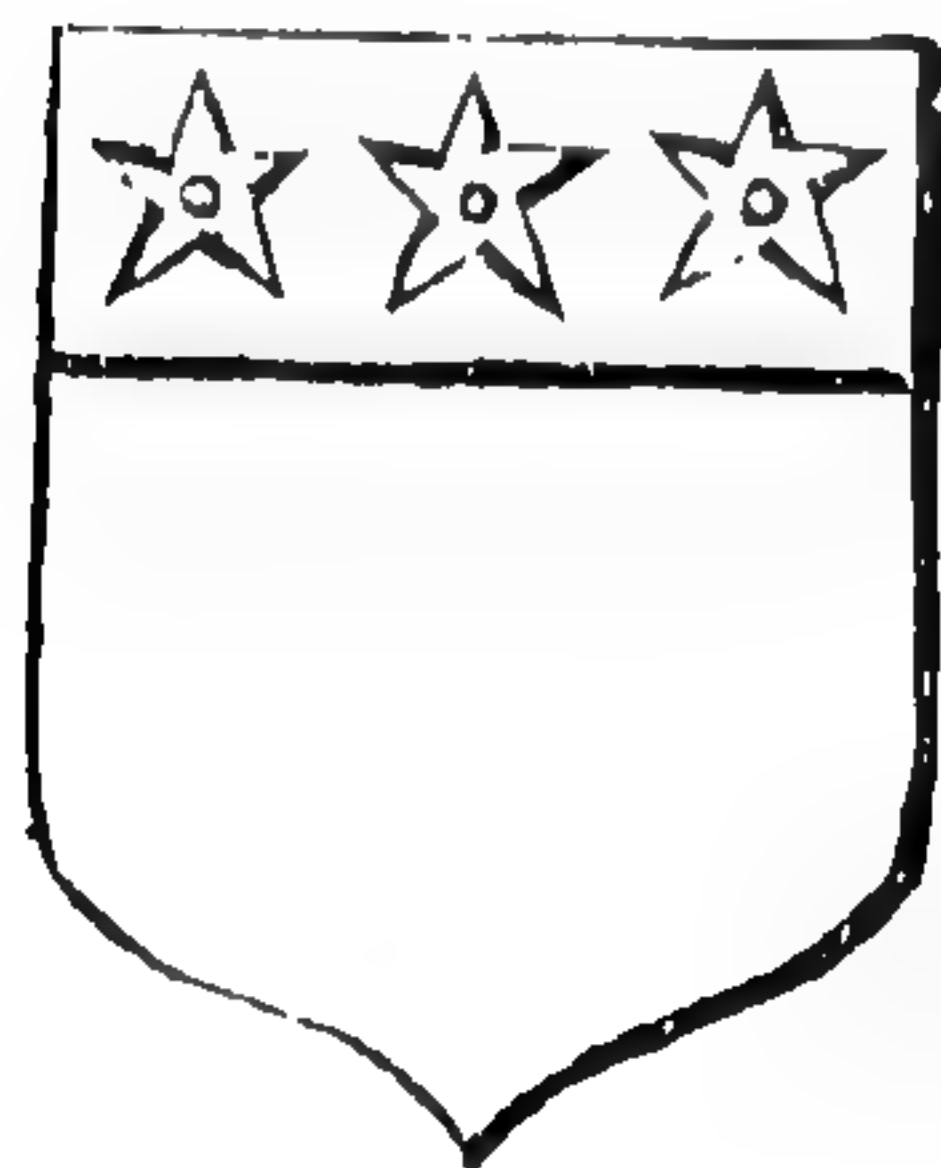
Ermine on a Cross *Gules*, a Cross-croset *Pitché*, *Or*, and in a sinister Quarter

Argent, two Mulletts *Azure*, by the Name of *Rind*.

(C) Lureston of that Ilk; *Argent*, three Mulletts *Gules*.

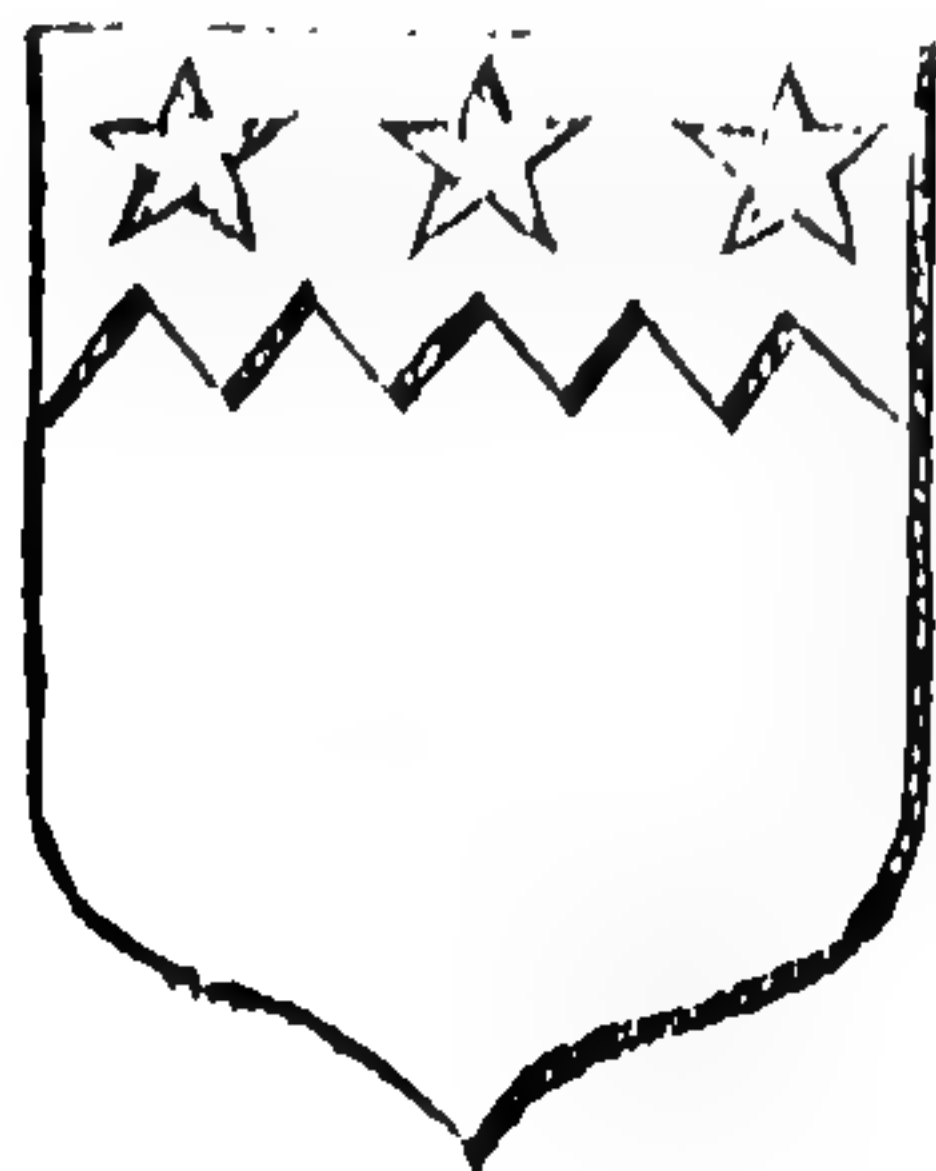


He beareth *Gules*, three Mulletts of six Points, *Or*, a Canton *Ermine*, by the Name of *Westwood*. This Coat was confirm'd to *Hansfry Westwood*, Son of *Simon Westwood* of in *Worcester*, by *William Segar*, the 24th of *November*, in the 44th Year of *Eliz*.

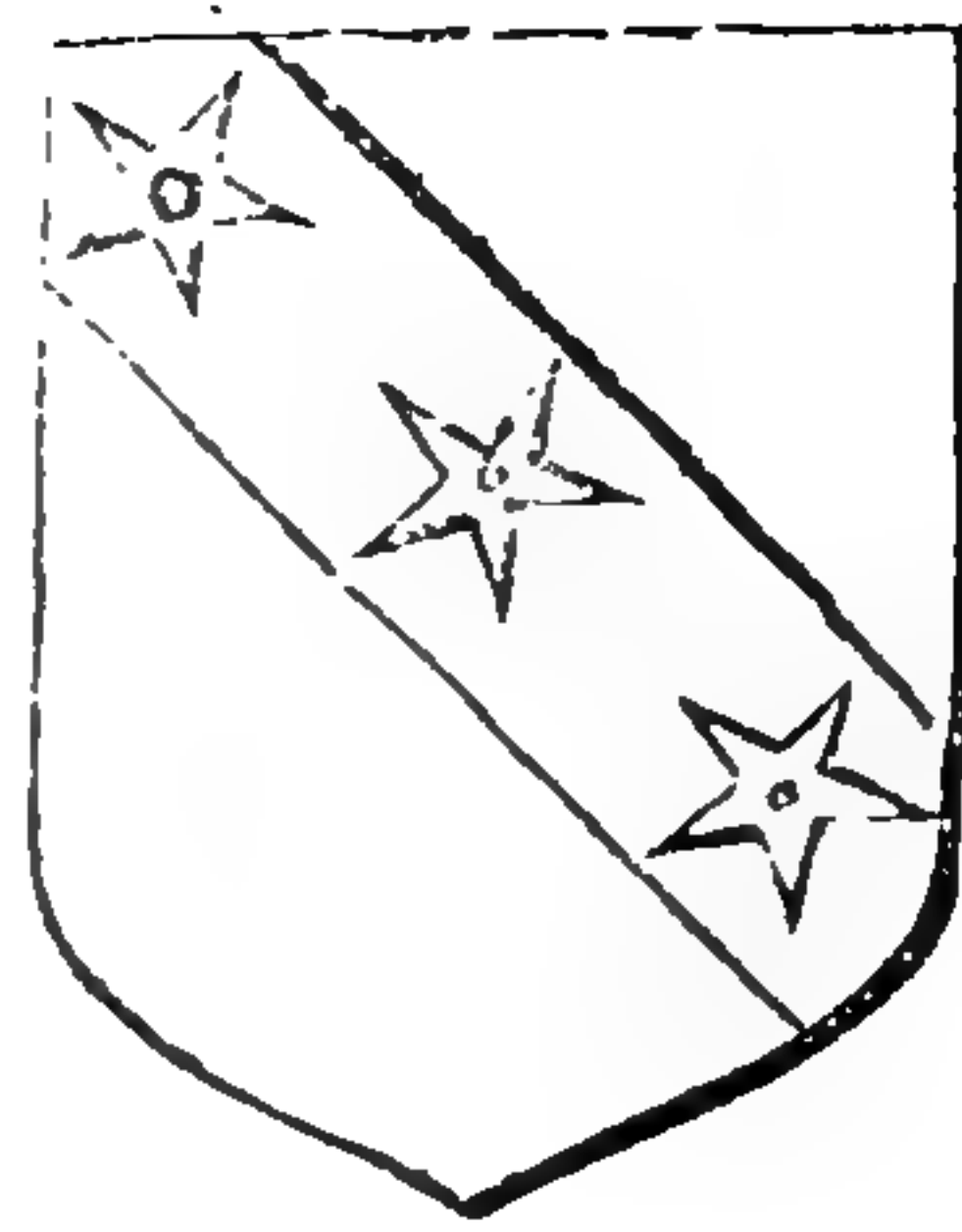


He beareth *Sable*, on a Chief *Argent*, three Mulletts pierced of the Field. This Coat was assign'd by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, Anno Dom. 1584. to *Henry Reginales* of *Bilsted* in the County of *Suffolk*, Son of *Robert Reginales* of the same Place.

(M) *Ermine*, on a Chief *Gules*, three Mulletts *Argent*, by the Name of *Brown*.



Gules, on a Chief indented, *Argent*, three Mulletts *Sable*, was granted or confirmed unto *Alexander Moore* of *Grantham* in the County of *Lincoln*, by *Sir John Borough*, Garter, 1635.



"He beareth *Sable*, on a Bend, *Azure*, three Mulletts pierced, *Gules*, by the Name of *Gibbon*. This with the Difference of a Crescent with in an Annulet, is the Bearing of *Francis Gibbon*, Doctor in Physick, and one of the Lecturers Professors of Physick in the University of *Cambridge*."

Or, on a Bend *Gules*, three Mulletts pierced, *Argent*, with an Annulet *Gules*, for the Difference of a fifth Brother, was confirm'd to *Robert Barnefeild* alias *Bamfeild* of *Edmond* in the County of *Salop*, by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, May 18, Anno Dom. 1604. the Second of *King Charles I*.

Note, That *Mr. Camden* was mov'd to confirm this Coat to the said Person, by the Testification of the Right Worshipful *Sir Amias Banfeild* of *Poultemore* in the County of *Devon*, then Sheriff of the said County, under his Hand, bearing Date the 18th of *April* 1604, testifying, That the said *Robert Barnefeild* alias *Bamfeild* was lineally descended from *Walter Banfeild*, a younger Son of the said Family.

The Crest which was then also confirmed is on a Wreath, a Lyon's Head erased, crown'd, *Gules*, and charged with the afore said Difference.

(M) *Azure*, three Mulletts *Argent*, on a Chief *Or*, as many Pallets *Gules*, is the Coat of *Drexton* of *Bagtrig*. This Chief is born to instruct the Descent of this Family from the *Keiths*, whose Chief was *E. Marshall*.

(M) *Argent*, on a Bend *Azure*, three Mulletts of the First; the Coat of *Tours* of *Immelth*.

(M) *Gules*, on a Bend *Argent*, three Mulletts *Sable*; by the Name of *Liddell*.

Or, two Chevrans *Sable*, and three Mulletts in Pale, *Gules*; by the Name of *Pakston*.

He beareth *Sable*, on a Bend *Argent*, three Mulletts *Gules*, in the sinister Chief a Fleur de Lis, *Or*, by the Name of *Clifton*. This Coat was granted to *John Clifton* of *London* Clothworker, Son of *Roger Clifton* of the same City, Clothworker, who was Son of *Richard Clifton* of *London* also, and Skinner to *King Henry 8*, *King Edward 6*, and *Queen Mary*, by *William Segar*.

Vide Her. Off. Hert. and Midd. c. 13.

Or, on a Bend *Gules*, three Mulletts *Argent*, pertain'd to *Sir Amias Bamfeild*, Knight, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Clifton* of *Birmingham* in the County of *Somerset*, Knight, and had Issue *John*; *Richard* second Son, who dy'd without Issue; *William* third Son; *John* fourth Son; *Edward* fifth, and *James* sixth; Also *Dorothy*, who was married to *Edmond Hancock* 1611.

first, and afterwards to Sir John Doderidge, Kt. one of the Justices de Com. Banco; Jane who was married to Francis Drake, the Son of Thomas Drake of Bokeland in the County of Devon; also Anne and Elizabeth, who both dy'd without Issue.

The aforesaid John (eldest Son and Heir of Sir Amias) married Elizabeth, Daughter of Tho. Drake of Bokeland, and had Issue Amias Bunnfield (his eldest Son and Heir) aged Twelve, 1620. Arthur, second Son, who dy'd without Issue, and John who dy'd in like manner, Al. . ., Lodovick or Lovis, Francis, Elizabeth, Dorothy and Johanna.

Note, That the aforesaid Sir Amias was second Son of Richard of Poltesmore in the County of Devon, Esq; the Son and Heir of Edward of the same Place, Esq; which Edward was Son and Heir of William, the eldest Son and Heir of Sir William Bunnfield, Kt. of the said Poltesmore; which Sir William was eldest Son and Heir of John, the eldest Son and Heir of John, Brother and Heir to Thomas, the eldest Son and Heir of John, the Son and Heir of Thomas, who was Son and Heir of John, the Son and Heir of John Bunnfield, all of the said Place, Esquires.

Craiton, fol. 61.

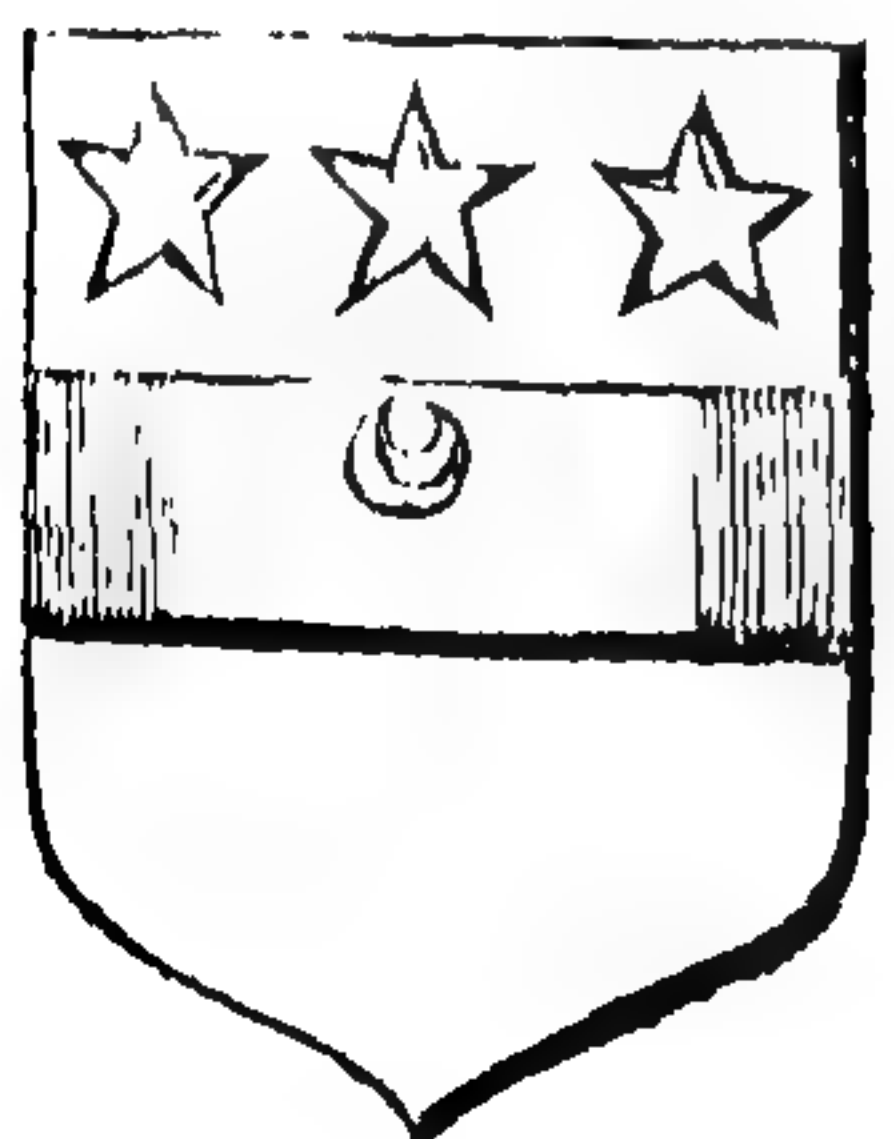


"He beareth Argent,
"on a Fess, Sable, three
"Mulletts, Or, in the dex-
"ter Chief an Ermine, by
"the Name of Grimston.
"This, with the Arms of
"Ulster, is the Coat-Ar-
"mour of the Honoura-
"ble Sir Harbottle Grim-
"stone of Gorhambury in

"Hartfordshire, Baronet, Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons for the first Parliament under his Majesty King Charles the Second, and at present, Master of the Rolls."

Ermine, on a Fess Sable, three Mulletts Or, was the Coat belonging to the Family of Lyster of Wykyngill; and with a Crescent for a Difference, to the Lysters of Myddoppe or Medope Croven in Yorkshire.

Glover Alph. of the North in M. S. in Ashm. Num. 524.



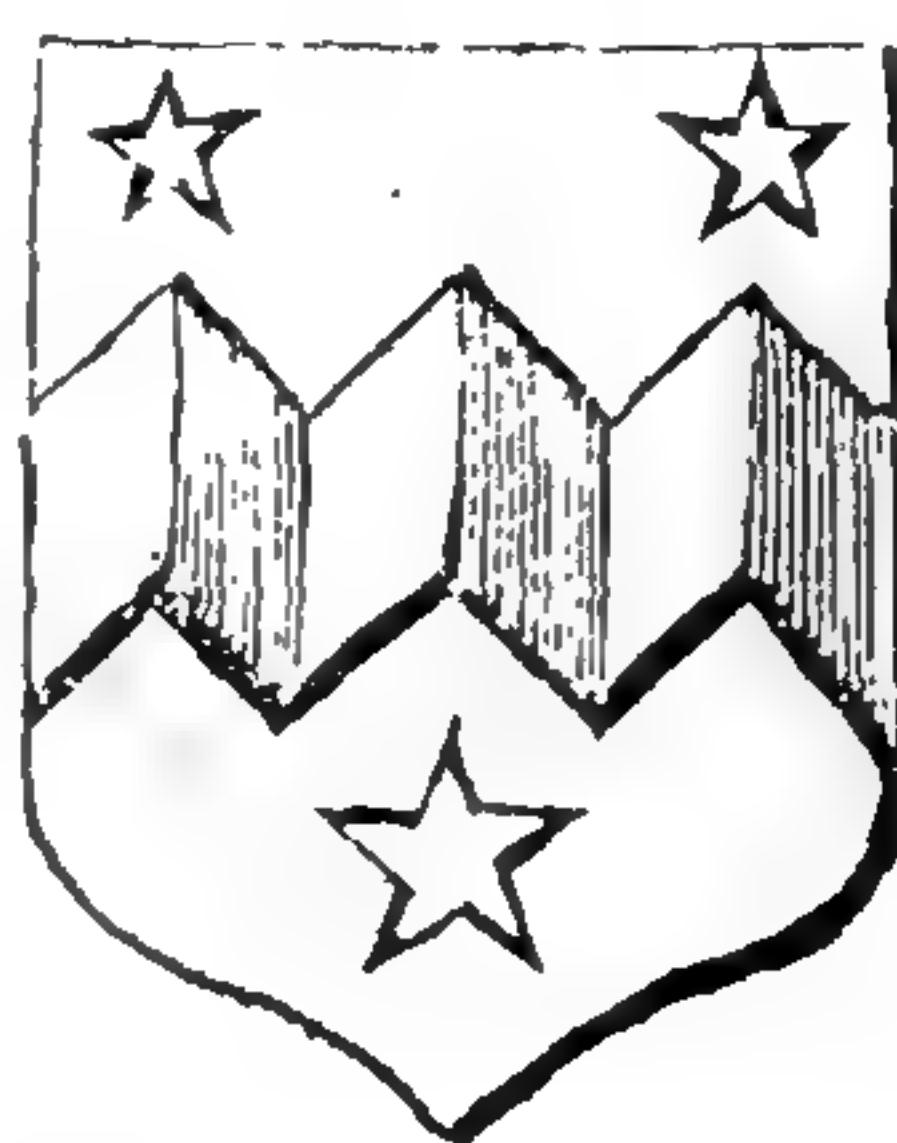
He beareth Argent, a Fess Sable, in Chief three Mulletts, a Crescent for a Difference, by the Name of Townley. This Coat was born by Capt. Richard Townley, a Captain of Dragoons under Sir John Talbot, quartering in Oxon:

Which Capt. Richard dy'd in Mr. Pile's House in Magdalen Parish about the 25th of Sept. 1678, and was buried in the Hall Cloyster of New Colledge under Tydyat's

Monument. He had been bred up in Winchester School, and had married the Daughter of Strange in the County of Gloucester, who was Governor of Harf-Castle after the Restoration of King Charles II. The said Capt. Townley dy'd Anno Aetatis 27.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 127.

Argent, a Fess Sable, and in Chief three Mulletts Gules, was the Coat of the Family of Irtou of Irtou in the County of Cumberland.



Argent, a Fess dinctée Paly of six, Gules and Sable, between three Mulletts of the Third, with a Mullet for a Difference, was the Coat of Francis More of More-hall.

Glover Alph. of the North in M. S. in Ashm. Num. 524.

(33) Argent, a Fess waved Azure, between three Mulletts Gules, by the Name of Die.

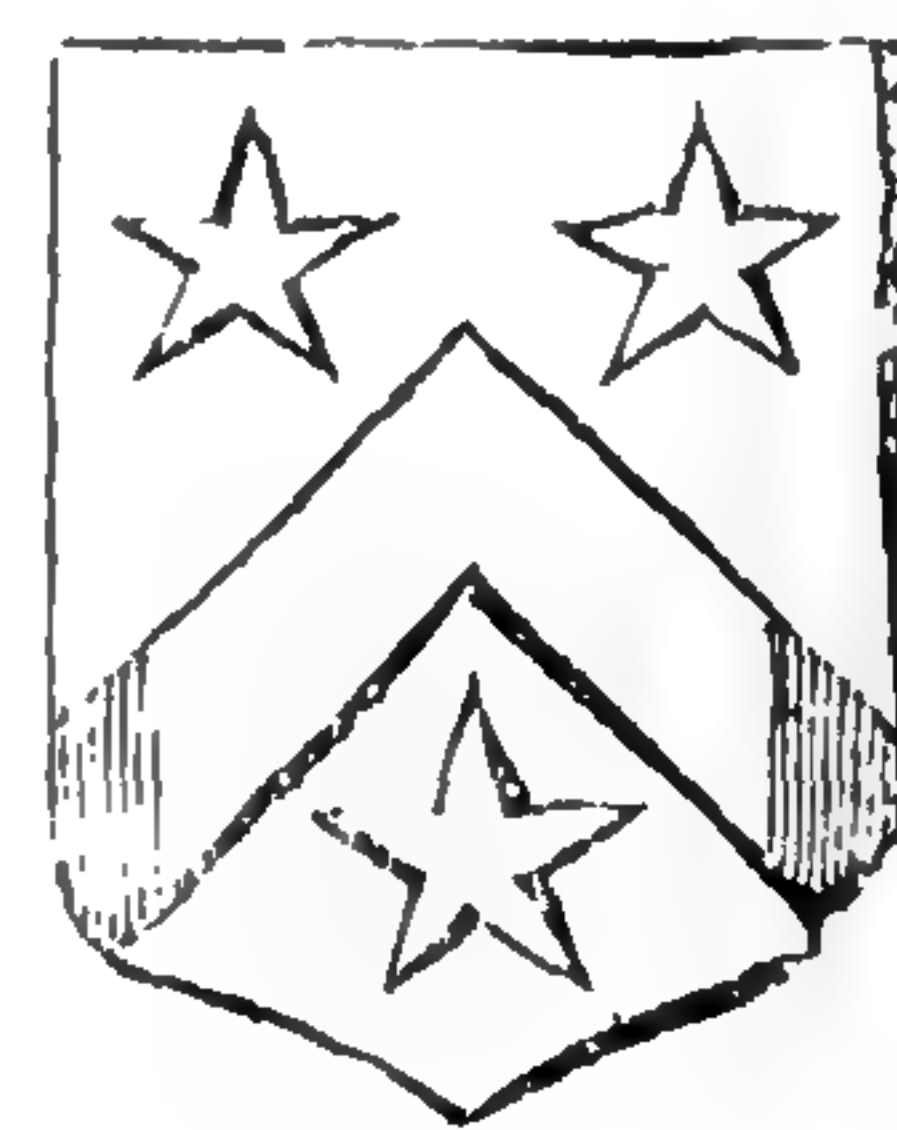


He beareth Azure, on a Chevron Argent, three Mulletts pierced Sable, by the Name of Roberts. This Coat was assign'd by William Cambden, Clarendieux, Jan. 2, 1614. in the 12th of King Charles I. to Richard Roberts, Esq; Son and Heir of John Ro-

berts of Truro in Cornwall, which John was the Son of Richard.

(34) Argent, on a Chevron Gules, three Mulletts of the First, is the Coat of Longlands of that Il.

(35) Gules, on a Chevron Argent, three Mulletts of the First, is the Bearing of Ker, Lord Jedburgh.



"He beareth Azure, a
"Chevron between three
"Mulletts Or, by the
"Name of Chetwynd, and
"is the Paternal Coat-
"Armour of Walter Chet-
"wynd of Ingentre in Staf-
"fordshire, Esquire; and
"with a due Difference,
"is born by William Chet-
"wynd of Rugely in the said County, Esq;

(36) Gules, a Chevron Argent, between three Mulletts Or, is the Coat of Bannatine of Keams in Scotland.

Argent, a Chevron between three Mulletts Sable, was the Coat of Richard Bryche of Bryche, who married Anne, Daughter to Thomas Flawdine of Wolsen; and they have Issue Tho-

mas,

mas, John, Anthony and James. Thomas (eldest Son and Heir) married to Margaret, Daughter to Peter Leigh of Bradley.

Coll. A per Glover in M. S. in Ash. Num. 834

Or, a Chevron between three Mullets Azure, is born by the Name of Segar; and was confirm'd to Robert Segar of the Isle of Sheppey in Kent, by Gilbert Dethick, the 10th of Sept. 1568. Henry Segar of Westminster and of Twyford in Hants, now bears the same as their Paternal Coat.

Ermine, a Chevron Or, between three Mullets Azure, was the Coat of Anthony Gattonby of Gattonby in Yorkshire.

Glov. Alph. of the North in M. S. in Ash. No. 834.

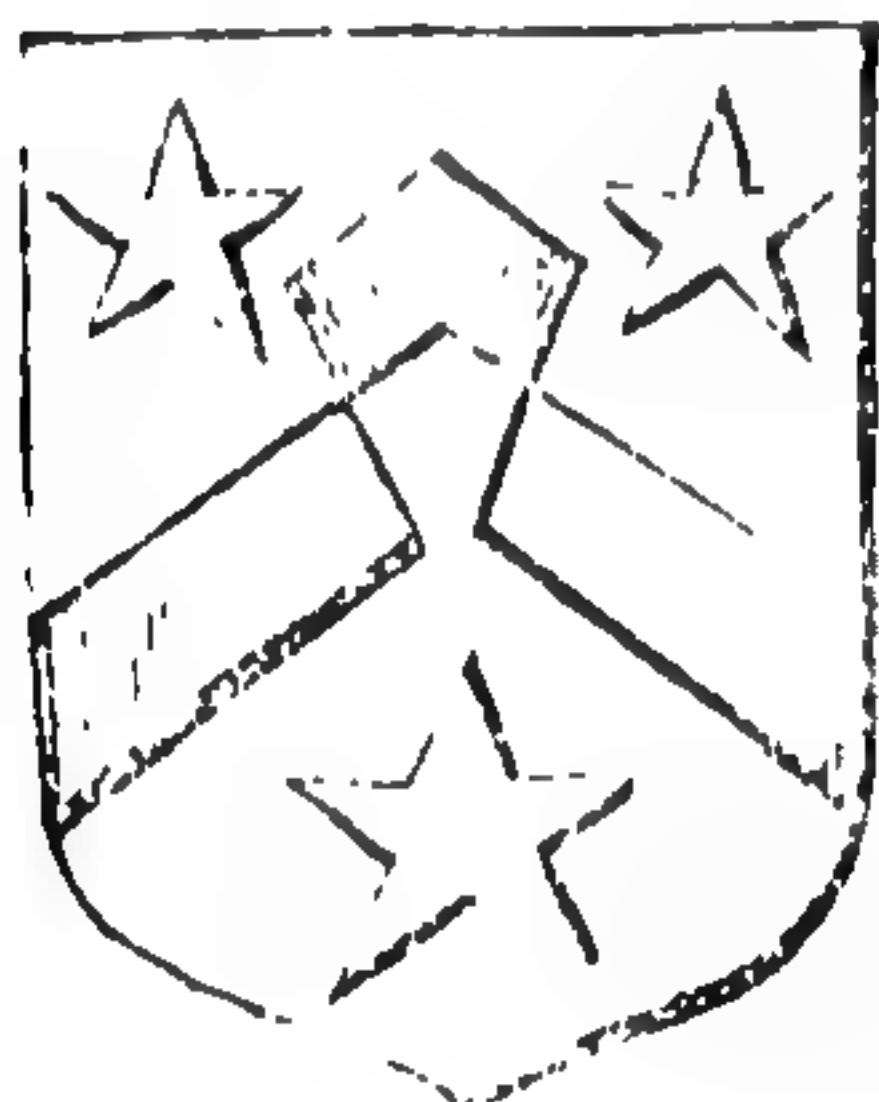
Neffilde of Armesforth (an ancient Family) bore for their Arms also, Argent, a Chevron between three Mullets Sable.

Glover Alph. of the North in M. S. in Ash. Num. 834.

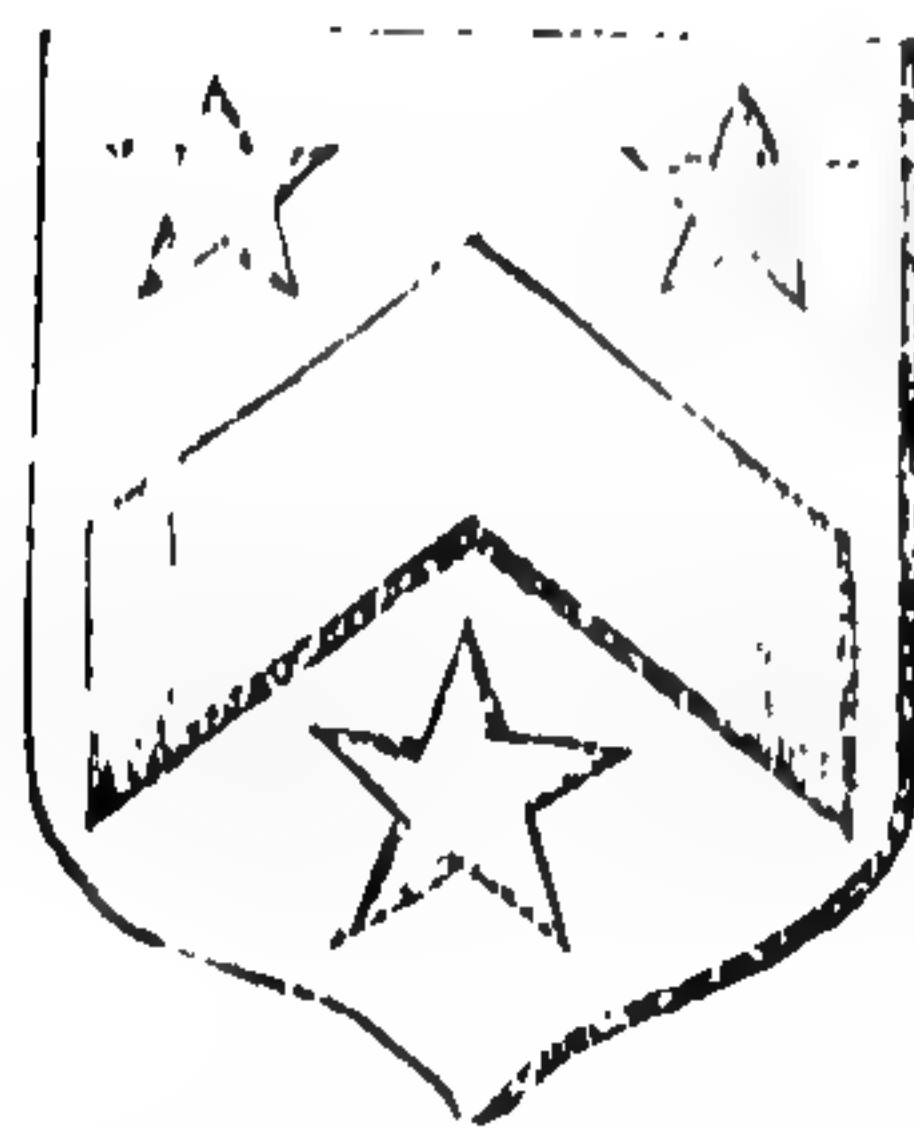
(5) Branch of Brothy in Scotland; Argent, a Chevron Sable, between three Mullets Azure.

(3) Argent, a Chevron Sable, between three Mullets Gules, by the Name of Branch.

(C) Arnote of that Ilk; Argent, a Chevron between three Mullets Sable.



"He beareth Sable, a Chevron Rompée, between three Mullets Or, by the Name of Sault. This Chevron in blazon is called Rompé, or rather Rompu, from the French Verb Rompre, derived from the Latin Rumpo, Rumpere, to break."



Argent, a Chevron between three Mullets Sable, was the Coat of Thomas Salt of Toxley, (living Anno 1566.) He married Anne, Daughter of Thomas Strangman of Beley in Essex, and by her had Issue Richard, Son and Heir, Thomas second Son, Richard third Son, and Elizabeth a Daughter.

Note, That the first-mentioned Thomas, was (of five Sons) the Eldest, and Heir to his Father Richard Salt of Toxley; which Richard was Son of Robert Salt of Toxall, in the County of Stafford, descended from Salt of the same County.

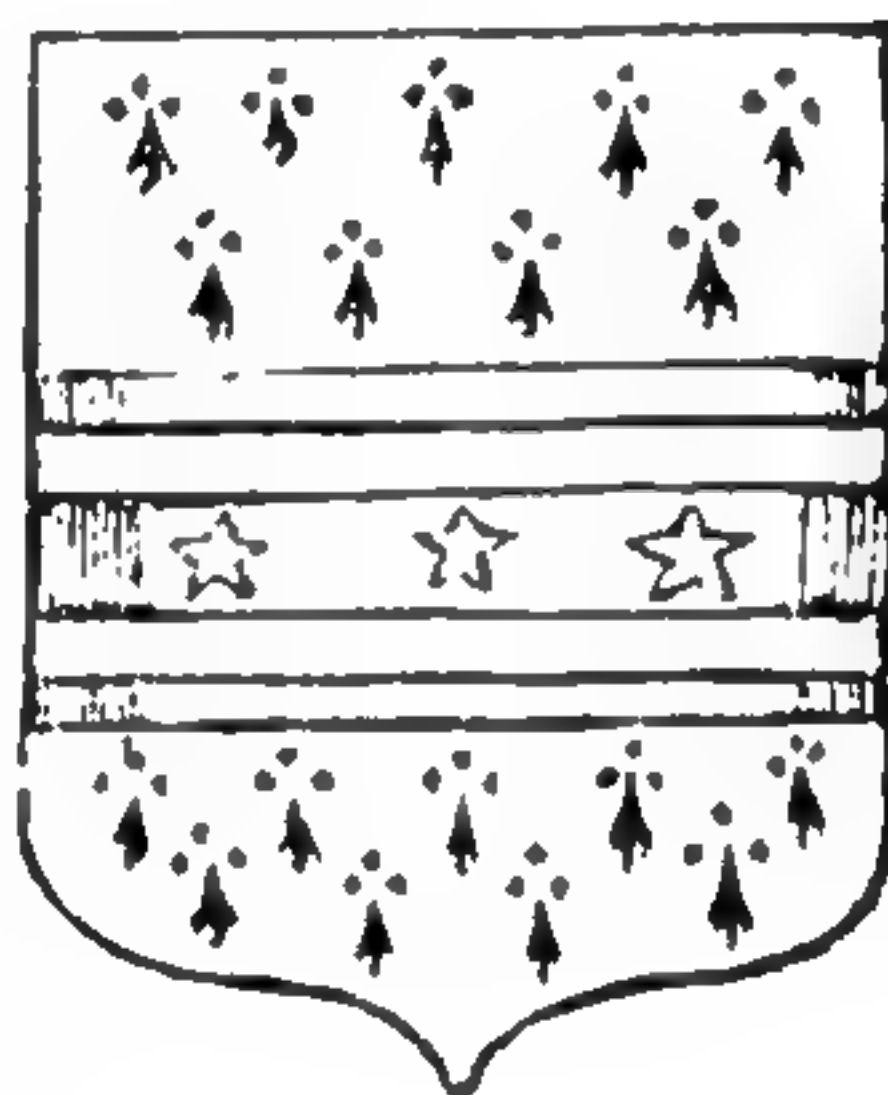


"He beareth Or, a Chevron between three Mullets pierced, Sable, by the Name of Davies, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Davies of the City of London, Kt. and Lord Mayor thereof, Anno 1677.

"Argent, a Chevron Sable, between three Mullets pierced Gules, is born by John Davies of Vine-hall in Suffolk, Gent.

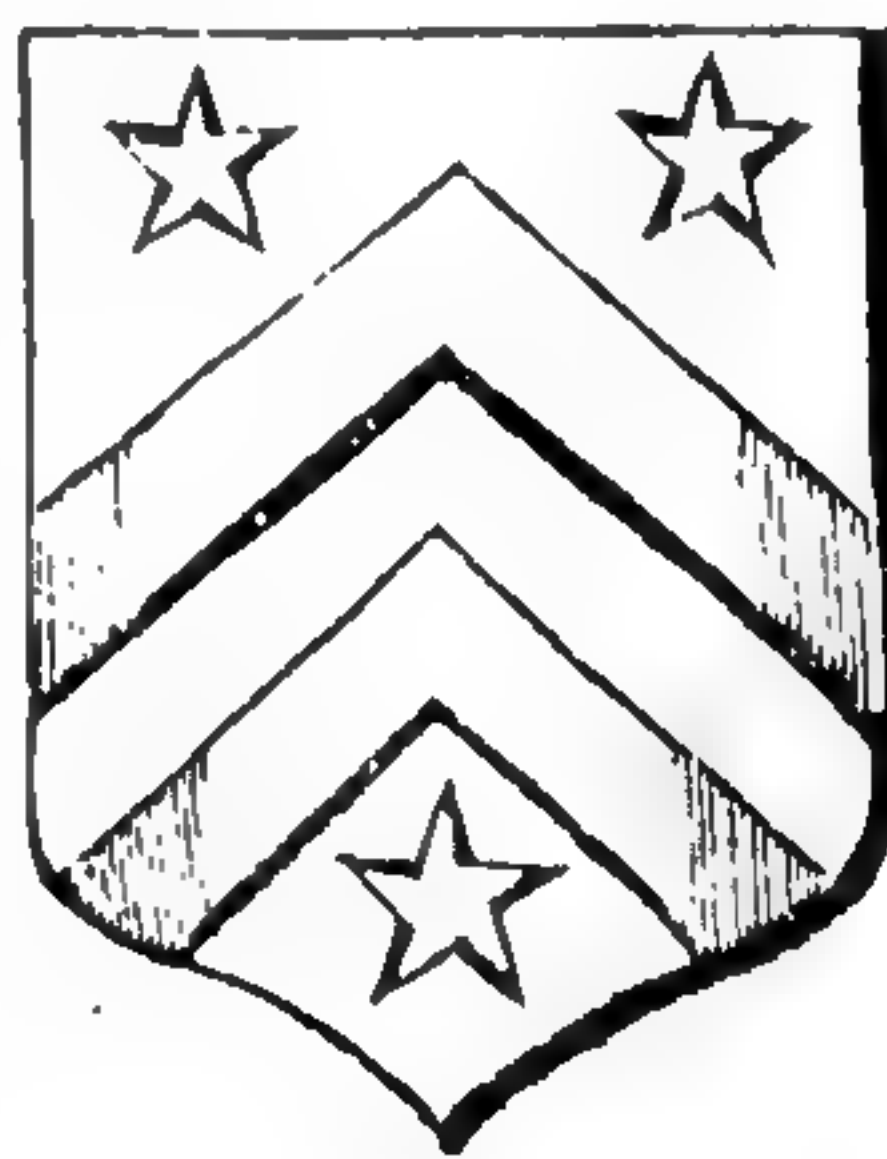


He beareth Argent, on a Bend wavy cottised Sable, three Mullets pierced Or, by the Name of White. This Coat was granted to Walter White of Exeter in the County of Devon, by Sir John Borough, Garter, the 24th of March, 1641.



He beareth Ermine, on a Fess cottised Sable, three Mullets Or, by the Name of Lister. This Coat was assign'd by William Camden, Clarencieux, April the 20th, 1602, to Edward Lister of London, Doctor of Physick.

(3) Mure of Caldwell; Argent, on a Fess Azure, three Mullets of the First, within a Bordure engrailed of the Second.



He beareth Argent, two Chevrons between three Mullets Sable, by the Name of North. This Coat was assign'd to North of Walkeringham in the County of Nottingham, by William Segar, in the 42d Year of Queen Elizabeth, Anno Dom. 1600.

Her. Off. for Nottingham, C.

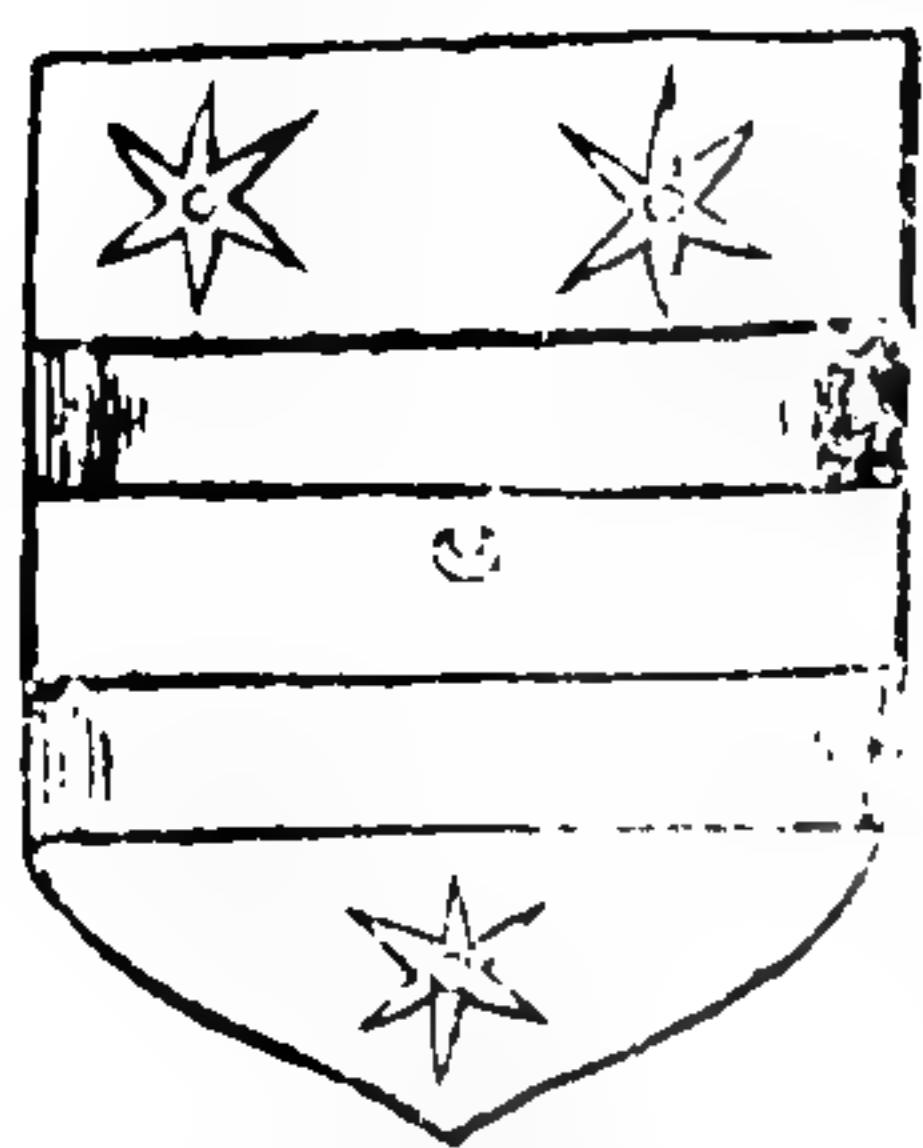


He beareth Sable, three Chevrons between as many Mullets Argent, by the Name of Tirrey, and was confirm'd to William Tirrey of London, Goldsmith, Son of Anthony of Marden in the County of Hereford, descended out of the North, by Sir William Segar, Garter, June 13, 1616. 13 James 1.

(3) Dar

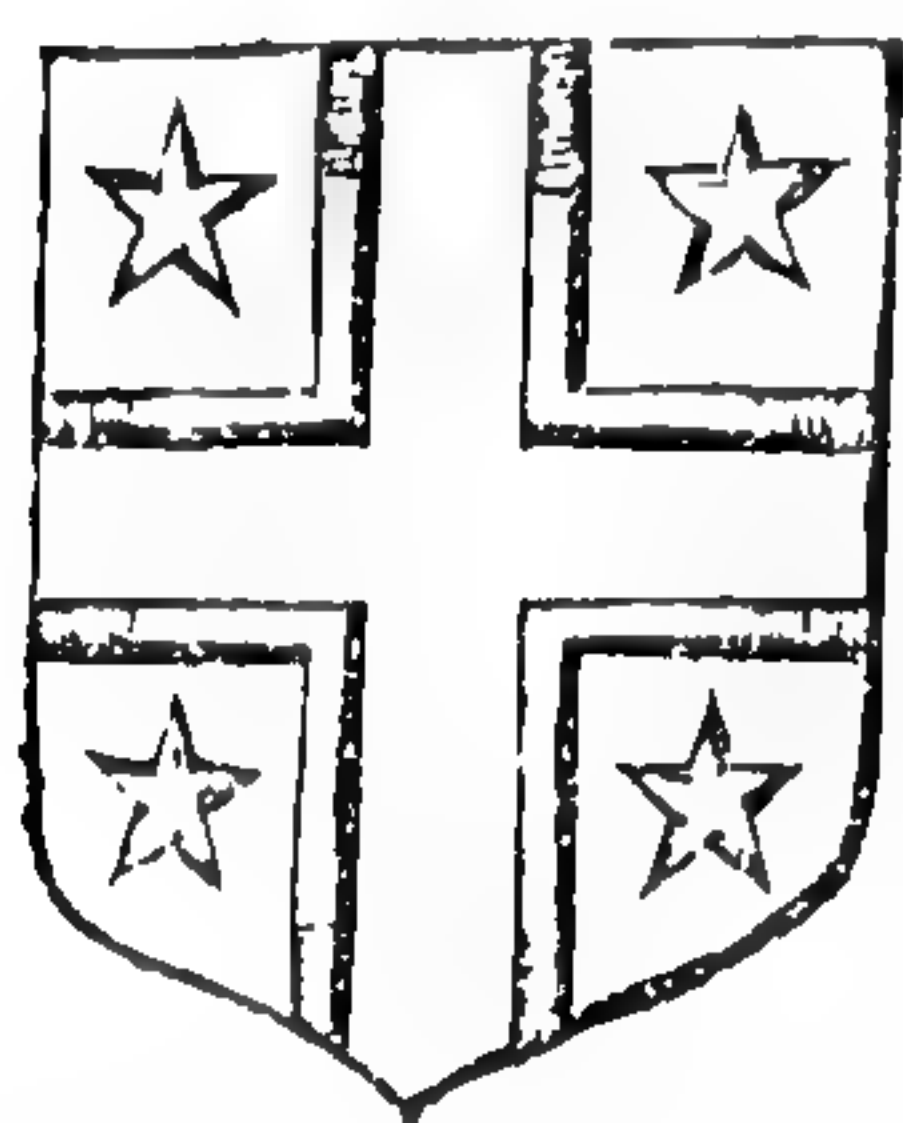
(39) *Durham of Duntarvie*; Or, on a Fefs *Azure*, between two Crescents *Gules*, the upper One inverted, three Mulletts *Argent*.

(40) *Tulloch of Crainerton in Scotland*; *Argent*, on a Fefs between three Cross-crosetts, *Gules*, as many Mulletts of the First.



"He beareth *Argent*,
"two Bars between three
"Mulletts of six Points,
"Sable, pierced, Or, by
"the Name of *Doughy*.
"This with a Crescent
"for a Difference, is the
"Coat-Armour of *Philip*
"Doughty of *Essex* in the
"County of *Surry*, Esq.

"descended from an *English-Saxon* Family of
"Dohrig, before the Conquest.



Sable, a Cross voided
between four Mulletts Or,
is born by the Name of
Spiller, and was confirm'd
to *Henry Spiller* of *King-*
sey in the County of *Bucks*,
by *William Camden*, Cla-
rencieux, King of Arms.

(41) *Binning of Baird*; *Argent*, on a Cross *Azure*, a Crescent between four Mulletts of the First.

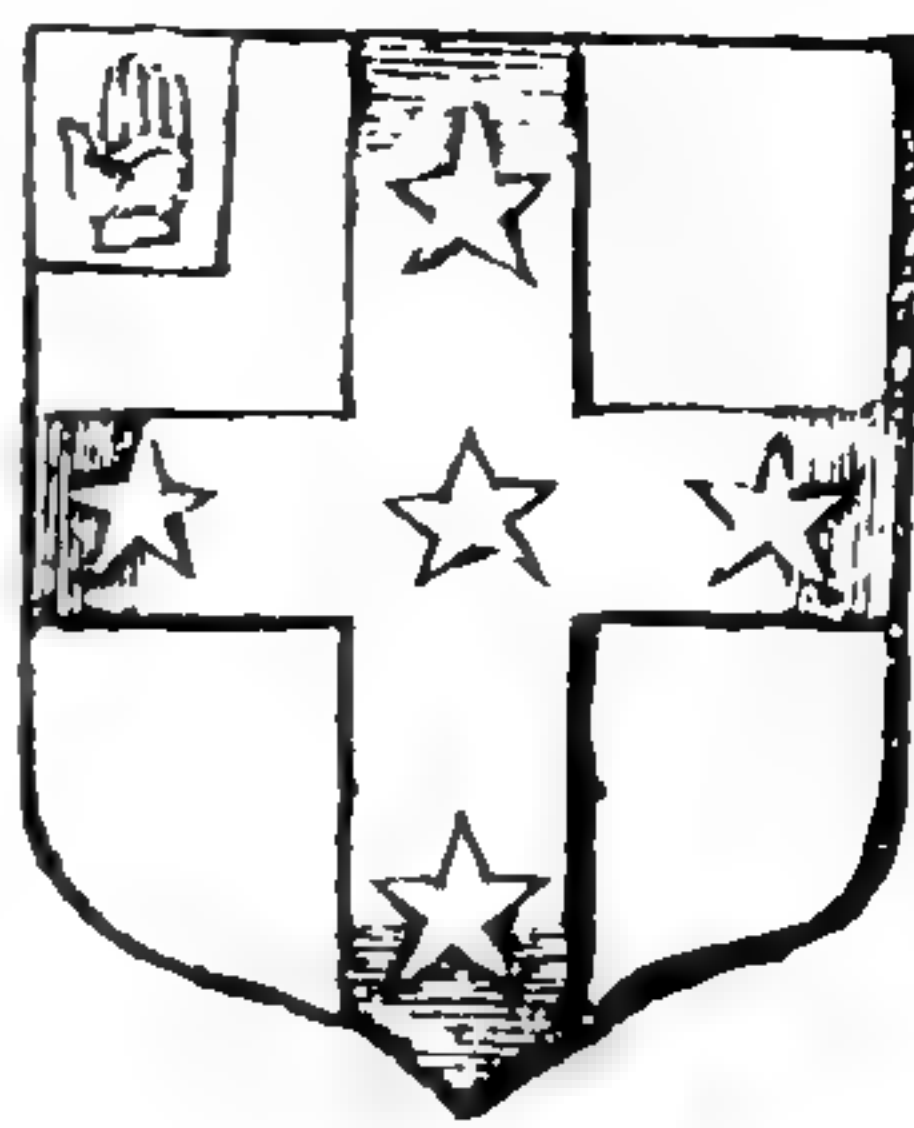
(42) *Bannatyne of Corhouse*; *Argent*, a Cross between four Mulletts *Azure*.



"He beareth *Argent*, a
"Cross Sable, a Tressure of
"half *Flower de Lis* be-
"tween four Mulletts pier-
"ced of the Second, by
"the Name of *Atkyns*, and
"is the Coat-Armour of
"the Right Honourable
"Sir *Robert Atkyns* of *Tot-*
"teridge in *Hertfordshire*,

"and of *Superton* in *Gloucestershire*, Knight of
"the *Bench*, and one of his Majesty's Justices of
"the Court of *Common-Pleas*; whose Great-
"grandfather, *Thomas Atkyns* of *Tuffleigh* in
"Gloucestershire, was twice Reader of *Lincolns*
"Inn: First in the Two and thirtieth Year of
"King *Henry the Eighth*; and, Secondly, in the
"Reign of King *Edward the Sixth*; and whose
"Grandfather, *Richard Atkyns*, Esq; was Rea-
"der of the said Society in the Reign of Queen
"Elizabeth, and chief Justice of *North-Wales*,
"and one of the Council of the *Marches* of
"Wales; and whose Father, Sir *Edward Atkyns*,
"Knight, late deceased, was likewise Reader of
"the same Society in the Reign of King *Charles*
"the First, and afterwards one of the Barons of
"the *Exchequer* to his Majesty King *Charles* the
"Second: And the said Sir *Robert*, about eleven
"Years since, was likewise Reader of the same
"Society; whose Son, Sir *Robert Atkyns*, was

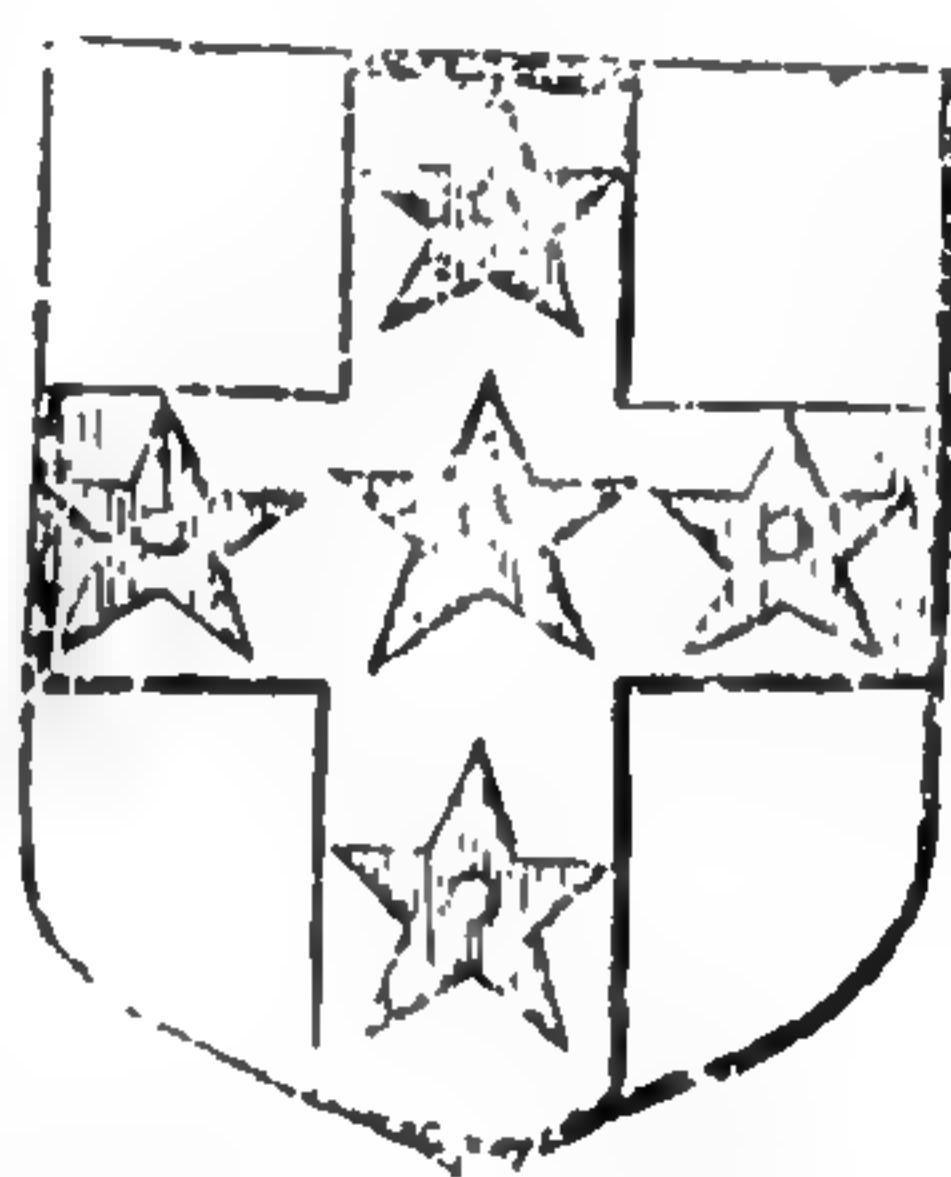
"Knighted about twelve Years since, whilst he
"was a Student in the University of *Oxford*, and
"is now living; so that Grandfather, Father,
"and Son, were all living together, and Knights
"at the same Time."



"*Azure*, on a Cross *Ar-*
"gent, five Mulletts *Gules*,
"by the Name of *Verney*,
"and is the Paternal Coat-
"Armour of Sir *Ralph*
"Verney of *Middle Cley-*
"don in *Buckinghamshire*,
"Knight and Baronet, Son
"to Sir *Edmond Verney*, Kt.
"Marshal to King *Charles*

"the First, and Standard Bearer at the Battel
"of *Edge-hill*. And with a due Difference is
"born by *John Verney*, Son of the said Sir *Ralph*
"Verney."

Gules, on a Cross *Argent*, five Mulletts *Sable*,
was confirm'd by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, the
15th of *March*, in the 13th of Queen *Eliz.* to
Tho. Randolph of *Badlesmere* in the County of
Cambridge, Esq; descended from the ancient Fa-
mily of Sir *John Randolph* of the County of
Wilts, Knight.



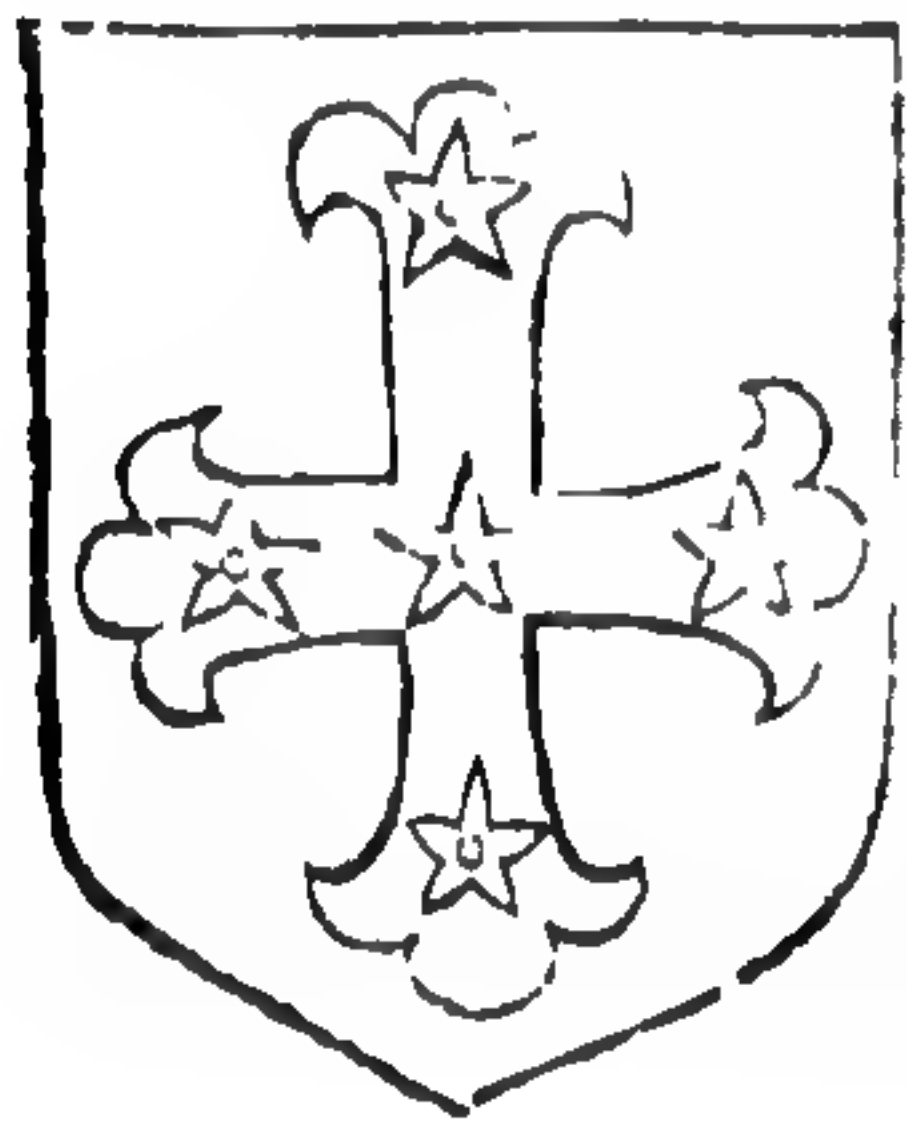
"He beareth *Gules*, on
"a Cross *Argent*, five Mul-
"lets pierced, *Sable*, by the
"Name of *Randal* or *Ran-*
"dolph of *Kent*. Some-
"times the Round in the
"Midst of the Mullet is
"not of the Colour of the
"Field, and then you must
"not take it for a Pierce-

"ing, but for a Charge of other signification.
"Gerard Leigh seemeth to prescribe this general
"Rule touching Mulletts; that if the same do
"consist of even Points, they must be called
"Rowels; meaning (as I conceive) Rowels of
"Spurs. But he might more aptly have apply-
"ed the same in particular unto Mulletts pierced,
"in respect of their nearer resemblance of such
"Rowels than those that are not pierced. Some
"are of Opinion, that all Mulletts, whether they
"consist of five or six Points, pierced, or un-
"pierced, are Rowels of Spurs, with this Dif-
"ference, that those which are unpierced, are
"Rowels not fully finished or made up by their
"Maker; and their Reason is, because that in
"old *French* or *Norman* Language, this Word
"Mollette signifieth a Rowel of a Spur; as ap-
"peareth in an ancient *French* Manuscript re-
"maining in the Office of Arms, where the Au-
"thor there treating of the compleat Armour
"of a Combatant a Cap a pée, according to his
"Degree, he there speaking of the Harness or
"Armour of the Leg, useth these Words con-
"cerning Spurs; — *Et ungz. esperons d'ores qui*
"seront atachez a une cordellitte autour de la jambe
"assin que la Molette ne tourne dessous le pie. The

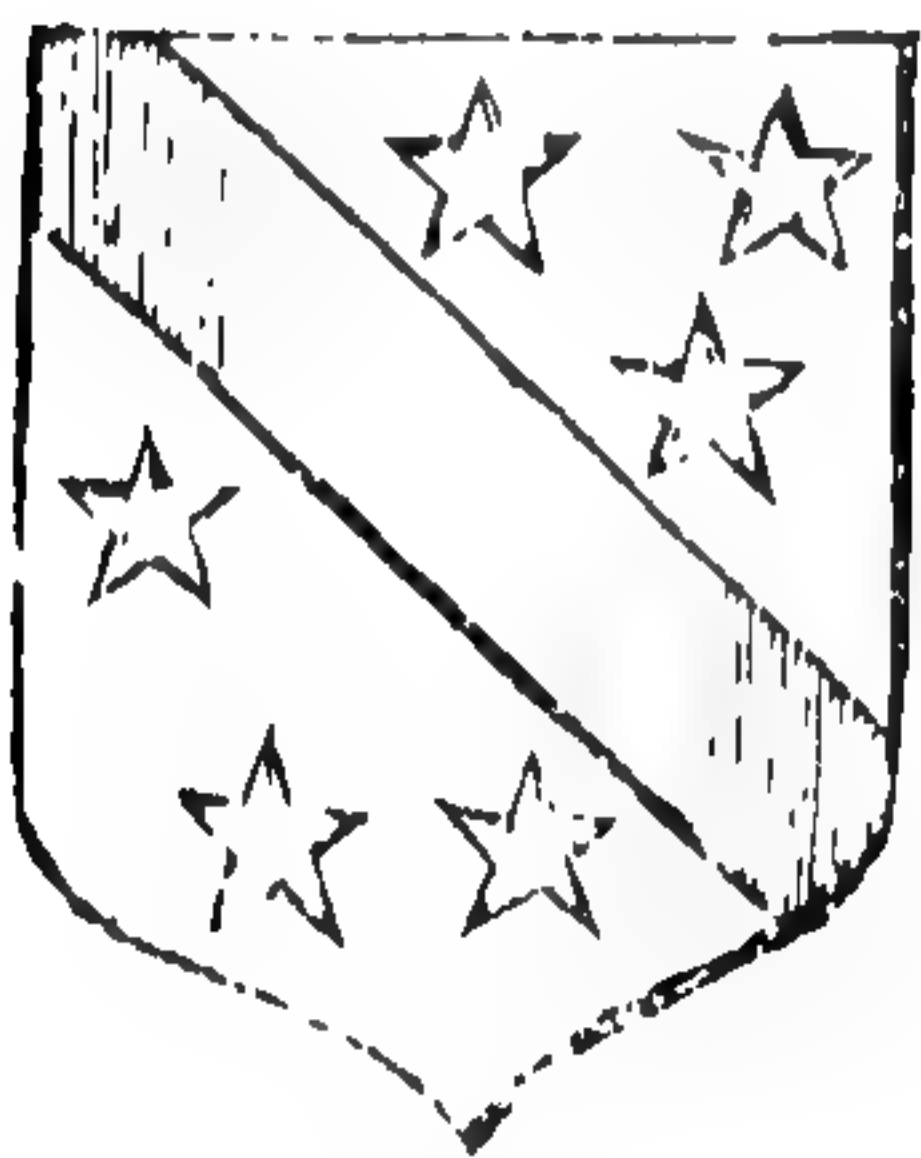
' *French* is old, and according to the Orthography of those Times, which I, as precisely as I can, have shewed you.'

To this *Mackenzey* seems to agree, as you may see Page 72, where, discoursing of the modern Differences, he saith, The third Son hath a Mullet or Spur-Royal, to shew that he should follow Chivalry, not so much as countenancing this Fancy of its being a Falling Star. But, however, since *Guillim* hath placed them as Meteors, I shall not alter his Method; tho' I think they would suit much better with Spurs, and such like Parts of Armature. Gilt Spurs was one Emblem of Knighthood which perhaps brought Mulletts in such request in Armoury.

' Others think that the Heralds have borrowed this Word, used by them in Blazon, from a Kind of Fish so called; not that which is most usually known by the Name of Mullet, but another not much unlike in Shape to that Thing which is used in Armoury; and as I am informed, is often found upon the Sands, at the Ebbing of the Sea: And is in *Kent* now by the vulgar People, *propter similitudinem*, called a Taylor's Bottom or a Five-finger, and in ancient Time it was for the like Cause known by the Name of a Mullet.

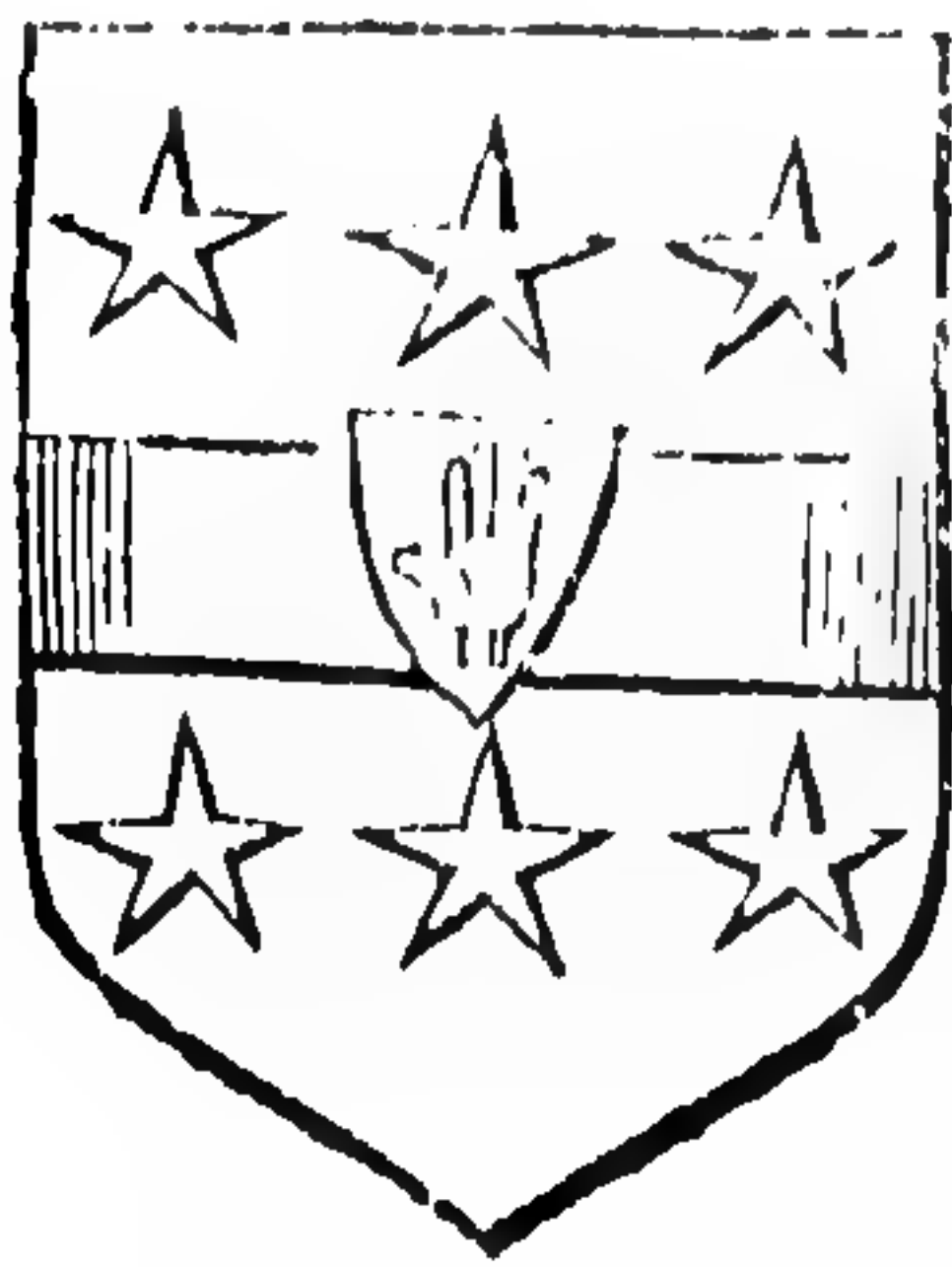


' He beareth *Argent*, a Cross *Sable*, charg'd with five Mulletts pierced, *Or*, by the Name of *Rigby*, and is the Coat-Armour of *Edward Rigby* of *Preston* in *Lancashire*, Serjeant at Law.



Azure, a Bend between six Mulletts *Or*, was the Coat belonging to the Family of *Froddingham* of *Holderness*.

Glov. Alph. of the North in M. S. in Ash. Num. 524

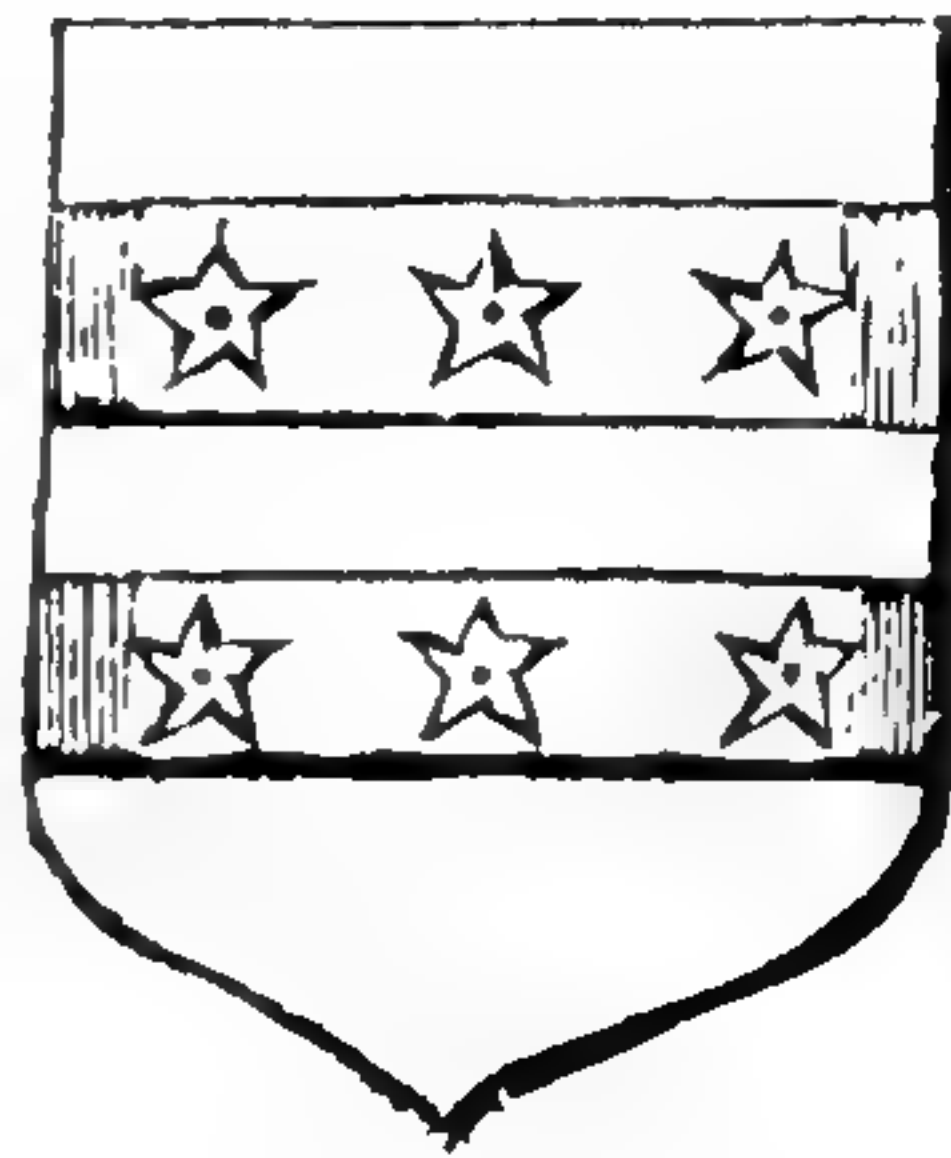


' He beareth *Gules*, a Fess between six Mulletts *Argent*, by the Name of *Asburnham*, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of *William Asburnham* of *Asburnham* in *Sussex*, Esquire, Conferer to their Majesties King *Charles* the First and Second.

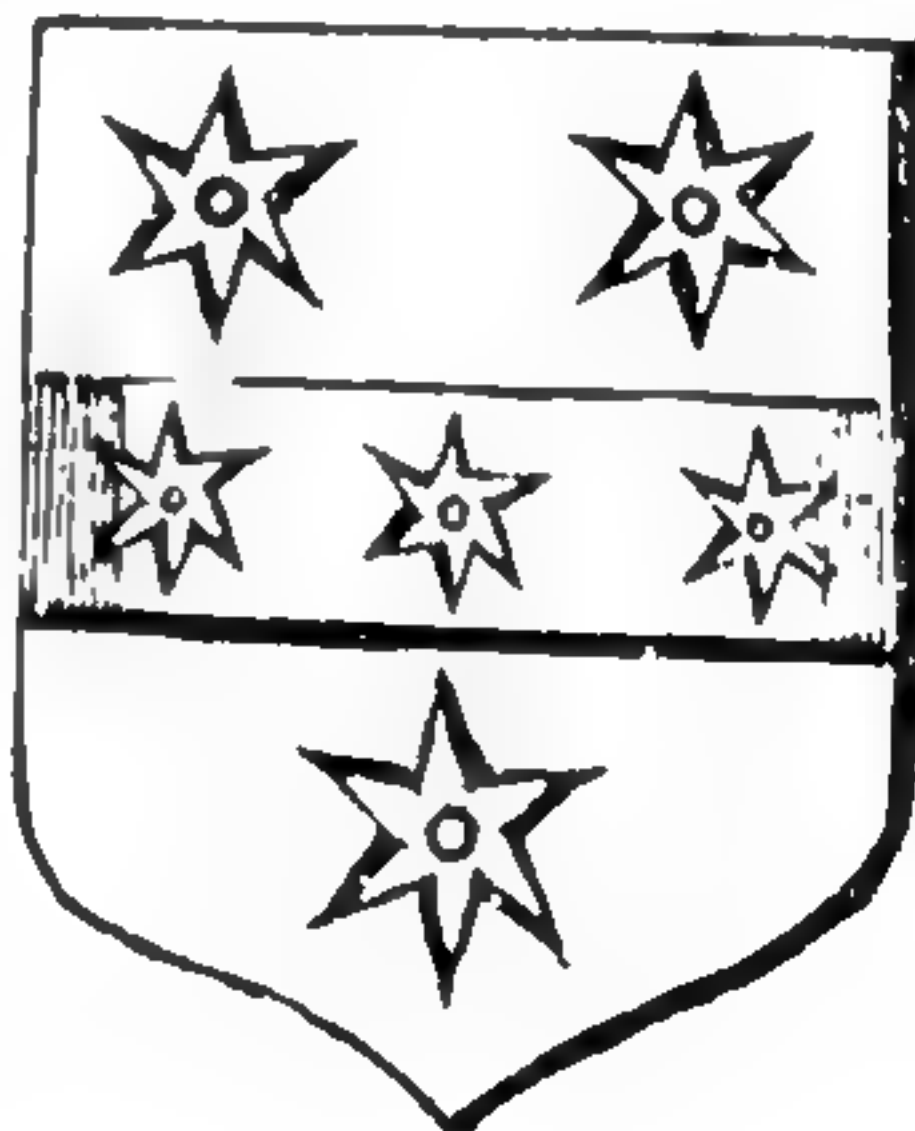
' This Coat, with the Arms of *Ulster*, is born by Sir *Denny Asburnham* of *Bramham* in the said County, Baronet.'



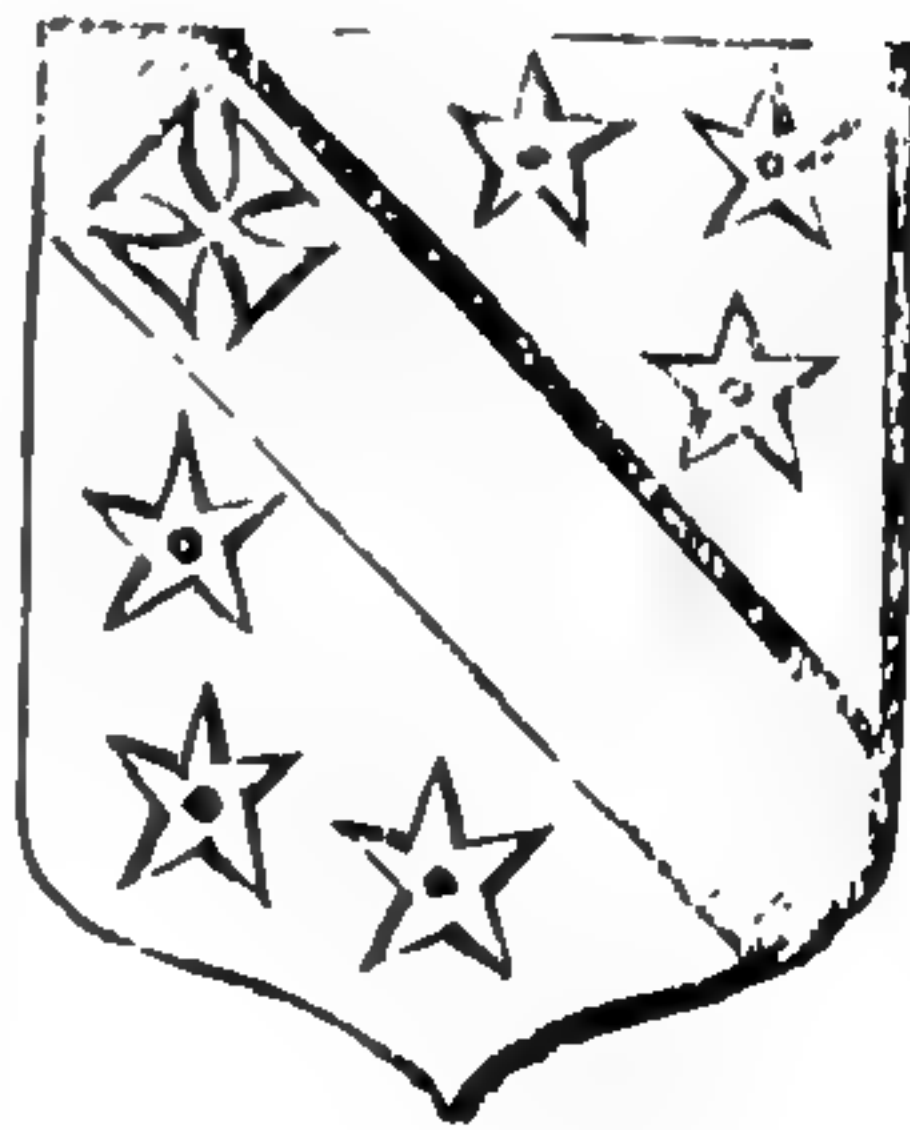
' He beareth *Argent*, two Bars *Sable*, each charged with three Mulletts of six Points *Or*, by the Name of *Hopton*. As they are born upon Ordinaries, so shall you find them commix'd with other common Charges, as also oftentimes Sorted with Ordinaries interposed between them.



Argent, two Bars *Sable*, on each three Mulletts pierced, of the First, was the Coat of *William Hopton*, second Son to *Robert Hopton* of *Ermelghall*; which *William* married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Harryson* of *Gipton*, Yeoman, and by her had Issue *Robert Hopton*, Clerk; *John* (second Son) Bishop of *Norwich*, Temp. *Marie* Reg. *Richard*, third Son; *William*, fourth Son; and *John*, fifth Son, who dy'd young: Also *Elizabeth*, whose first Husband was *Robert Myrfill*, Gent. and her Second, was one *Neelson* Merchant of *Leam*; also *James*, who dy'd young; *Isabel*, a Niece, and *Sibbel*, who married *Robert Norris* of *Leam*, Yeoman; and *Alice*, who marry'd to her first Husband one *Morgan*; and to her Second, *Robert Palforth*.

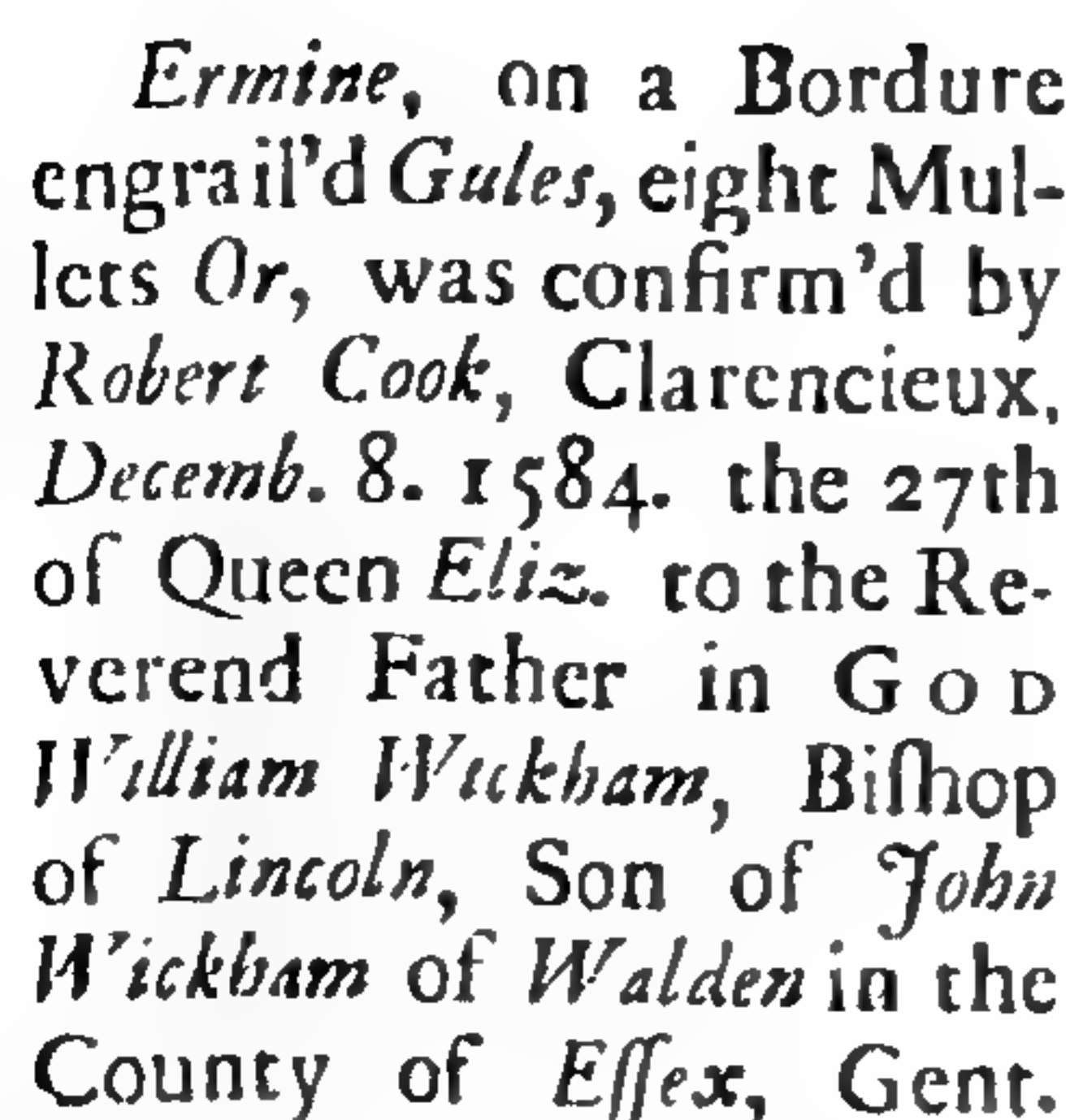


Argent, on a Fess between three Mulletts of six Points or Spur-Rowels *Sable*, (alluding to the Name) as many more of the First; granted to *John Rowley* of *Barkway* in the County of *Hertford*, by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, 20th of Decemb. 1639.

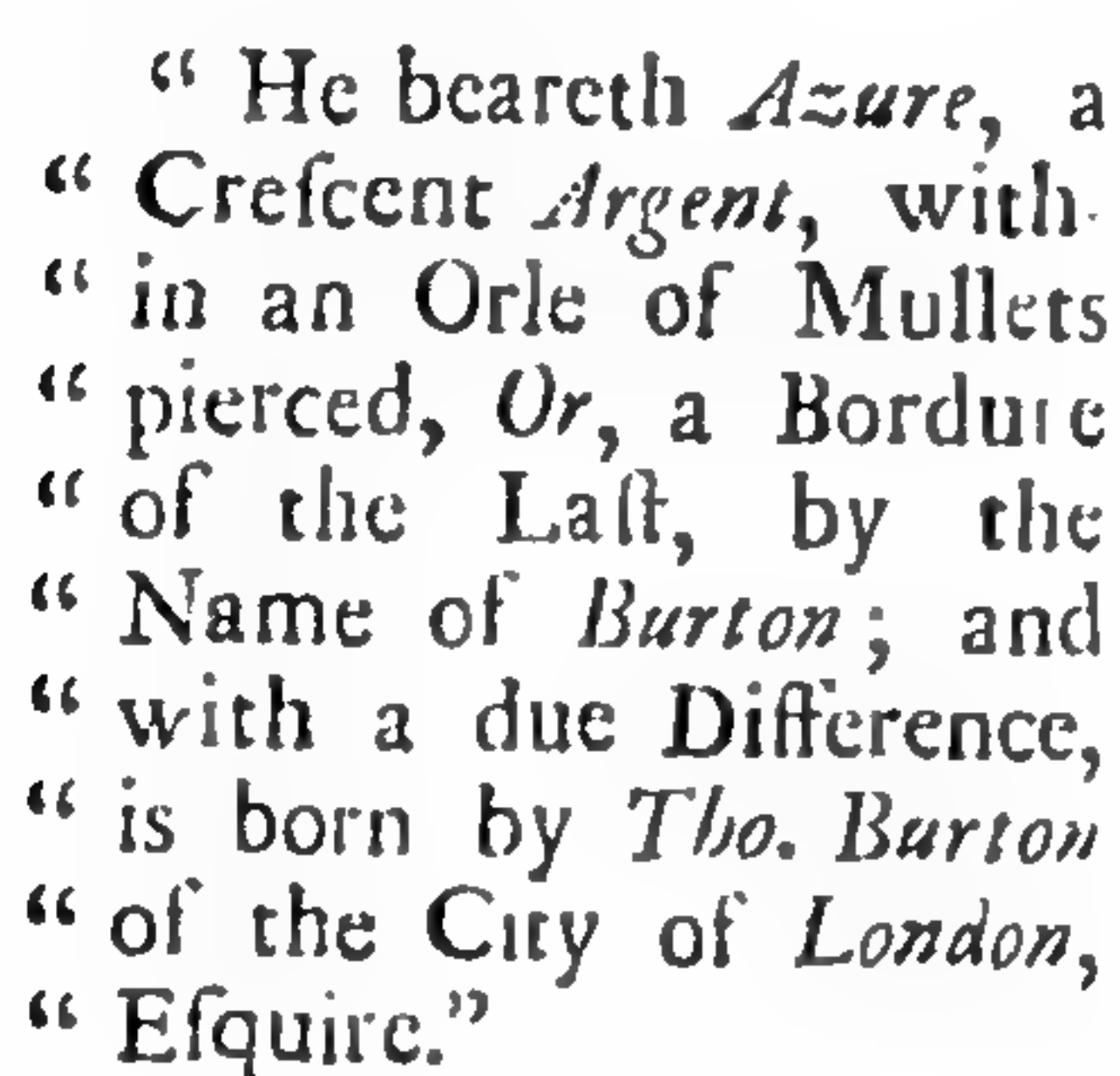


Argent, on a Bend between six Mulletts pierced. *Gules*, a Cross patée or formy *Or*, was the Coat of the Family of *Legard* or *Andlerby*.

Glov. Alph. of the North in M. S. in Ash. Num. 524



M. S. of Grant's in Ashm. No.



‘ So much of simple fiery Meteors, so far
‘ forth as there is use of them in Coat-Armour:
‘ Now of such Meteors as are of mix’d Kind, ac-
‘ cording to the Distribution before delivered in
‘ the next Precedent. These are fiery Meteors bred
‘ of an Exhalation somewhat more gross and
‘ impure, than those before specified, by reason
‘ of a more thick and slimy Vapour whercof
‘ they be ingendred.

‘ Meteors of this Kind are } Thunder.
 } Lightning.

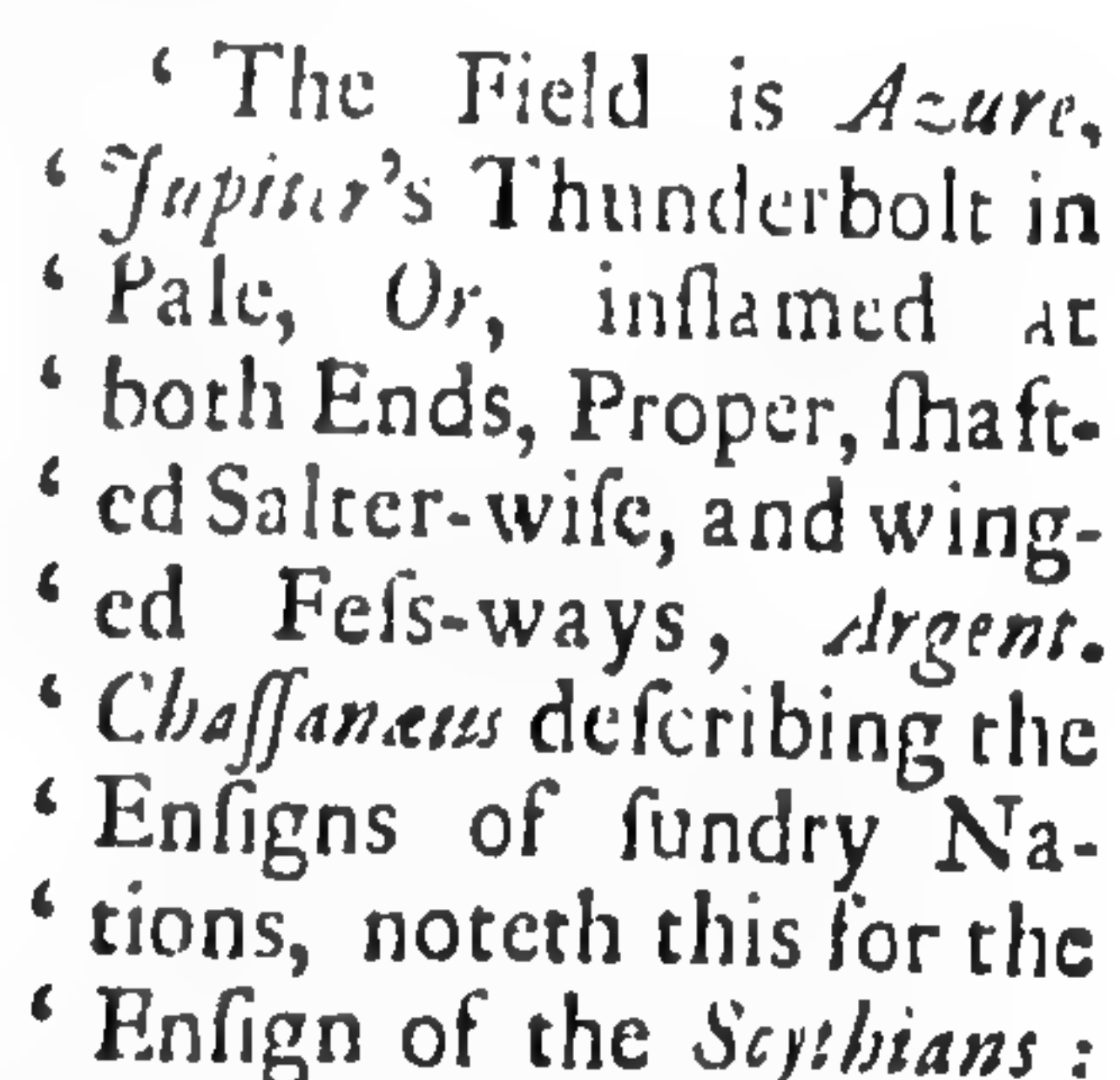
‘ Thunder is an inflamed Exhalation, which
‘ by his powerful Force, breaketh thorough the
‘ Clouds violently, with great Noise and Ter-
‘ ror. The forcible Power thereof is rather ap-
‘ prehended by the Ear, than subjected to the
‘ Sight : Nevertheless, the ancient Times have
‘ devised a certain imaginary Form whereby they
‘ would express the forcible Power thereof, as
‘ also of the Lightning.’

“Thunder is supposed to be ingendred two
“Manner of Ways, *viz.* when either a hot or
“dry Vapour is inclosed in a cold and moist
“Cloud, and being unable to contain it self
“therein, by reason of the Contrariety, it la-
“boureth by all Means to find a Vent, and so
“striving by all Means to get Passage, it ma-
“keth Way with great Vehemeney and Hor-
“ror of Sound : Such as a glowing Gad of Iron,
“or any other fiery Matter maketh, when Wa-

“ter is infused thereupon in abundance, or that
“it is therein drenched, it maketh a furious and
“murmuring Sound. Such is that weak and
“feeble Sort of Thunder, that seemeth to be
“ingendred in some Region of the Air far re-
“more from us, yielding only (for a small
“Time) a Kind of turbulent Noise or Mur-
“muring.

“ Or else it is engendred in a more violent
 “ Manner ; to wit, when this inclosed dry and
 “ combustibile Matter, being inflamed in the
 “ Clouds of contrary Qualities, doth break out
 “ with Vehemency, then doth it yield a terri-
 “ ble and forcible Sound, not unlike a great
 “ Piece of Ordnance when it is overcharged.
 “ And this Sound, thus ingendred, is called,
 “ *Thunder.*”

‘ Lightning is a vehement Eruption of an inflamed Exhalation, proceeding from Thunder, which, tho’ it is in Time after the Thunder, yet is first represented to our Senses, by reason that our Sight is far more subtil and apprehensive than is our Hearing. And in regard that Thunder and Lightning do both proceed from one self Cause, they have in such their imaginary Fiction conjoynd them both under one Form, after this Manner.



‘ And in the *Glory of Generosity*, it is said, that
‘ *Tomyris*, Queen of *Scythia*, did bear the same
‘ in this Manner. The Bearing of *Lightning*
‘ betokeneth the effecting of some weighty Bu-
‘ siness with much celerity and forceableness;
‘ because in all Ages this hath been reputed the
‘ most quick, forcible, and terrible Dart, where-
‘ with the Almighty striketh where himself plea-
‘ seth : Which the Heathen religiously acknow-
‘ ledged, though he thereupon infers an irreligi-
‘ gious Conclusion, saying,

*‘ Si quoties peccent homines, sua fulmina mittat
‘ Jupiter, exiguo tempore inermis erit :*

‘ If God should Thunder strike still when he Sin
doth see,
‘ His Shafts would soon be spent, and Arm un-arm’d
‘ would be.

‘ His Inference had been truer thus :

‘ If God should Thunder-strike still when he Sin
‘ doth see,
‘ All Men would soon be spent, yet God still arm’d
‘ should be.

‘ Hitherto of Fiery Meteors ; now of such as
‘ be Watery.

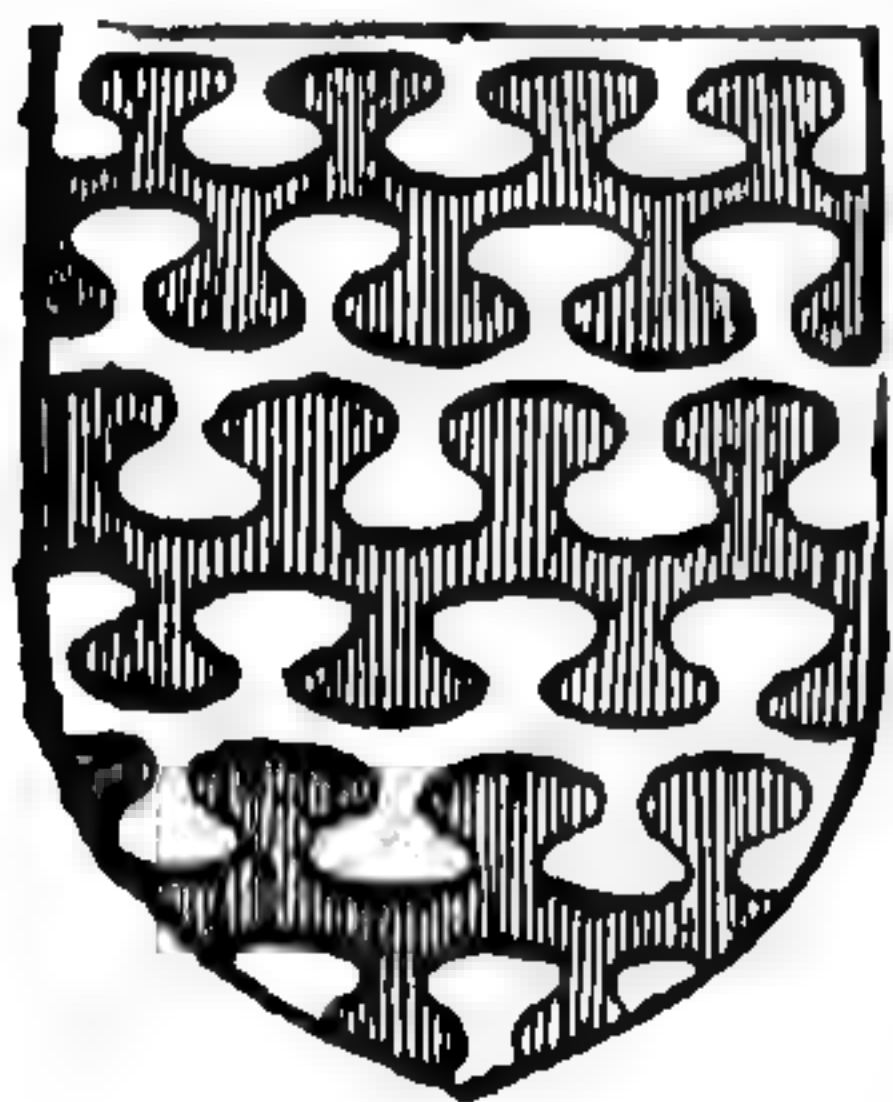
‘ Watery Meteors are certain cold and moist
‘ Vapours, copiously attracted by the power-
‘ ful Operation of the heavenly Bodies into the
‘ Air, and there changed into their several
‘ Forms. Of these there are diverse Sorts,
‘ whereof Clouds are most usually born in Coat-
‘ Armour.

‘ A Cloud is a gross Vapour, attracted into
‘ the middle Region of the Air, and there thick-
‘ ned, by reason of the Coldness of the Place,
‘ having in it store of Matter apt to ingender
‘ Water.’

“ A Cloud (according to *Zanchius*) is a moist
“ thick Vapour, attracted from the Waters by
“ the Heat of the Sun, unto the middle Region
“ of the Air, and there thickned by the Cold-
“ ness thereof, and so continueth until it be a-
“ gain dissolved by the Sun’s Heat, and so con-
“ verted into Rain, and doth distil down in
“ Drops. *Zanch. de Meteoris aquaticis*, 483. The
“ Clouds are said to be God’s Chariots, as we
“ may see *Psalms* 104. *He layeth the Beams of his*
“ *Chambers in the Waters, and maketh the Clouds*
“ *his Chariot, and walketh upon the Wings of the*
“ *Winds.* The Clouds are God’s Instruments,
‘ wherein he containeth and retaineth, at his
‘ Pleasure, the Showers of Rain, as in Bottles:
“ As we may see *Job* 38. 37. *Who can number*
“ *the Clouds by Wisdom? Or who can cease the Bot-*
“ *tles of Heaven?*

“ The Clouds are resembled to a Sponge re-
“ plenished with Water, and God with the
“ Hand of his Providence wringeth the Sponge
“ moderately, not pressing out all the Moisture
“ thereof at once, but leisurely, and by lit-
“ tle and little, after a gentle and soaking
“ Manner.”

‘ No Pencil can make a true Representation
‘ of Clouds, because every Instant and Moment
‘ of Time, doth add unto them some Kind of
‘ Alteration, whereby it differeth from that it
‘ was late before : Nevertheless, former Times
‘ have coined (of these also) a conceited Form,
‘ as in these next Escutcheons may be seen.



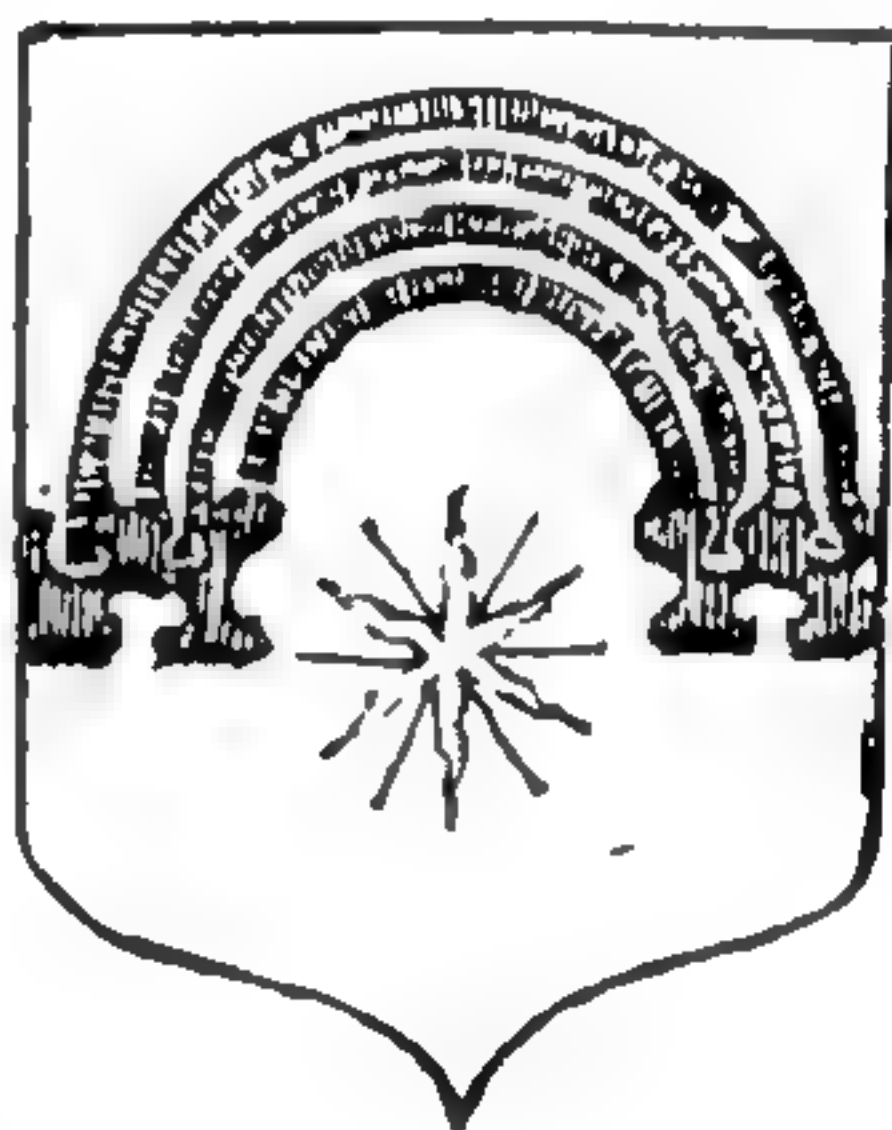
‘ This Coat-Armour is
‘ Barry Nebule of eight
‘ Pieces, *Topaz* and *Dia-*
‘ *mond*; and pertaineth to
‘ the Honourable Family
‘ of *Charles* late Earl of
‘ *Devon*, and Lord Mount-
‘ *joy*, Lieutenant-Gover-
‘ *nour* of *Ireland*, Great
‘ Master of the Artillery
‘ of *England*, Captain of *Portsmouth*, Knight of

‘ the most Noble Order of the Garter, and of
‘ his Majesty’s most Honourable Privy Council:
But this is cut three Barrs Nebule, not Barry,
as it ought. ‘ The Bearing of Clouds in Arms
‘ (saith *Upton*) doth import some Excellency in
‘ their Bearer.

‘ This Coat is also born by Sir *Henry Blount* of
‘ *Tittonhanger* in *Hartfordshire*, Kt.

‘ In the Clouds hath the Rainbow his tempo-
‘ rary Residence ; and therefore next let us call
‘ our Eyes on it.

‘ A Rain-bow is a diverse-coloured Arch or
‘ Bow, formed in a hollow, thin, and unequal
‘ Cloud, by the Reflection of the Beams of the
‘ opposite Sun. The Cause of the rare Use of
‘ the Rain bow in Coat-Armour, perhaps, may
‘ be, for that the Colours thereof cannot be apt-
‘ ly counterfeited, as witnesseth *Aristotle, Meteor.*
‘ *lib. 3.* saying, *Soli colores Iridis non possunt fieri*
‘ *à Pictoribus* : Whereby it seemeth, of all other,
‘ the hardest Thing to imitate. The natural
‘ Colours of the Rain-bow (according to *Scrit-*
‘ *bonius*) are Red, Green, Blue, and Yellow.



‘ The Field hereof is
‘ *Argent*, issuant out of two
‘ petit Clouds in Fess,
‘ *Azure*, a Rain-bow, in
‘ the nombriel Point a Star,
‘ Proper.’

(29) *Argent*, a Rain-
bow, Proper, by the Name
of Pont.

‘ The Rain-bow is a Token of God’s Cove-
‘ nant made with *Noah*, and in him with all
‘ People ; as appeareth *Genesis* 9. 13. *I have set*
‘ *my Bow in the Clouds, and it shall be for a Sign of*
‘ *the Covenant between me and the Earth, &c.* As
‘ touching the Beauty of the Rain-bow, it is
‘ said, *Ecclesiastes* 43. 11. *Look upon the Rain-bow, and*
‘ *praise him that made it : very beautiful is it in the*
‘ *Brightness thereof ; it compasseth the Heaven about*
‘ *with a Circle, and the Hand of the most High hath*
‘ *bended it,* *ibid.* 12. And indeed, worthy is he
‘ to be so praised, who when he could have
‘ made a Bow to destroy us, rather chose to
‘ make this Bow to assure us he would not de-
‘ stroy us. A noble Precedent, to teach No-
‘ bles to use their Strength and their Weapons
‘ rather to preserve and help, than to over-
‘ throw or hurt those who are under their Power.
‘ *Farnesius* saith, That the Rain-bow appearing
‘ in the South, betokeneth Rain ; in the West,
‘ it foresheweth Thunder ; and in the East, prog-
‘ nosticates fair Weather.

C H A P. VI.

‘Hitherto have we prosecuted our Design, touching Things of mix’d Nature, which are Brute or Lifeless: Now proceed we to the Consideration of Things of mix’d Nature, having Life. Mix’d Natures that are living, are corporeal Essences, endued with a vegetable Soul: For here we use this Word Soul, as also the Word Life, in his largest Signification. A vegetable Soul is a Faculty or Power that giveth Life unto Bodies.

‘Whereby they do live } After a Sort,
or,
Perfectly.

‘Such as do live after a Sort, or less Perfectly, are all Sorts of Mettals; which because they are supposed to grow and increase in the Earth, we will (for our present Use) ascribe Life unto them.

‘Mettals are Bodies imperfectly living, and are decocted in the Veins of the Earth.

‘Of these some } Fusible.
‘are naturally } Not Fusible, or less
Fusible.

‘The Fusible are Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, and other of like Kind.

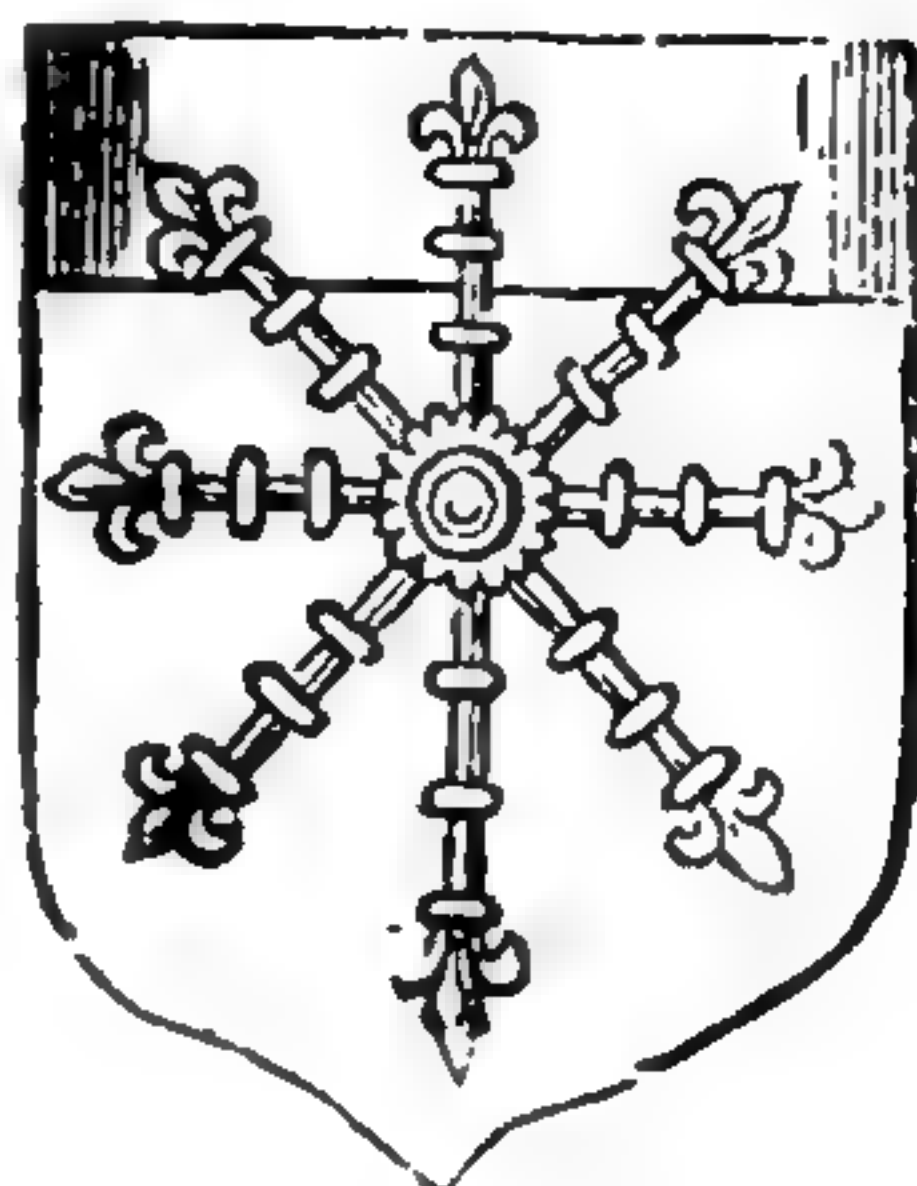
‘The not, or hardly } Precious.
‘Fusible are } Brittle.

‘Those that are altogether hard, are Stones of all Sorts. Stones are bred of a waterish Moisture, and of an oily Kind of Earth firmly compacted together.

‘Of Stones some are } Precious.
} Base.

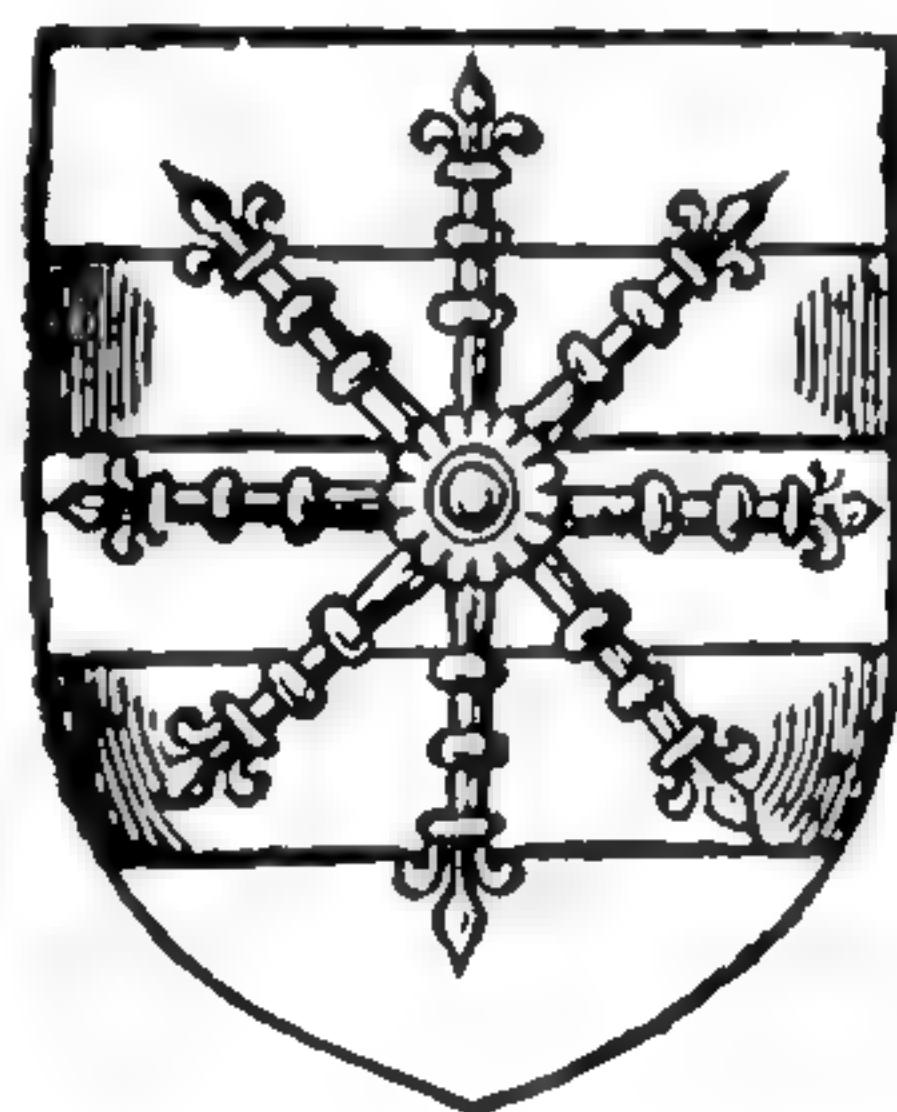
‘Stones precious are of that Sort that we call in *Latin Gemma*; which are of estimation either for that they are rarely to be gotten, or for some Vertue fancied to be in them, or for that they are such as Man’s Eye is wonderfully delighted withal by reason of their Purity, and beautiful transparent Substance. Of which Kind are the Diamond, Topaz, Escarbuncle, Emerald, Ruby, and such like. Of which Sorts, twelve of chiefest Note were appointed by God himself to be used in the principal Ornament of the High Priest, when he appeared before the Lord, presenting therein the Names of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*, to shew how precious in his Sight is the People and Nation which serveth him, as himself

prescribeth. But of all these several Kinds, the Escarbuncle is of most use in Arms, and is born as in these next Escutcheons appeareth.



‘The Field is Ruby, a Chief, Pearl, over all an Escarbuncle, of eight Staves or Rays, pommelte & florette, Topaz. This Coat-Armour pertained anciently to the Earls of *Anjou*, from whom came *Geffrey Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, that married *Maud* the

Empress, Daughter to *Henry* the First, King of *England*. This Stone is called in *Latin*, *Carbunculus*, which signifieth a little Coal, because it sparkleth like Fire, and casteth forth, as it were, fiery Rays. There is another Kind of, but fiery, Carbuncle, which Chyrurgeons can best handle; One of those of the Lapidaries is more to be desired than Ten of the other.



‘He beareth Argent, two Barrs, Azure, over all an Escarbuncle of eight Rays, Gules, pommelte & florette, Or. This Coat is cut in Stone upon the Church-Porch Door of *Magnotsfield* in the County of *Gloucester*, and is born by the Name of *Blount*.

This Coat did pertain to *William Blount* of *Malden* in the County of *Essex*, Esq; who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Morley* of *Bishop-Storford*, Gent. (and Widow of *William Sebright* and *John Sames*) by whom he had Issue *William Blount* (Son and Heir) and *Elizabeth*.

He the said *William* (of *Malden*) was eldest Son and Heir of *John Blount*, the eldest Son and Heir of *William Blount* of *Mangersfeild*, third Son of *Morrice Blount* by his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Hungerford*, who also bare him *John Blount* of *Wotton* in the County of *Wilt*s (eldest Son) who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *William Davers*, and had Issue *William Blount* of *London*, who by his Wife *Catherine*, Daughter of *White* of *Farnham*, had *Thomas* (eldest Son and Heir) and *Edward*, second Son.

The second Son of *Morrice* aforesaid, was *Robert Blount* of *Inkepen*, who had but one Male Child which was *Anthony*, who dy’d without Issue.

The aforefaid *Morrice Blount*, who married *Sir Thomas Hungerford's* Daughter, was second Son of *Edmond Blount* of *Mangersfield*, in the County of *Gloucester*, who was eldest Son and Heir of *John Blount* of the same Place, the Son and Heir of *John Blount* of *Mangersfield* aforefaid.

Vide *Visit. de Com. Essex*, Anno 1514. fol. 19.

‘ As there is in all Kinds of Minerals a vegetable Life, even so, and much more (saith *Lanchius*) is it judged that precious Stones have this Life; yea, and that they have a passive Capacity of Sicknes, of Age, and also of Death. Whether this be so or not, sure it is a pretty Device, to advance their Estimation with those who already too much dote on them; in so much, as it was said of the *Roman* Emperres, that some of them did wear whole Kingdoms at their Ears, so now many a One hang whole Mannors on their Sleeves.

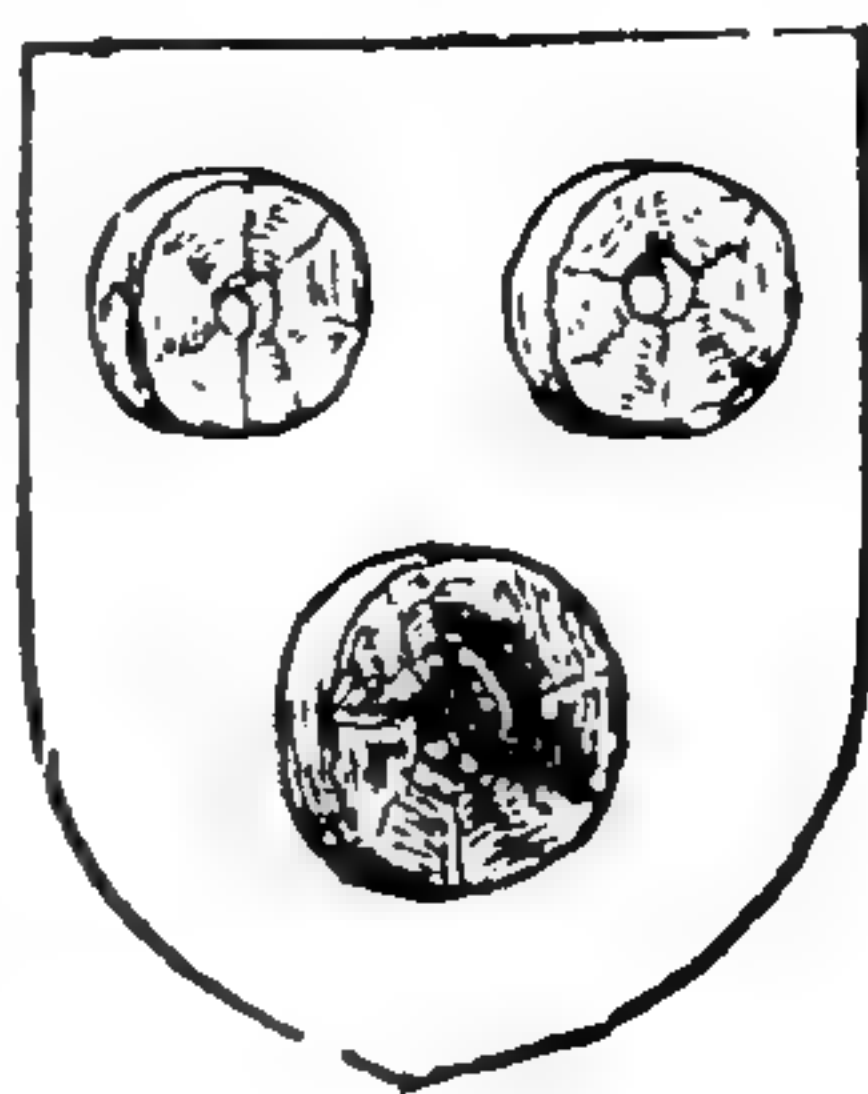
‘ So much of precious Stones: Now of those which are Base; such we esteem all those to be, which both for their ordinary and base Employments, and also for that they are easily to be had of all Men, are of small Estimation; as are these next following, with their like.



‘ He beareth *Vert*, three Flint Stones, *Argent*, by the Name of *Flint*. This Coat is quartered by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Cumberland*. The Flint Stone is an ancient Emblem or Token used by great Persons. *Johannes Digiontus*, Earl of

Flanders, gave for his Device, *Ignitabulum Stilem ferreum*, a Steel and a Flint-stone, which well agreed with his Disposition. This Earl was taken Prisoner by *Bajazet* the *Turk*, and when he should have been put to the Sword, a Physiognomer, much esteemed by the *Turk*, persuaded him to let him go free, saying, He foresaw in him, that when he came home, he would set a great Part of Christendom in a Combustion; as indeed he did, by reason of the Murther of *Lewis*, Brother to the *French* King *Charles* the Sixth; which his Murther, the *Franciscan* Fryers did as impiously defend, by the Examples of *Zimri* kill'd by *Phineas*, *Holfernes* by *Judith*, *Sisera* by *Jael*, and the

Egyptians by *Moses*. As the like Examples are still produced by the traiterous Parricides of Kings and Princes, set on Work by the Grandfather of such holy Treasons. The said Earl's Son, *Philippus Bonus*, was Founder of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, which hangeth at a Collar made with the Forms of the said Steels and Flint-stones; which Order the Kings of *Spain* still uphold.



‘ He beareth *Azure*, three Mill-stones *Argent*, by the Name of *Millston*. The Mill-stone representeth unto us the mutual Converse of human Society; because Mill-stones are never occupied single, but by couples; and each of them standeth in need

of the other's Help, for the Performance of the Work whereunto they are ordained. Hereupon our mutual Amities and Assistances are termed in *Latin*, *Necessitudines Amicitiae*, because every Man standeth in need of some fast and assured Friend, by whose Counsel and Advice he may be supported for the better compassing of whatsoever Affairs of Importance he shall undertake. Of all the Mill-stones before-mentioned, in my Judgment, Men have cause to esteem the Mill-stone (tho' here we have placed it among baser Stones) the most precious Stone of all others; yet I would be loath to wish my Lady to wear it at her Ear.

‘ So much of Mettals or Minerals (for I use the Word in the largest Sense) that are hard and not fusible: There are others also which we reckoned to be hardly fusible, in respect of their brittle Nature; such are *Alom*, *Salt*, *Amber*, *Chalk*, &c. but there is no use of them in Arms. Because in this Chapter I have spoken of precious Stones, diverse of which are of use in Heraldry, for blazoning of the Coat-Armours of Nobility (as my self have often occasion to do in sundry Parts of this Work;) before I proceed further, I will set down those several Stones, as they answer to their several Mettals and Colours; together with the Planets also, which I use only in the Atchievements of Kings and great Princes.

	Mettals and Colours.	Precious Stones.	Planets.
Selected Forms of Blazon ' before-mentioned,	1. Or, 2. Argent, 3. Gules, 4. Azure, 5. Sable, 6. Vert, 7. Purpure, 8. Tenn, 9. Sanguine.	1. Topaz, 2. Pearl, 3. Ruby, 4. Saphire, 5. Diamond, 6. Emerald, 7. Amethyst, 8. Jacynth, 9. Sardonyx.	1. Sol. 2. Luna. 3. Mars. 4. Jupiter. 5. Saturn. 6. Venus. 7. Mercury. 8. Dragon's Head. 9. Dragon's Tail.

But these, as I before inform'd you, are no where us'd but in *England*, being held in Ridicule by all other Nations, and the most Judicious of our Own.

CHAP. VII.

SO much touching Examples of such Natures as do live after a Sort : In the next Place succeed those Things, which do live Perfectly or Properly ; such Natures are those as have in them expresse and manifest Tokens of a living Soul.

Of this Kind, some are } Vegetable.
 Sensitive.

Forasmuch as I am now to treat of vegetable Animals, and of their particular Kinds ; I must excuse my self in two Things, before I enter into the Exemplifying of them : The One, That there is no Cause that any Man should expect at my Hands an expresse Demonstration of each particular Species of them ; and that I should run through and display their manifold and almost innumerable Kinds, for that would be a tedious Travel, and (besides) an infinite and unnecessary Charge and Cost, and withal, far wide from the Project of my prefixed Purpose. The other Thing (and the same more pertinent to that I do intend) is, That in handling of Vegetables and Sensitive, I purpose only to distribute their several Ranks of Distribution, according to their Order to them prescribed by Nature, which, to expresse, is my chiefest Drift, and the principal Scope that I do aim at.

Of the perfect Sort of Creatures there are many Kinds, whereof some are of more Perfection and more Worthy than others, according to their more excellent Kind of Life, or Worthiness of Soul.

Of these the less perfect Sort of Bodies were first created ; and then such as were of more Perfection. Plants are more worthy than Mettals, and Animals of more reckoning than Plants : Therefore were these first created, and those afterwards.

Of Animals wherewith God did adorn the Air, the Waters, and the Earth, there are di-

verse Kinds, whereof some were more Worthy than others ; in the Creation of these did God observe the same Order.

Between the Creation of Plants and Animals, it pleased God in his unfearchable Wisdom, to interpose the Creation of the Stars wherewith he beautified the Heavens, he did it to this End, to give us to understand, That albeit the Sun with his Light and Motion, together with the Stars, do concur in the Generation of Plants and Animals, nevertheless their Generation is not to be attributed simply to the Influence and Power of these Celestial Bodies ; but only to the Omnipotency of God, inasmuch as by his powerful Word he commanded the Earth to produce all Sorts of Plants and their Fruits, before the Stars were created.

From the most fertile and pleasant Garden of *Eden*, unto the most barren and desolate Wilderness, may we see and behold the great and wonderful Works of God, and take occasion to extol his Omnipotency, Wisdom, and Mercy. As we may observe *Isa. 41. 9. I will set in the Wilderness the Cedar, the Shittah tree, and the Myrrh-tree, and the Pine tree ; and I will set in the Wilderness the Fir-tree, the Elm, and the Box together. Therefore let them see, and know, and let them consider and understand together, that the Hand of the Lord hath done this, and that the holy One of Israel hath created it*, ver. 20. Hence we may gather, that there is no Object so mean that presenteth it self to our View, but will minister some just Occasion to glorify God.

Men are accustomed to attribute the Propagation of these, either to the Influence of Nature, or to the Travel and Industry of Man ; but these were produced before any other of like Kind could be found upon the Face of the Earth, whereof it might be imagined they might receive Being ; for as yet there had never fallen any Rain to fructify the Earth,

Earth, whereby it might produce green Herbs, nor as yet was Man created, that might Manure and Till the Ground for that Purpose: Therefore neither were they produced naturally, or of their own accord, nor yet by the Art, Skill, or Industry of Man, but by the immediate Word and Commandment of God.

The Reason that moved *Moses* to give an Instance of Plants and Herbs, how that they were produced by the Virtue and Power of God's Word only, and not naturally, or by the Art, Skill, and Industry of Man; neither yet of Animals, nor of any other of the infinite Number of Things created (*Gen. i. 11.*) was this, because the Generation of Plants and Herbs might be much more doubted of, than the Origin of other Things.

Of the first Springing of Trees in the Creation, *Moses* saith, *Et germinare fecerat Jehova. Et hinc cetera omnem arborem concupiscibilem, id est, visum, & bonam ad escam*; which Words do comprehend all the desirable Qualities of Fruit-trees: For in them we expect that their Fruits should be either delightful to the Eye, or that they should be fit for Food and wholesome, and that they be also fragrant and sweet-smelling: For the Fruits of Trees, the better they be, the more odorous they are.

That the Trees wherewith *Paradise* was planted, had all these Qualities, it is manifest by the Words of *Moses*, in that he saith, *Concupiscibilem ad visum, & bonam ad escam*: Whereby we gather, That the Sight is delighted with Things beautiful and glorious, the Smell with sweet and pleasant Savours, and the Palate with Things of sweet and pleasant Taste. And none of these are in themselves evil; for such was the Constitution of *Adam* before he transgressed, that he might have delighted himself in them all without Offence; and to that End did God create them, that he should use them with Thanksgiving.

Moses describeth unto us two principal Qualities of the Garden of *Paradise*, whereby he layeth before us the Pleasantness of the Situation thereof, and also the Beauty and Fertility of the Soil. The first of these Qualities was, That it was replenished with all Sorts of Trees, not only most pleasant and delightful to the Eye, but also most pleasant to the Taste; for that they produced the best and sweetest Fruits: The other Quality was, That the whole Circumference of the Garden of *Paradise* was surrounded and environed with a River being distributed into four Heads, which did highly beautify the same, and made it most pleasant to the View.

In this Description *Moses* maketh mention of two Trees of special Qualities, that were planted in the Midst of *Paradise*: The One named the Tree of Life, the Other the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil.

The First of these had a enlivening Power in it self, the Fruit whereof was ordained to this End; That being eaten, it would enable a

Man never to feel Sickness, Feebleness, old Age, or Death, but should evermore continue in the same State of Strength and Agility of Body: This was the Efficacy and Power that was given to this Tree, whereof it was never yet deprived: Therefore was this Quality after a Sort natural thereunto.

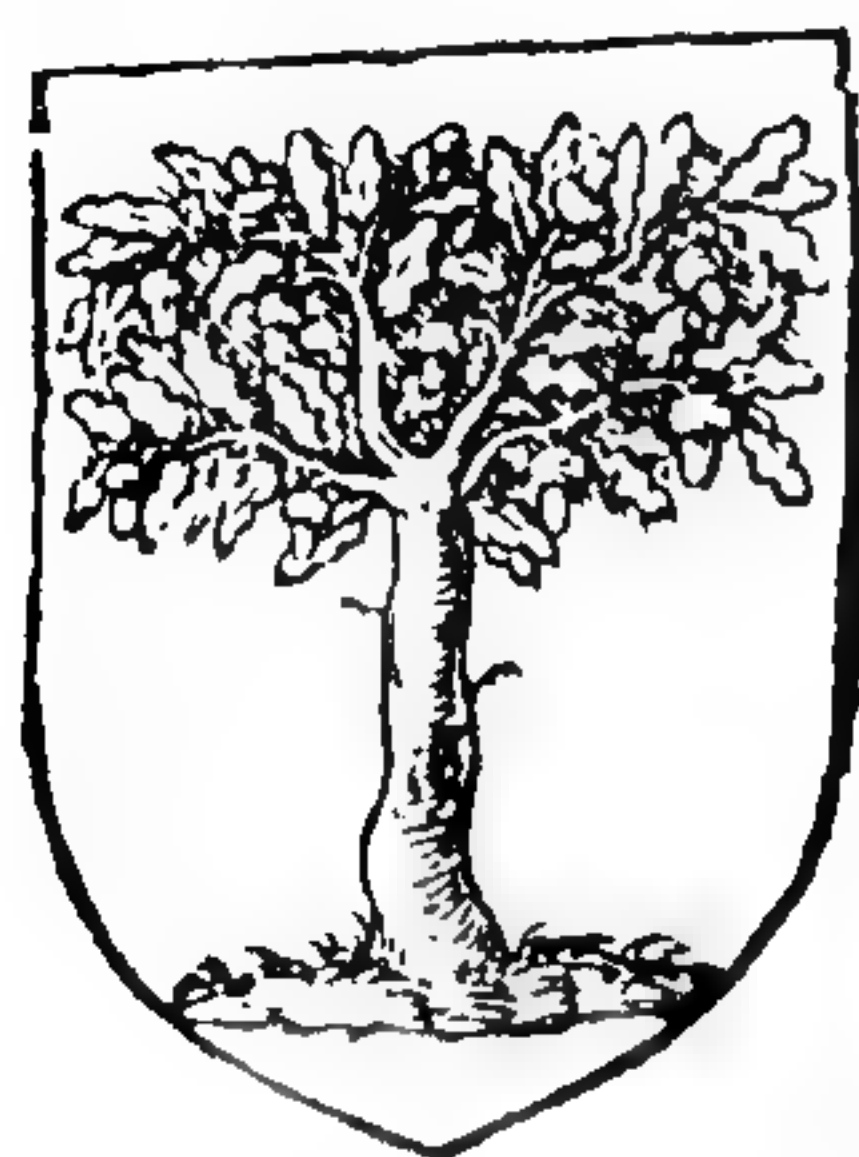
For this Cause was there a Cherub set at the Entrance of *Paradise*, to keep our such as would enter the same, and eat of the Fruit of the Tree of Life; that he should not always live that Kind of Life.

How useful the Knowledge of the Vertues and Operations of Trees, Plants, Herbs, and other Vegetables, is, for the extolling and manifesting the Omnipotency, Wisdom, Mercy, loving Favour and fatherly Providence of our most gracious God towards sinful Mankind, in that he hath created for the Benefit and Use of Man, as well touching his necessary Food and Rayment, as for Recreation and Delight, we may evidently perceive by *Solomon's* industrious Investigation of the Vertues and Operations of all Sorts of Vegetables: For besides other his admirable Qualities wherewith he was richly endued) he had surpassing Knowledge in the Vertues, Operations and Qualities of Herbs and other Vegetables; inasmuch that he was able to Reason, Discourse and Dispute, not only of Beasts, Fowls, creeping Things and Fishes, but of Trees also and Plants, from the Cedar in *Lebanon* to the Hyssop that springeth out of the Wall; that is, from the highest and tallest Tree to the smallest Shrub and lowest Herb. Thus we see the Knowledge and Skill in natural Philosophy to be holden in great Estimation in all Ages, inasmuch as it hath been reckoned a Study well befitting the Dignity of a King, yea, of *Solomon*, who was the wisest King that ever was, and a Type of our Saviour Christ. But to return to the Vegetable.

Such are said to be Vegetable, as have in them a lively Power of growing, budding, leasing, blossoming, and fructifying, as Trees, Plants, Herbs, Grass, &c. And of these some grow on Trunks or solid Bodies, some upon flexible Stalks: Some again grow upon a single Stem, as commonly all Trees do; some upon manifold Stems, as Shrubs, Roses, &c.

Trees are certain Plants springing from a Root with a single Trunk or Stem (for the most Part) shooting up in height, and delineated with Limbs, Sprigs or Branches. Of these Trees some are more proper to hot Countries, as the Frankincense-tree to *Arabia*; the Balsamum, Myrrhe, Mace and Nutmeg-trees, &c. also the Pepper-trees, and such like, which chiefly grow in *India*; the Plane Tree in *Europe* and *Arabia*; the Pomegranate in *Africa*, &c. which I purposely put over, and will only give Examples of other Sorts to us better known, whether they be Trees fruitful or barren. In giving Examples wherof I purpose not to observe any precise Order, but to make

‘ them pell mell one with another, because I hold
‘ such curious Sorting them, better fitting a Pro-
‘ fessor of Physick, or some Herbarist, than an
‘ Armourist; to whom it sufficeth to shew su-
‘ perficially, that these, and their several Parts,
‘ are born in Coat-Armour, as well simply of
‘ themselves, as also with Things of different
‘ Nature; as in the Examples following may
‘ appear.



‘ He beareth Or, on a
‘ Mount in Base, an Oak
‘ acorned, Proper, by the
‘ Name of Wood. Almight-
‘ y God, at what Time
‘ by his powerful Word
‘ he did enable the Earth
‘ to fructify, and produce
‘ Herbs and Trees with
‘ their variable Fruits, said,

‘ Let the Earth bud forth according to his Kind,
‘ the Bud of Herb that seedeth Seed; the fruitful
‘ Tree which beareth Fruit according to his Kind,
‘ which hath Seed in itself upon the Earth; and it
‘ was so. Whereby (saith Zanchius) we are ad-
‘ monished, that they should be preserved and
‘ nourished in the Earth unto the Time of Seed
‘ for our necessary Use; for that they profit lit-
‘ tle, until they be come unto their full Ripe-
‘ ners. The Oak is of the strongest Sort of
‘ Trees, and therefore may best challenge the
‘ first Place.



Vert, an Oak trunk'd
Argent, fructed Or, is born
by the Name of Morewood,
and was granted to John
Morewood of in the
County of Derby, Esq; late
High Sheriff of the said
County, Son of Rowland
late of Oaks in the Parish
of Bradfield in the County

of York, by Sir William Dugdale, Garter, and
Sir Henry St. George, Norroy, the 28th of June
the 30th of King Charles II. 1678.

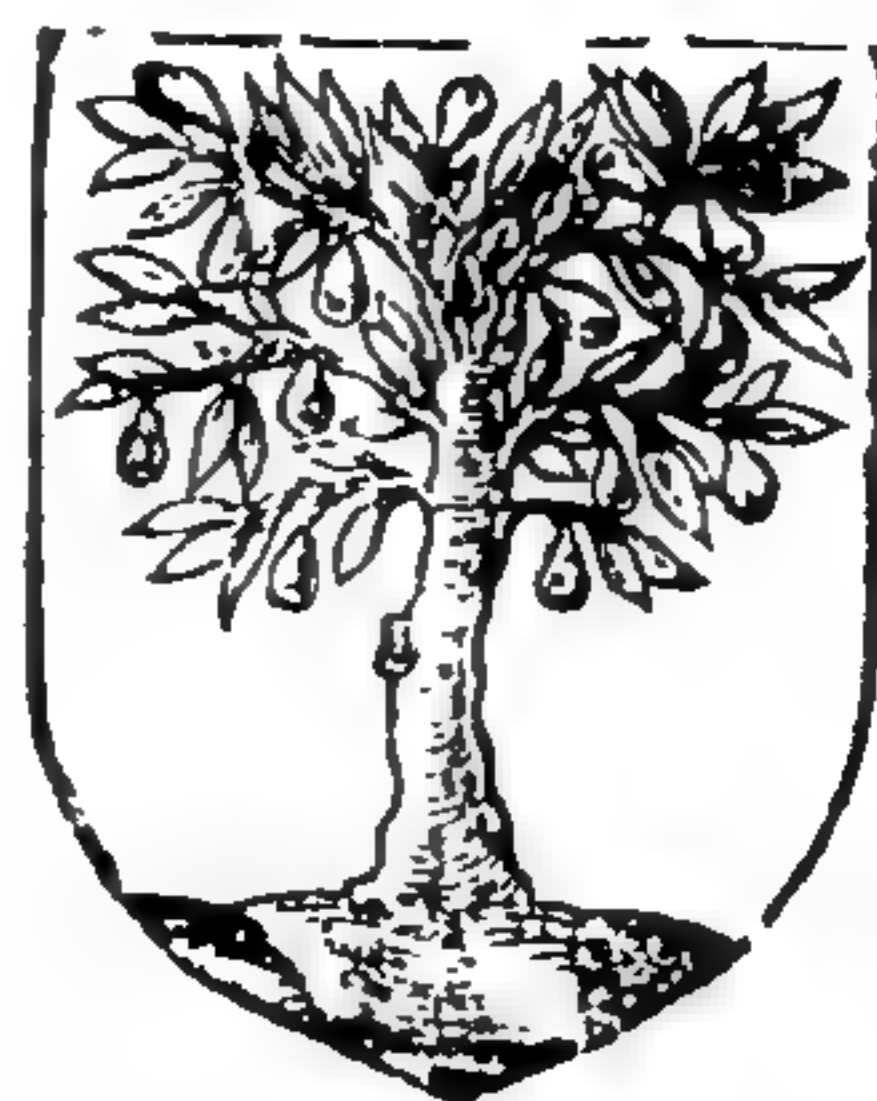


‘ He beareth Argent, on
‘ a Mount in Base, a Pine
‘ apple Tree, fructed, Pro-
‘ per, by the Name of Pine.
‘ There is a Difference be-
‘ tween the Production of
‘ Seed of Trees and of
‘ Herbs, as well for the
‘ Propagation, as for the
‘ Preservation of their sever-
‘ al Kinds; for the Herbs
‘ do produce their Seed in

‘ their Stalks without Fruit; and the Trees do
‘ produce theirs in their Fruit.

‘ It is holden of some, That the Pine-tree is
‘ a Representation of Death; forasmuch as the
‘ same being once Pelled, or cut down by the

‘ Ground, the Root thereof is said never to sprout
‘ or spring any more.



‘ He beareth Or, on a
‘ Mount in Base, a Pear-
‘ tree fructed, Proper, by
‘ the Name of Pyrtan.

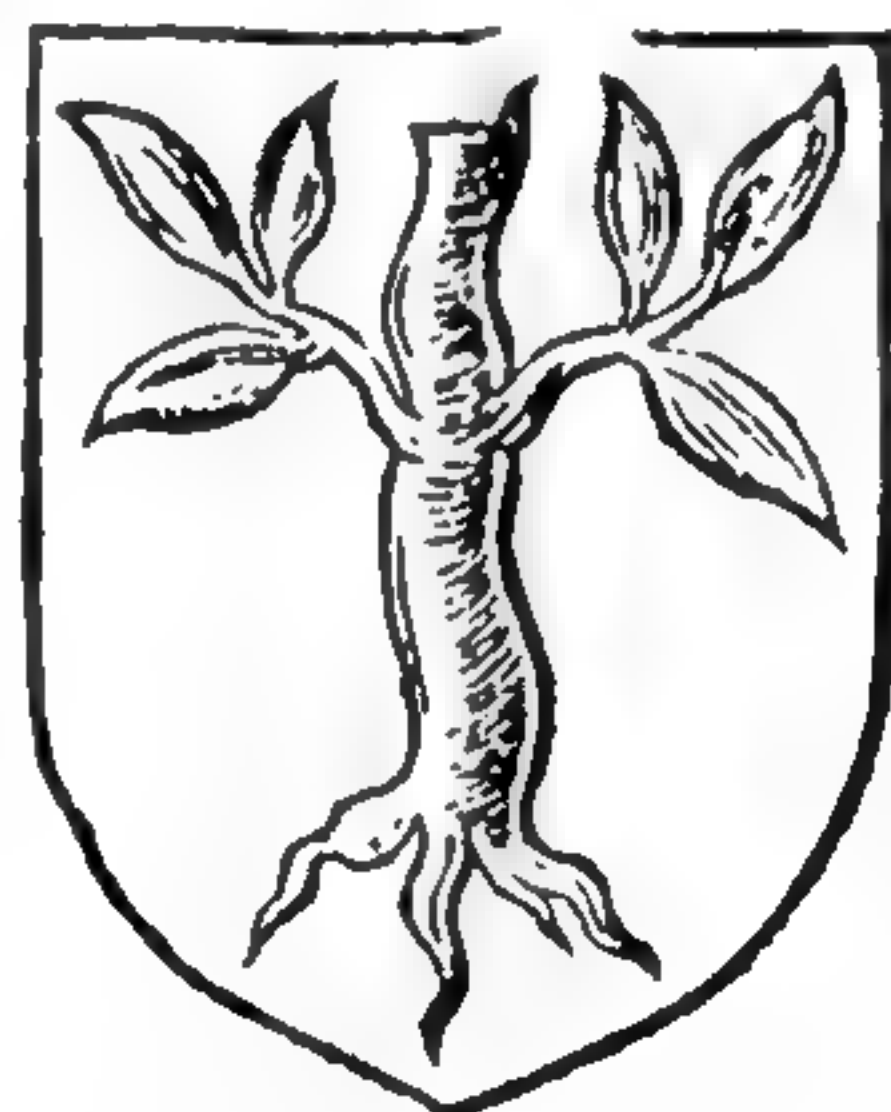
(33) Azure, a Chevron
between three Oak-trees
Or; by the Name of Mos-
man.

(33) Walkinsbaw of that
Ilk; Argent, upon a Mount in Base a Grove of
Trees, Proper.

(33) Argent, three Oak-trees Vert; by the
Name of Forrest.

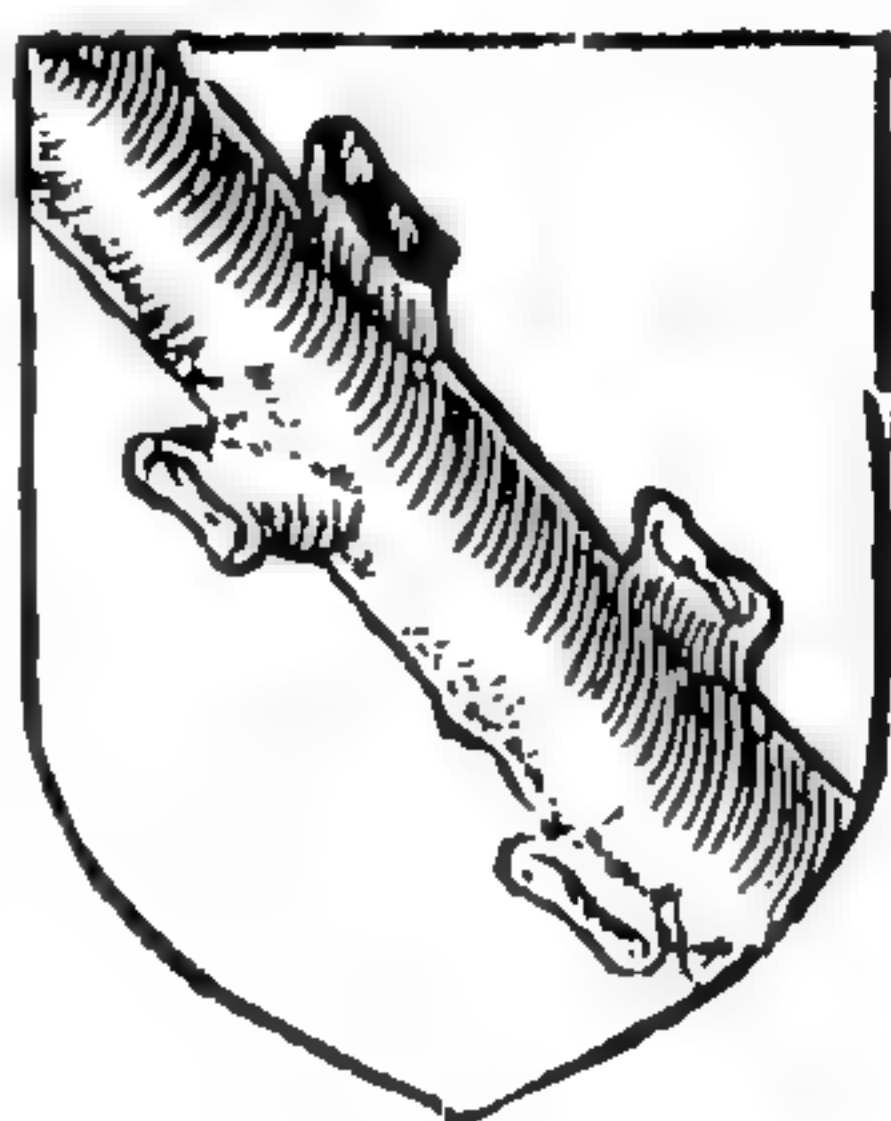
‘ As God for the necessary Sustenance of Man,
‘ ordained manifold Varieties of Nourishment;
‘ So likewise many Sorts were created, not only for
‘ Man's Necessity, but also for his Delight, both
‘ to Eye and Taste; as too well appeared by
‘ the first Woman, whose rash Affection in this
‘ Kind, all her Posterity hath since rued. But
‘ withal, God teacheth us by these dumb Instru-
‘ cters, that Man should not be fruitless, lest he
‘ become thereby Fuel only fit for burning.

‘ These proposed Examples are of whole
‘ Bearing of Trees: Now of their Parts, viz.
‘ their Leaves, Fruits, Slips, &c. promiscuously
‘ as in Example.



‘ He beareth Gules, the
‘ Stem or Trunk of a Tree
‘ eradicated, or mooted up
‘ by the Roots; as also
‘ couped in Pale, sprout-
‘ ing out two Branches, Ar-
‘ gent, and is the Coat of
‘ William Borough, alias
‘ Stockden, of Borough in
‘ Leicestershire, Gent. Bran-

‘ ches must needs wither which have neither
‘ Shelter from above, nor Nourishment from
‘ beneath: Being therein like that Roman Em-
‘ ballage, where the one Ambassador had a gid-
‘ dy Head, and the other gouty Feet; where-
‘ of one said, That it had neither Head nor
‘ Feet.

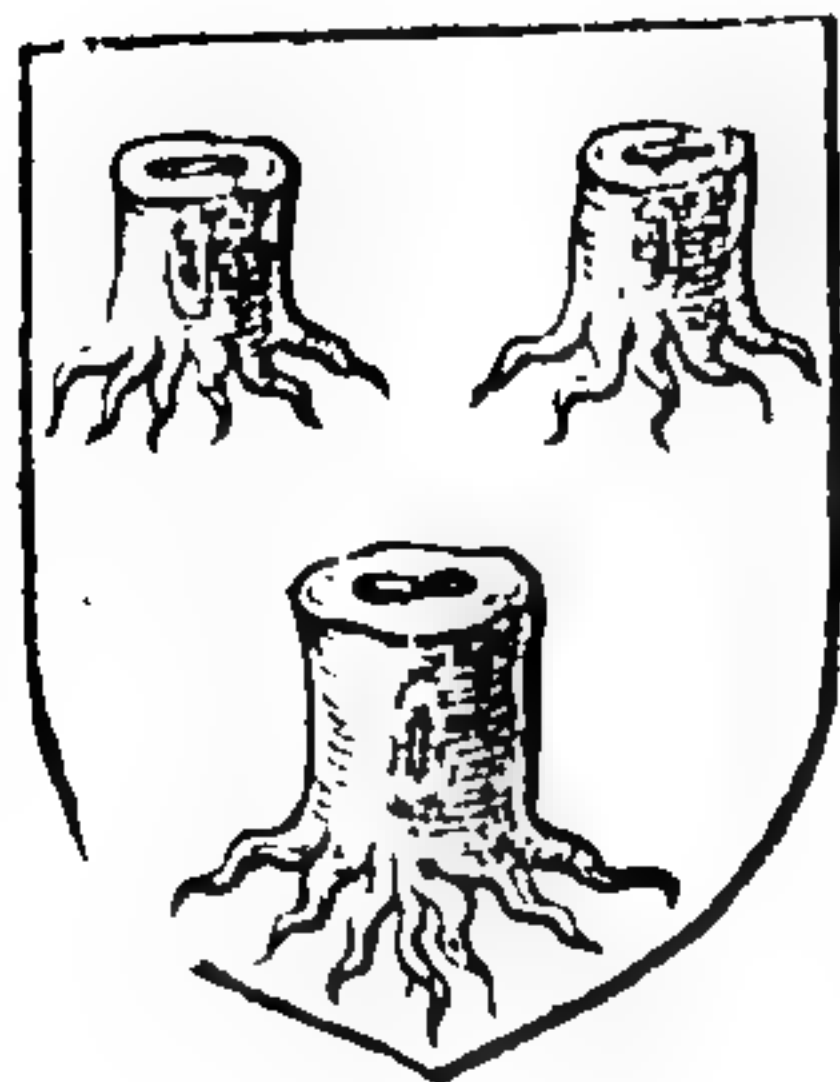


‘ He beareth Gules, a
‘ Bend of the Limb of a
‘ Tree, raguled and trunk-
‘ ed, Argent, by the Name
‘ of Penruddock. That
‘ which I spake of before,
‘ touching the Bend Cre-
‘ nelle, fitted by Art for
‘ the Scaling of a Wall,
‘ the same seemeth to be

‘ here naturally found. At the first approach of
‘ King William the Conqueror, the green Boughs
‘ of Trees, born by Soldiers, served for an ex-
‘ cellent Stratagem of Defence; and as helpful

Q an

' an Instrument of Offence to the Enemy may
' this trunked Tree be, when other Helps are
' wanting to the Besiegers.



' He beareth *Argent*,
' three Stocks or Stumps
' of Trees, couped and era-
' dicated, *Sable*, by the
' Name of *Retowre*.'

(99) *Blackstock* of that
Ilk; *Argent*, three Trunks
or Stocks of Trees couped
(at Top and Bottom) two
and one, *Sable*.

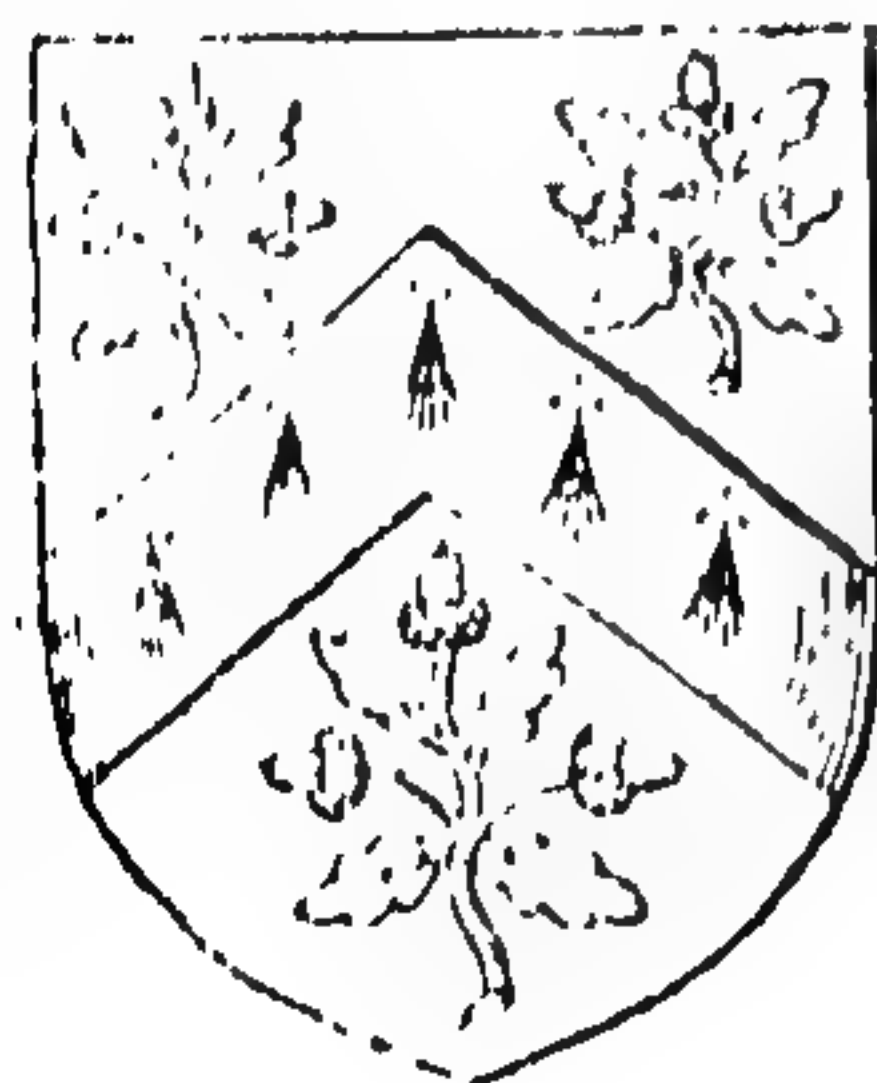
' If the Top or Boughs be cut off, yet the
' Root standing, there is hope of a new Growth:
' But when the Root is pluck'd up, there re-
' maineth no Hope of reviving. And there-
' fore that was a fearful Warning, *Now is the*
' *Axe put to the Root*; which should quicken us
' to the Bearing of good Fruits, lest otherwise
' we mean to bear that dreadful Stroke, and the
' Issue of that terrible Commination.



' He beareth *Argent*,
' three starved Branches,
' stripped, *Sable*, by the
' Name of *Blackstock*. This
' Example is of different
' Nature from all the For-
' mer, those bearing the
' Signs of their Vegetation
' and Life, but this being
' mortified and deprived of

' the Verdure which sometimes it had; which
' is the Condition of all mortal Men, whose
' most flourishing Estate must have a Change,
' their Beauty turned to Baldness and withered
' Wrinkles, and they leave all their Riches, or
' their Riches leave them: This is the End of
' the Tree, and Fruits of our worldly Estate;
' but the Fruits of Holiness will never perish, and
' the righteous Man shall be as the Tree planted by
' the Waters of Life.

(100) *Irwin* of *Drum*; *Argent*, three Holin-
branches, each consisting of as many Leaves,
Proper, banded together, *Gules*.

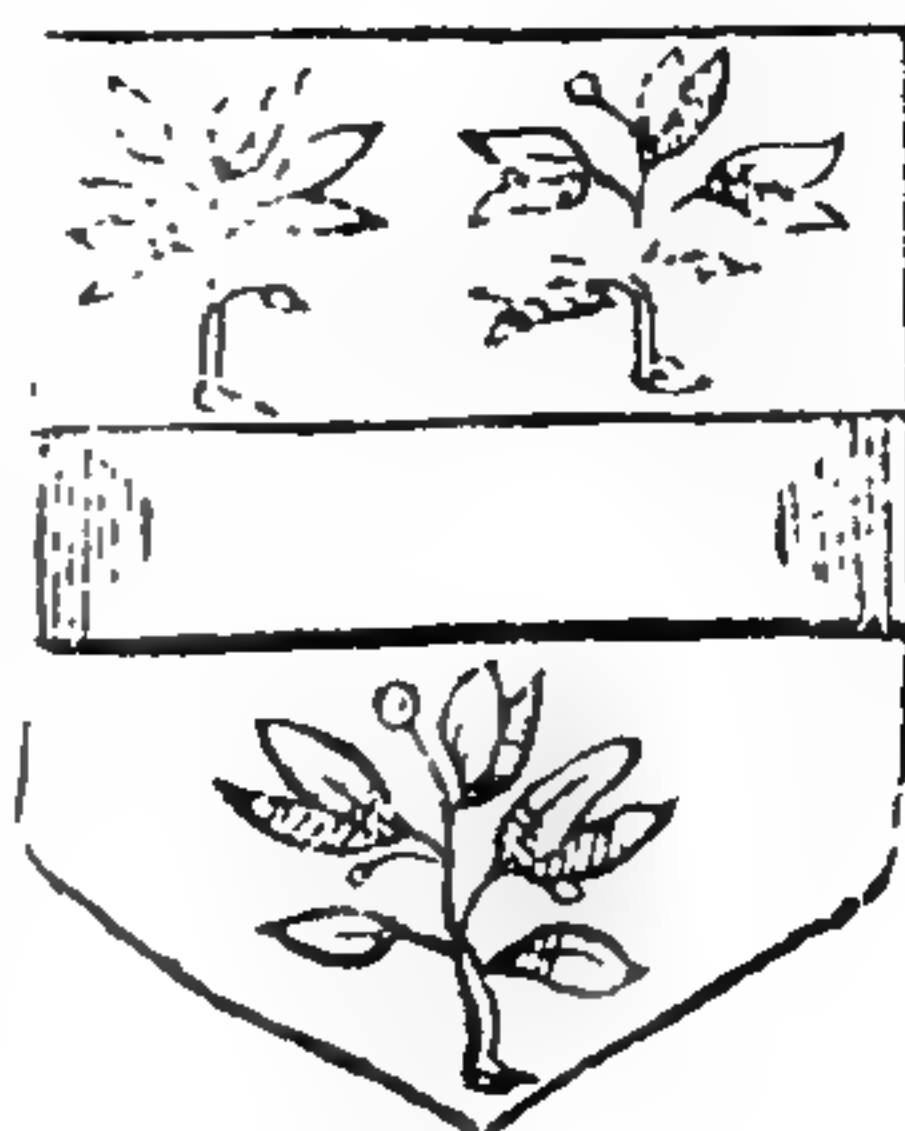


' He beareth *Azure*, a
' Chevron, *Ermine*, be-
' tween three Oaken-slips
' acorned, *Proper*, by the
' Name of *Amades*.

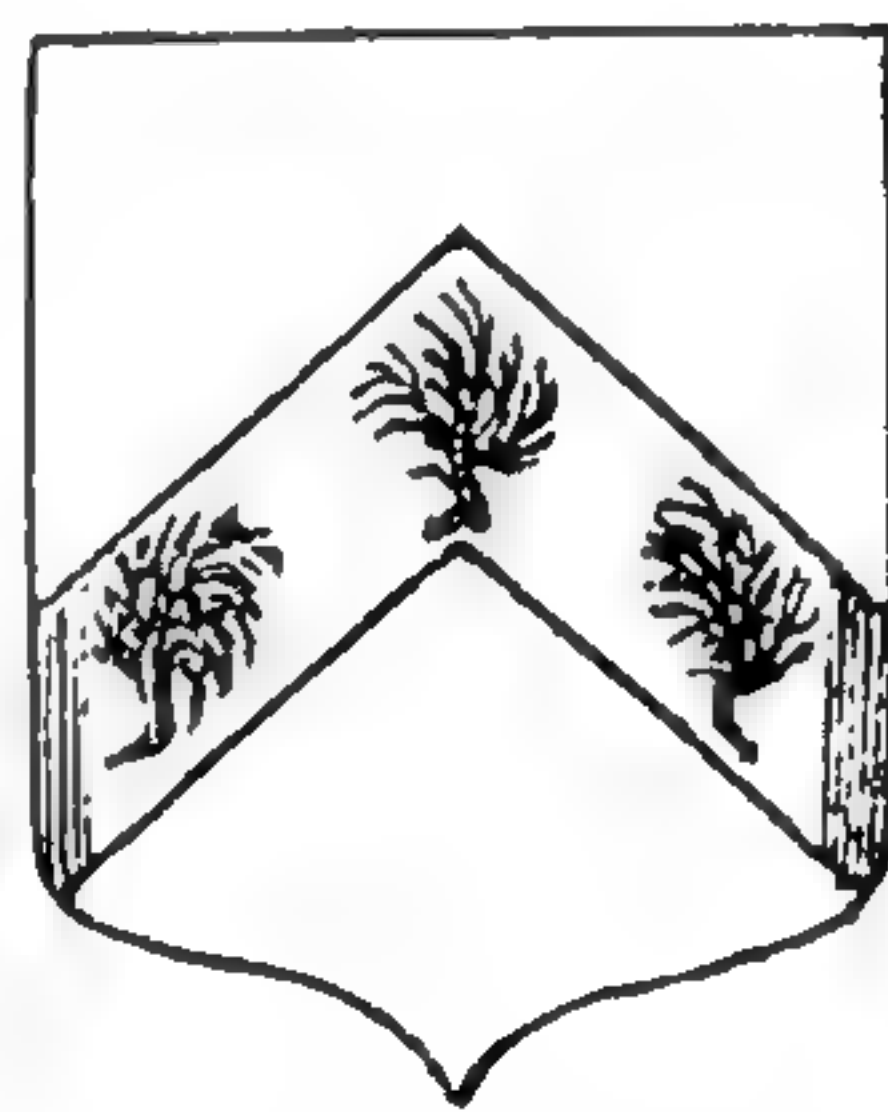
Argent, a Chevron *Ermines* between three
Oaken-branches, *Proper*, is born by the Name
of *Baldwin*; and was granted to *Edward Bald-*

win of *Wilton* in the Parish of *Beckonsfield* in the
County of *Bucks*, by *Sr Edward Byfse*, *Claren-*
cieux, the 19th of *November* 1662, in the 14th
of *King Charles II*.

Comper of *Gogar*; *Argent*, a Chevron *Gules*,
surmounted of another *Ermine*, between three
Laurel leaves slip'd *Vert*.



' He beareth *Or*, a Fess
' *Gules*, between three
' Olive-branches, *Proper*,
' by the Name of *Roundel*,
' and is the Coat-Armour
' of *William Roundel* of
' *Hutton-wansley* in *Tork-*
' *shire*, *Esq*;



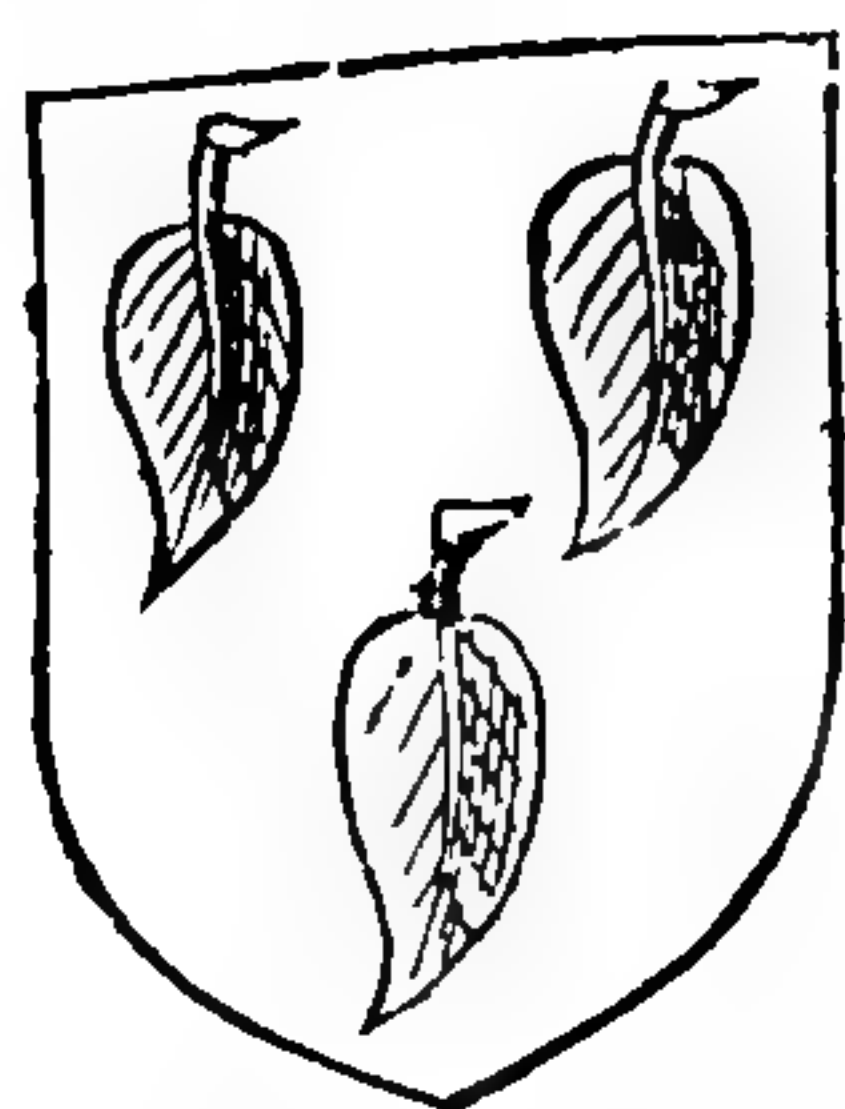
He beareth *Sable*, on a
Chevron *Or*, three Broom-
slips, *Proper*. This Coat
was assign'd by Patent da-
ted the 16th of *November*
1670, the 22d of *King*
Charles II, to *William* and
John Broome of *Ewington*
in the County of *Here-*
ford, *Gent*. Sons of *John*

Broome of the same Place, descended from an
ancient Family of that Surname in the County
of *Stafford*, by *Sir Edward Walker*, *Garter*; he
being chiefly moved thereunto, because the said
William was always a loyal Person, and assisted
his Majesty *King Charles II*, with Money when
in foreign Parts.

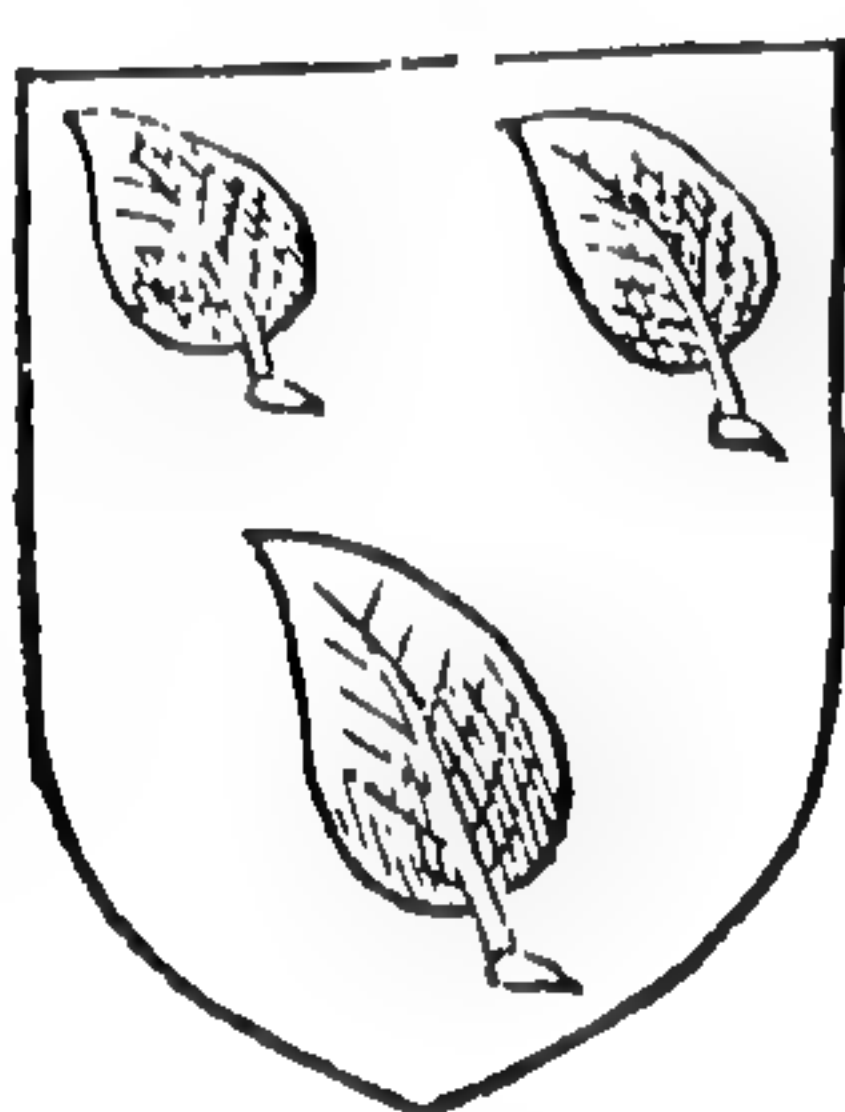
Sable, on a Chevron *Argent*, three Broom-
slips, *Proper*, with Flowers *Or*, within a Bor-
dure of the Second, a Crescent for a Difference,
Gold. This was the Bearing of *Henry Brome*
of *Clifton* near *Banbury* in the County of *Oxon*,
Gent. who dy'd the 9th of *May* 1667, aged 86,
and was buried at the East End of the South
Cloyster belonging to *New-Colledge*, under a Ma-
nument that himself had set up, six Years be-
fore his Death. The Inscription thereon is print-
ed in *Ant. à Wood's Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon.*
lib. 2. p. 158. col. 1.

He married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Wil-*
liam Denton of *Black Thorne* (who dy'd several
Years before) by whom he had Issue *Neal*
Brome aged Fifty Two, 1667, also *Frances* and
Mary.

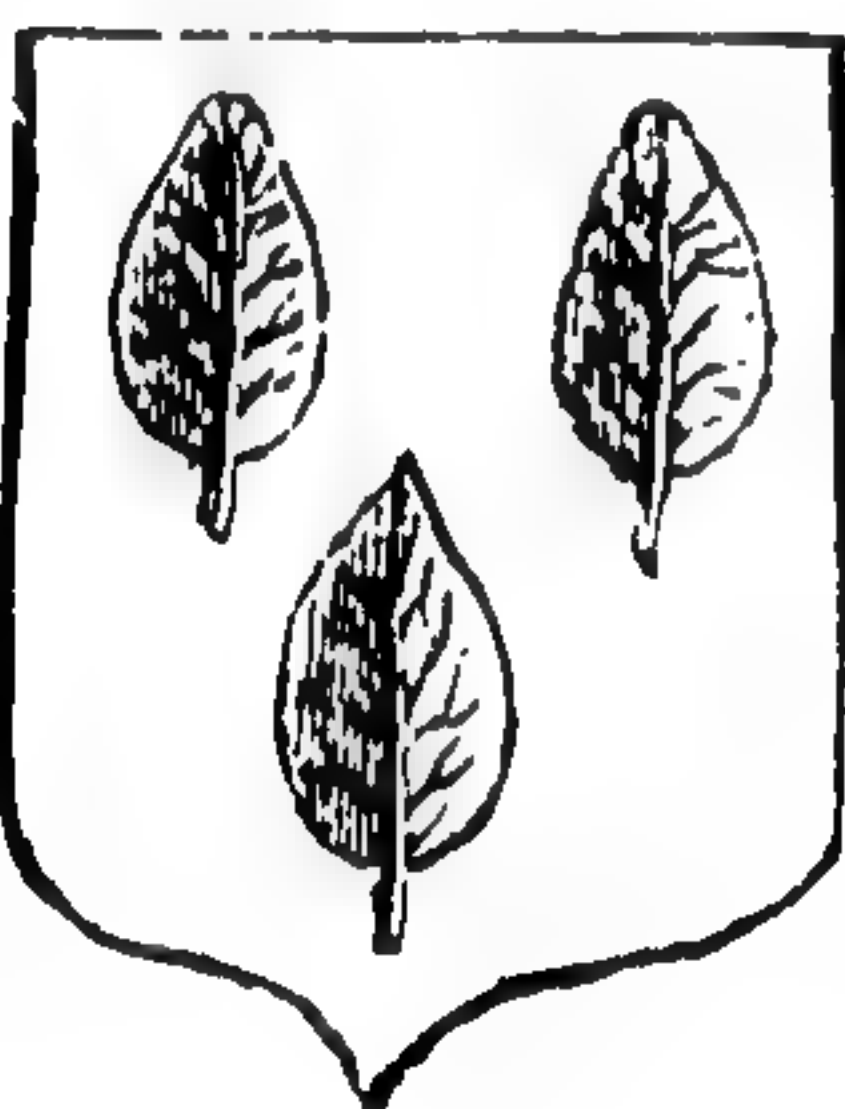
M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 114



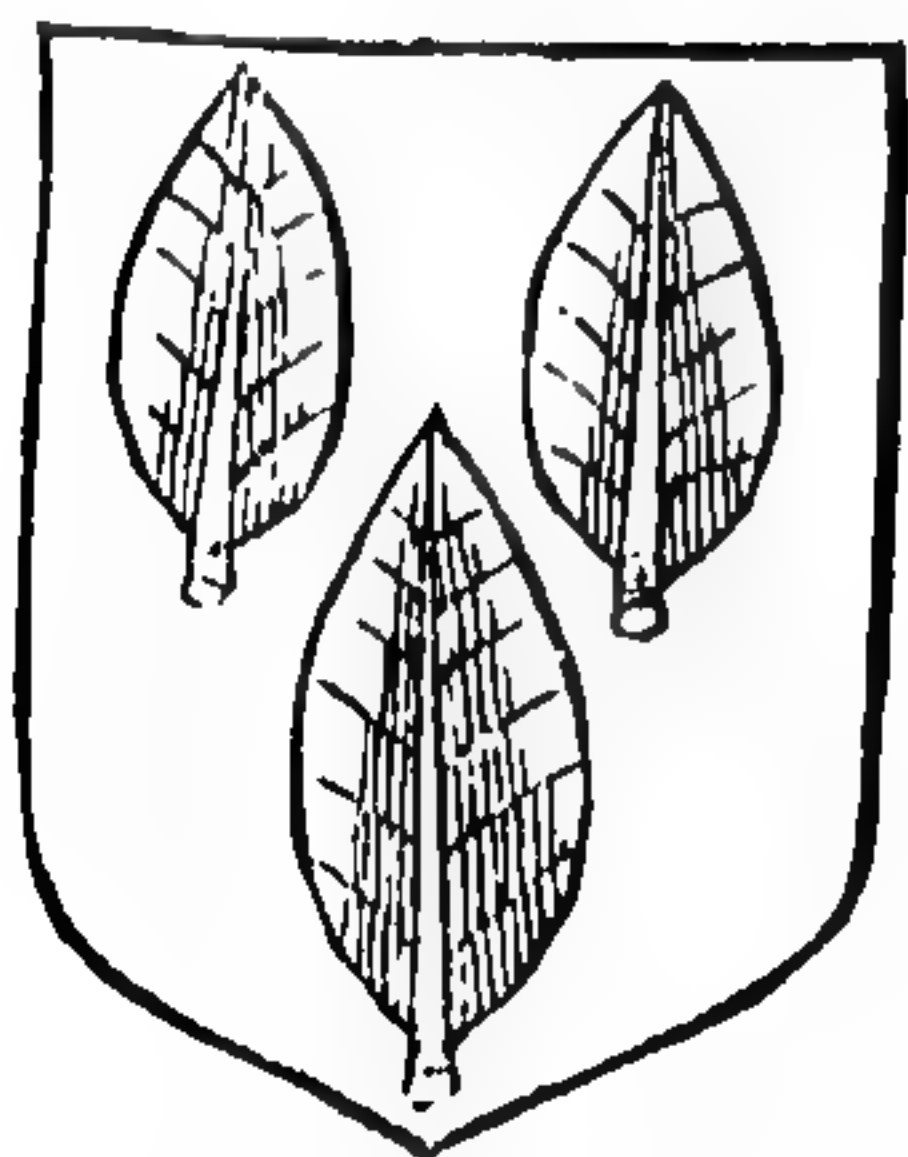
‘ He beareth *Or*, three
 ‘ Woodbine-leaves pen-
 ‘ dant, *Azure*. This Coat-
 ‘ Armour pertaineth to
 ‘ the Family of *Gamboa* in
 ‘ *Spain*. Sometimes you
 ‘ shall have these Leaves
 ‘ born Bend-ways, as in
 ‘ this next Escutcheon.
 ‘ The Woodbine is a lo-
 ‘ ving and amorous Plant, which embraceth all
 ‘ that it grows near unto; but without hurting
 ‘ of that which it loveth: And is therein con-
 ‘ trary to the Ivy, (which is a Type of Lust
 ‘ rather than of Love) for it hurteth that which
 ‘ it most embraceth. Sometimes you shall find
 ‘ Leaves of sundry Sorts of Trees born Ordina-
 ‘ ry ways.



‘ He beareth *Argent*,
 ‘ three Woodbine-leaves
 ‘ Bendways, *Proper*, two
 ‘ and one, by the Name
 ‘ of *Theme*. These Leaves
 ‘ are all one with those in
 ‘ the last precedent Escu-
 ‘ tcheon in Shape, but dif-
 ‘ ferent from them in the
 ‘ Manner of their Posi-
 ‘ tion, in that those are born with their Points
 ‘ downwards, and these naturally or upwards.
 ‘ Otherwhiles they are born in Form of other
 ‘ Ordinaries, as by Example shall hereafter be
 ‘ made plain.’

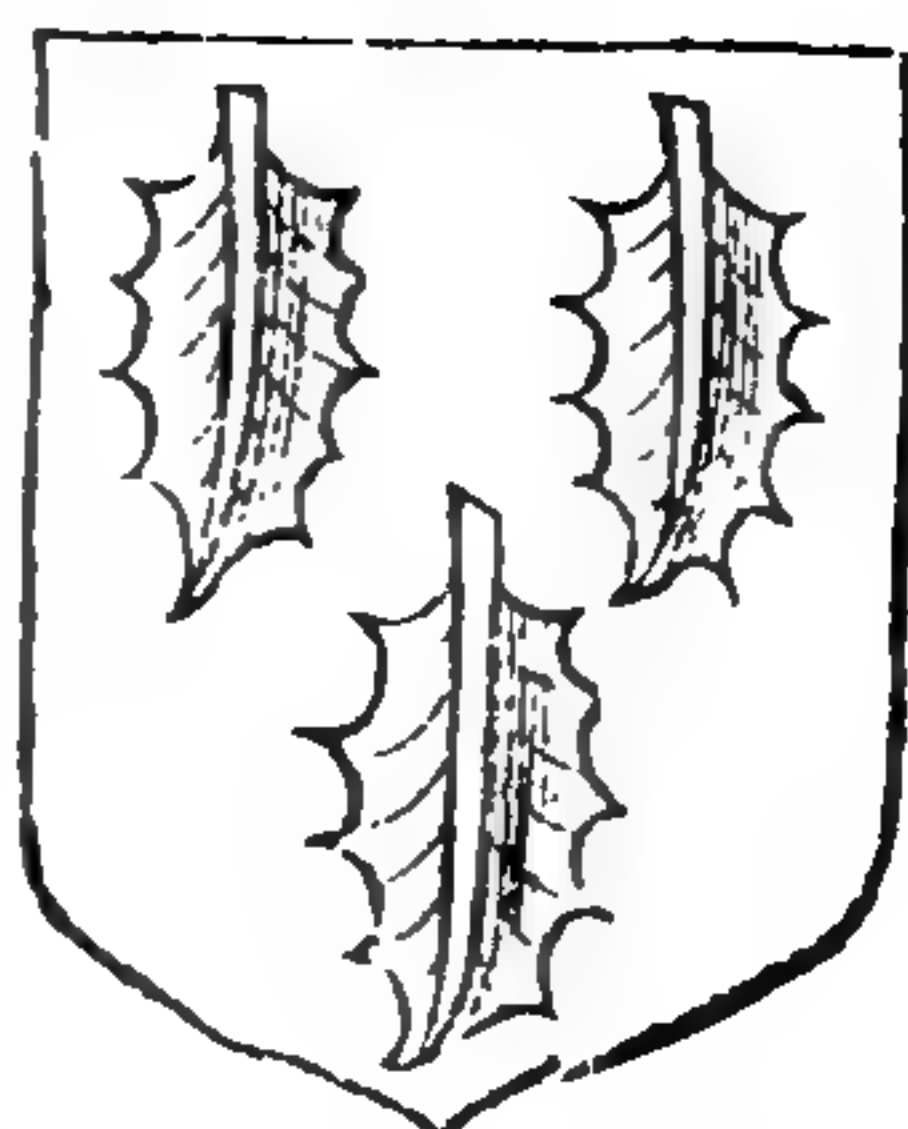


“ He beareth *Argent*,
 “ three Bay-leaves, *Pro-*
 “ per, by the Name of
 “ *Foulis*. This with the
 “ Arms of *Ulster* is the
 “ Coat of Sir *David Fou-*
 “ *lis* of *Ingleby* Mannor in
 “ *Cleveland*, in the North-
 “ Riding of *Torkshire*, Ba-
 “ ronet.”



“ He beareth *Azure*,
 “ three Laurel-leaves slip-
 “ ped, *Or*. This was the
 “ Paternal Coat-Armour
 “ of Sir *Richard Leveson* of
 “ *Lilleball* in the County
 “ of *Salop*, who was made
 “ Knight of the *Bath* at
 “ the Coronation of our
 “ Sovereign Lord King
 “ *Charles*. That the Lau-

“ rel was in ancient Times thought to be a
 “ Remedy against Poison, Lightning, &c. and
 “ in War used as a Token of Peace and Quiet-
 “ ness, you may at your Leisure read in Master
 “ *Bosswell* his Book of Coats and Crests.



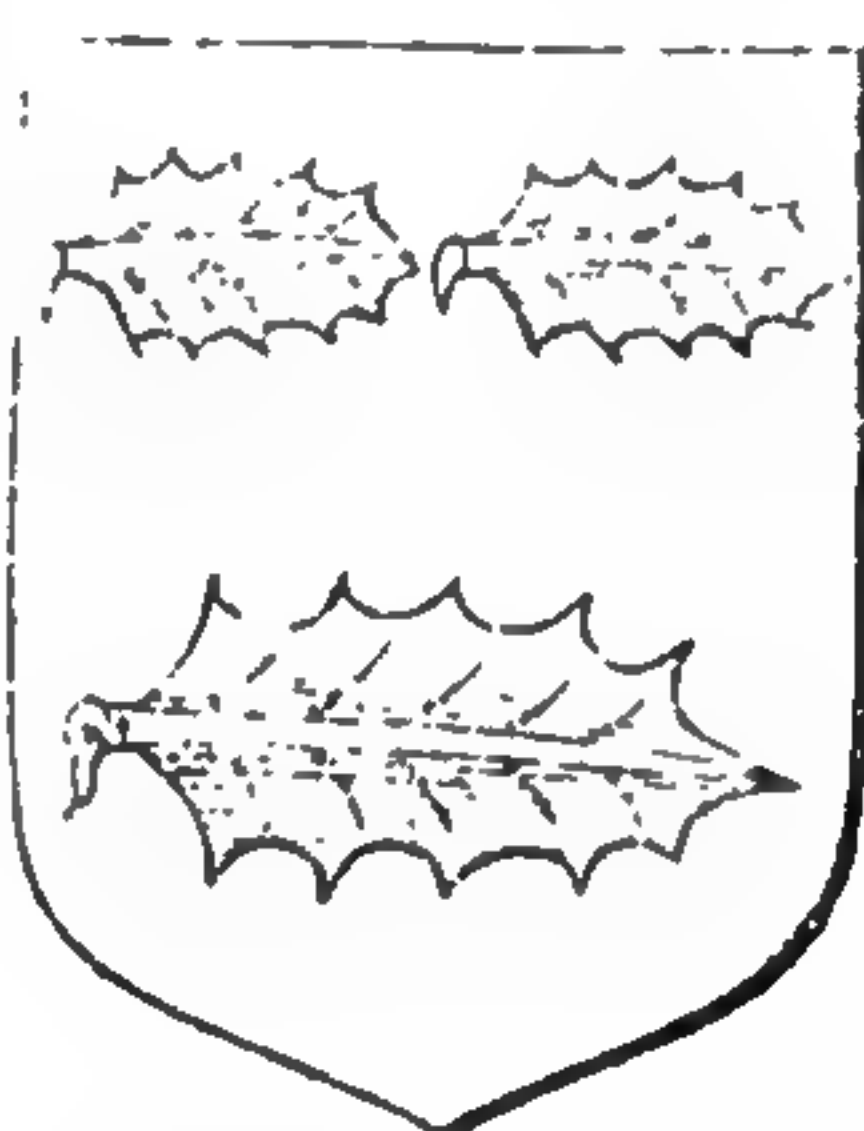
‘ He beareth *Argent*,
 ‘ three Holly-leaves pen-
 ‘ dant, *Proper*, by the
 ‘ Name of *Irwin*.

(33) *Irwin* of *Bonslaw*;
Argent, three Holin-leaves
 slipped, *Vert*.

‘ Note, That when Leaves
 ‘ are born after this Manner, *viz.* Pendant, you
 ‘ must tell in what Fashion they are born: But
 ‘ if their Points only be upwards, then it suffi-
 ‘ ceth to say Leaves; because it is their most
 ‘ natural and proper Way when they are in full
 ‘ Vigour.

I cannot here approve of my Author's Word,
 Pendant; seeing they are not appended to any
 Thing: But hold them better blazon'd, With
 their Points downwards, or to the Base.

‘ Now I will shew you an Example, where
 ‘ three Leaves are born Barr-ways.



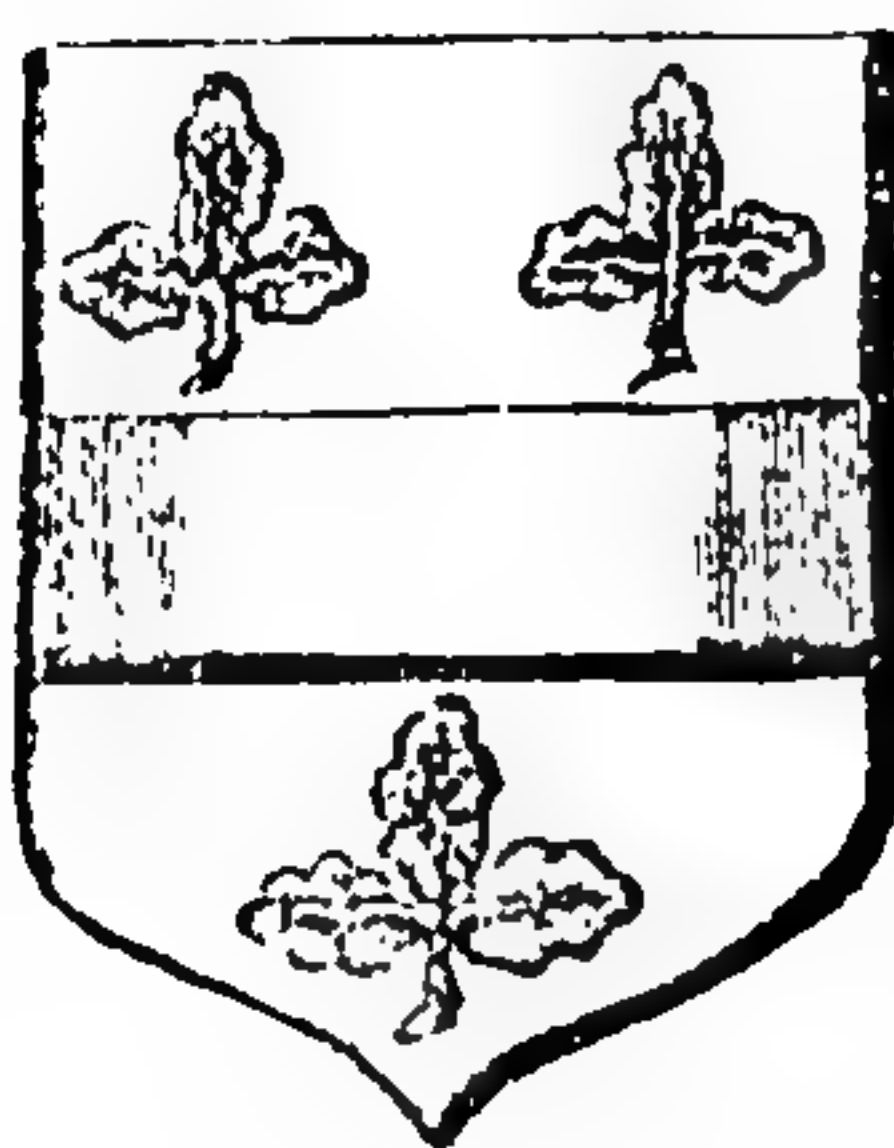
‘ He beareth *Argent*,
 ‘ three Holly-leaves Barr-
 ‘ ways, two and one, their
 ‘ Stalks towards the dex-
 ‘ ter Part of the Escu-
 ‘ tcheon, *Proper*, by the
 ‘ Name of *Arnest*. These
 ‘ seem to have been, (as
 ‘ still they are) much used
 ‘ in adorning the Temples
 ‘ and sacred Places, especially at the most so-
 ‘ lemn Time of our Saviour's Nativity, and
 ‘ thence to have taken that holy Name. There
 ‘ is a Kind of Holly that is void of these Prickles,
 ‘ and of gentler Nature, and therefore called
 ‘ Free-holly, which, in my Opinion, is the best
 ‘ Holly: And so it was in his, who saith, That
 ‘ *Charity* (the Daughter of true Holiness) is
 ‘ gentle and hurteth not, but rather suffereth all
 ‘ Things: Far unlike to those Hedge-hog
 ‘ Holy-Ones, whose sharp Censures, and bitter
 ‘ Words, pierce thorough all those who con-
 ‘ verse with them.



‘ The Field is *Topaz*,
 ‘ five Fig-leaves in Saltire,
 ‘ *Emerald*. This Coat ap-
 ‘ pertaineth to the Count
 ‘ *Feria* of *Spain*. The Fig-
 ‘ leaves are the ancientest
 ‘ Wearing that is, being
 ‘ the first Clothing of our
 ‘ first transgressing Pa-
 ‘ rens. And *Irenaeus* saith,
 ‘ That they used not the Leaves of any other
 ‘ Tree, to shew the Torture and Anguish of
 ‘ Repentance, signified by the Roughness and
 ‘ Sharpness wherewith this Sort of Leaf is be-
 ‘ set. Our Saviour Christ liked not to see
 Q 2

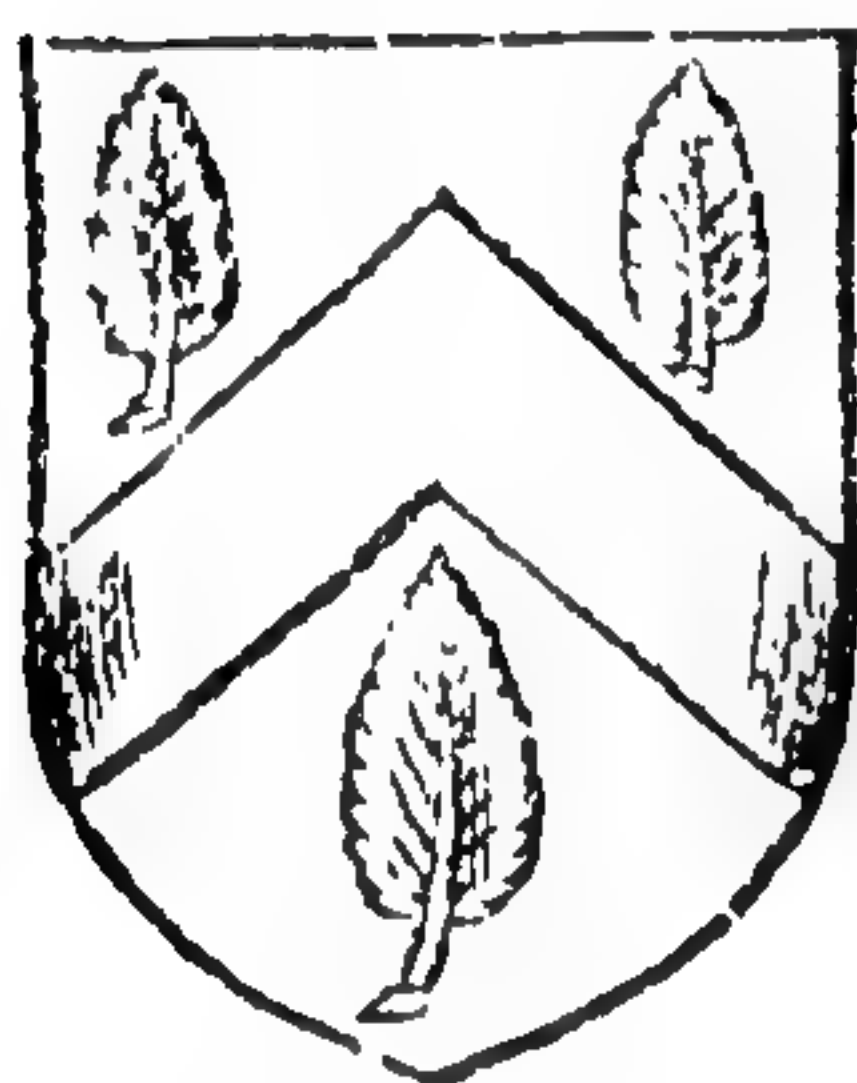
‘ Fig-

‘ Fig-leaves without Fruit, and therefore cur-
 ‘ sed the Tree: And accursed will their Con-
 ‘ dition be, the Growth of whose Faith and
 ‘ Religion is in Shew, and not in Sublance of
 ‘ mutual Works.

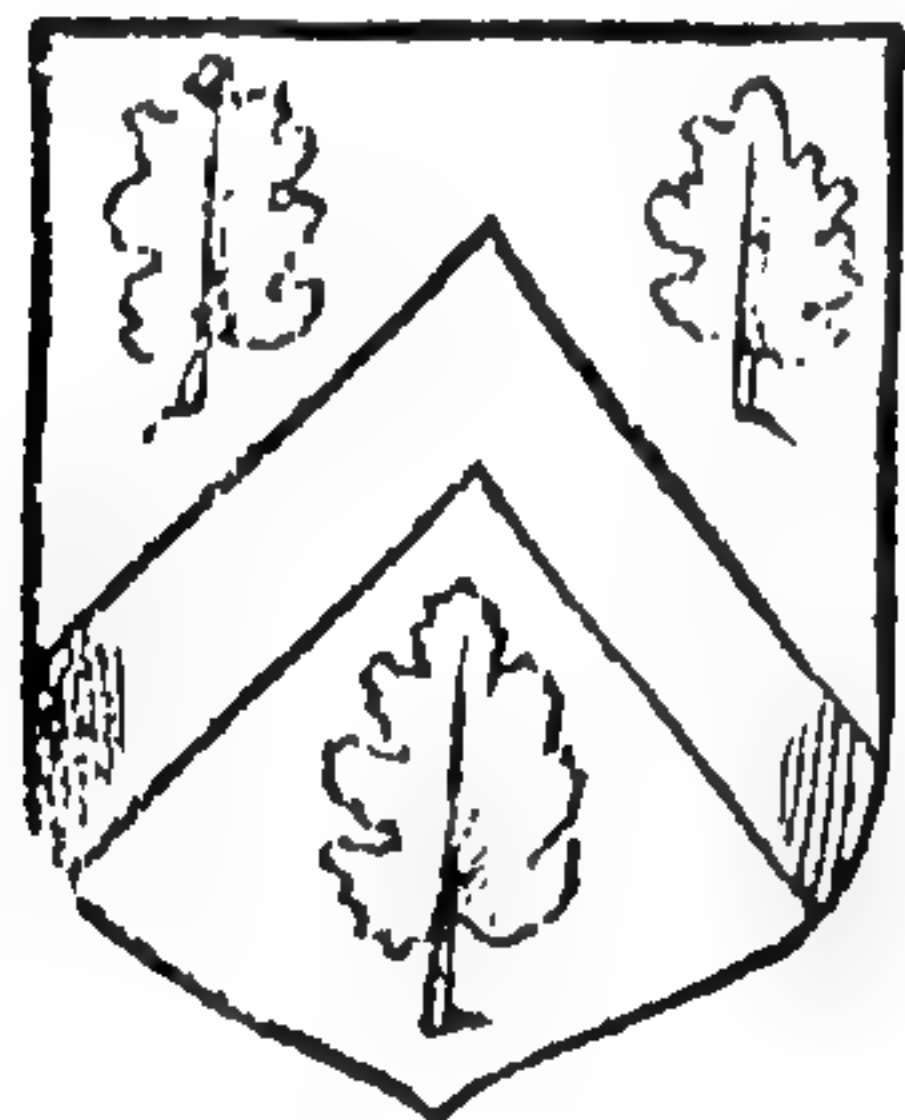


the same County, Gentleman.

Or, a Fess Gules, be-
 tween three Oaken-leaves,
 Proper, was confirm'd by
 William Flower, Norroy,
 the 16th of June 1586. the
 28th of Eliz. to George
 Allen of Stanton-woodhouse,
 within the Parish of Tol-
 greve, in the County of
 Derby, Son of George of

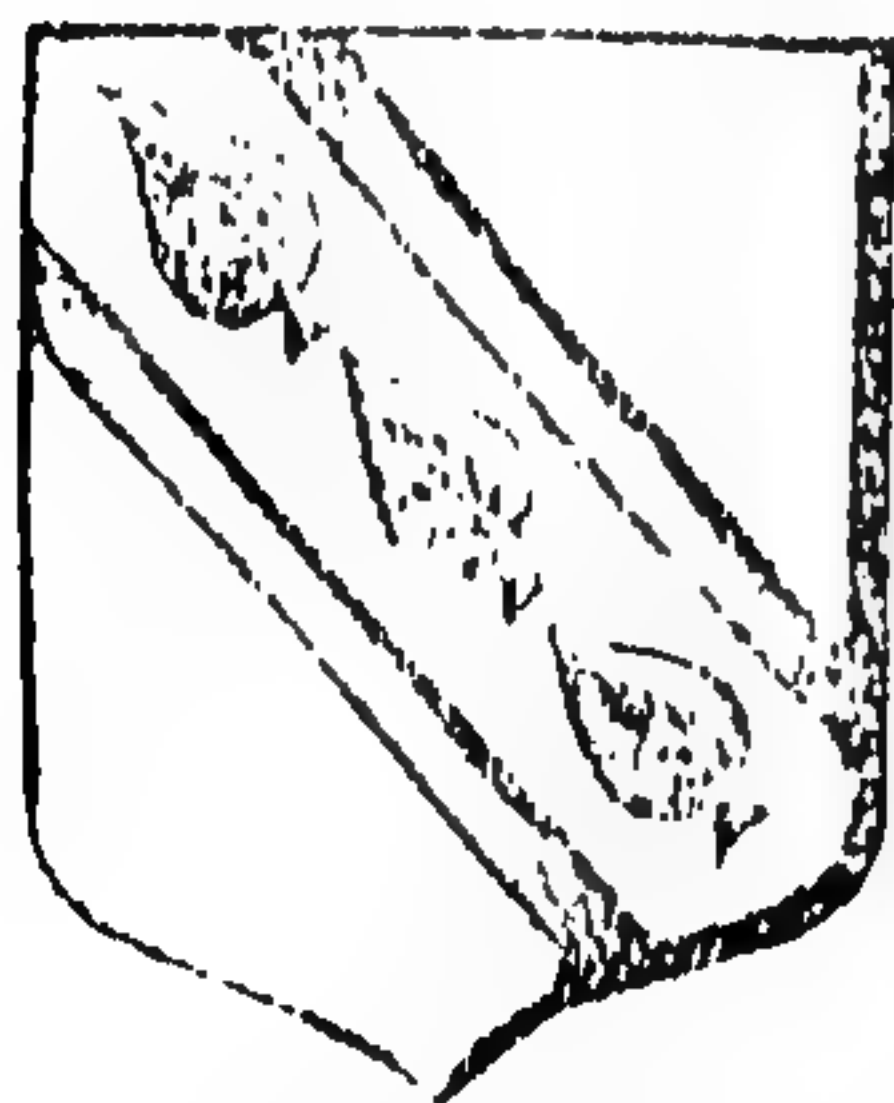


‘ He beareth Or, a Che-
 ‘ vron, Gules, between
 ‘ three Nettle-leaves, Pro-
 ‘ per, by the Name of Mal-
 ‘ herbe. The Nettle is of
 ‘ so tetchy and froward a
 ‘ Nature, that no Man
 ‘ may meddle with it, as
 ‘ many testy-natured Men
 ‘ are. One writes, That
 ‘ a little Girl being stung by a Nettle in her Fa-
 ‘ ther's Garden, complained to him that there
 ‘ was such a curs'd Herb in his Garden, as
 ‘ that it was worse than a Dog, for it would
 ‘ bite them of their own Houle. Her Father
 ‘ answered her, That it was the Nature of it to
 ‘ be impartial, and Friend or Foe were all alike
 ‘ to it. Yet this Property it hath, That the
 ‘ Harder you press it the Less it will sting.



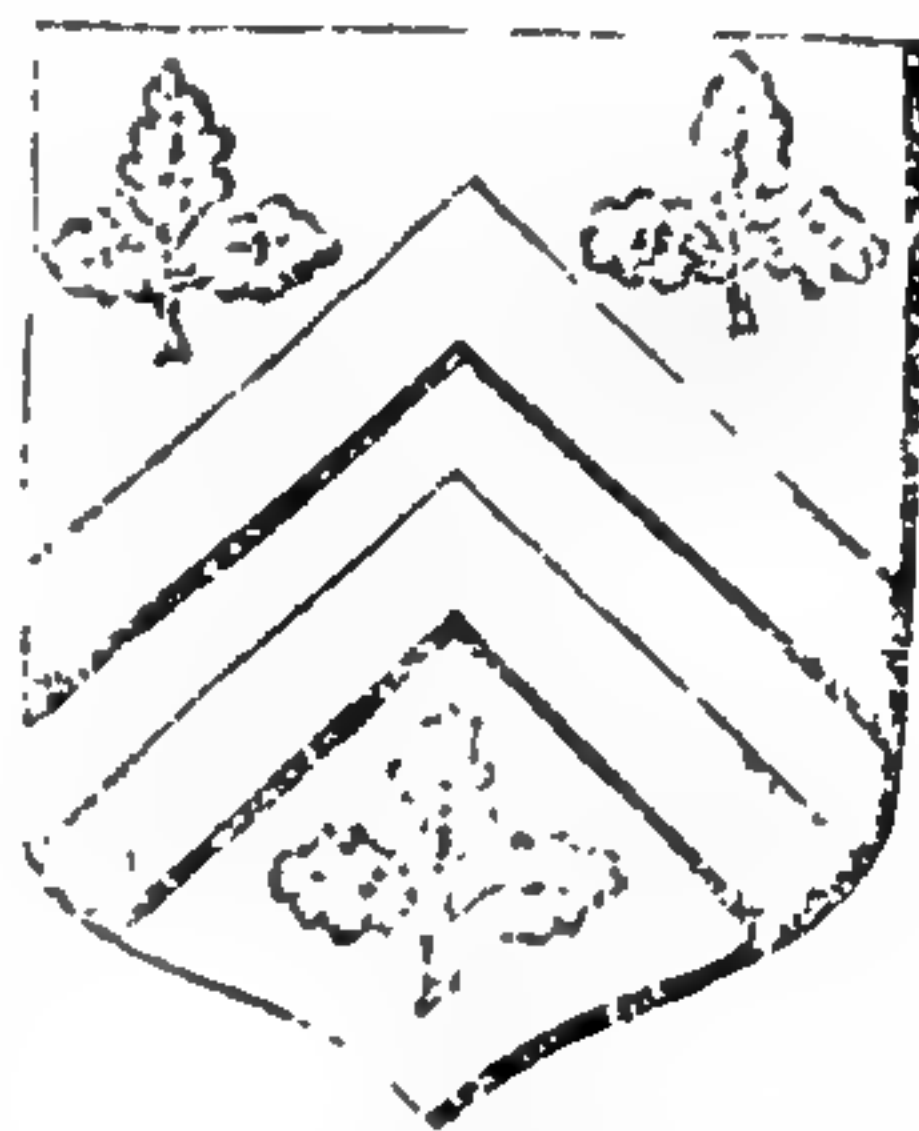
“ He beareth Argent, a
 “ Chevron, Vert, between
 “ three Oaken-leaves, Pro-
 “ per, by the Name of
 “ Tomlins, and is the Coat-
 “ Armour of Thomas Tom-
 “ lins of St. Leonard's Brom-
 “ ley in Middlesex, Esq;

(C) Marshal of that
 Ilk; Argent, a Pall Sable,
 between three Leaves erected, Proper.



“ He beareth Sable, three
 “ Walnut-leaves, Or, be-
 “ tween 2 Bendlets Argent,
 “ by the Name of Waller,
 “ and is the Coat-Armour
 “ of Sir William Waller of
 “ Winchester in Hantsbire,
 “ Knight, lineally descend-
 “ ed from Richard Waller
 “ of Groombridge in Kent,
 “ Esquire, who at the Battel at Agencourt, in
 “ the Reign of King Henry the Fifth, took Pri-
 “ soner John Duke of Orleans, and brought him
 “ to Groombridge, where he remained a Prisoner

“ Four and twenty Years; during which Con-
 “ finement he built a Chappel near the said
 “ House, on which his Arms doth yet remain:
 “ And in Memory of that Action it hath been
 “ ever since allowed to the Family, as an Aug-
 “ mentation of Honour, to bear hanging on
 “ their ancient Crest, viz. a Walnut-tree, Pro-
 “ per, the Arms of the said Duke. And as a
 “ further Honour to the Family, the Sword
 “ which the Duke used in the said Battel, is
 “ now in the Possession of the said Sir William,
 “ who married the Daughter of Sir Edward
 “ Stradling of St. Donets in Glamorganshire, Ba-
 “ ronet, deceased.

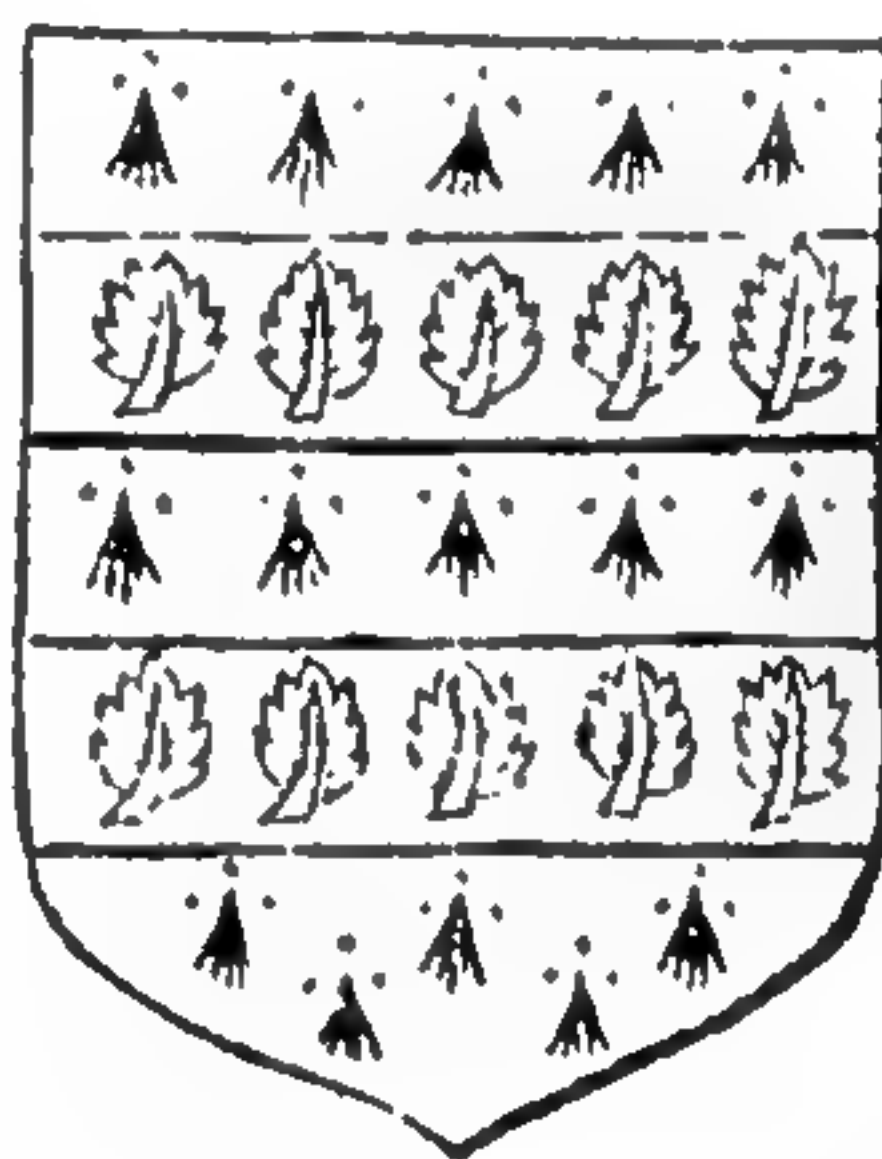


Argent, two Chevrons
 Sable, between three Oak-
 leaves erected, Proper,
 was confirmed by William
 Flower, Norroy, October 21,
 1577. the 19th of Queen
 Eliz. to Tho. Pierston, *...
 of the Re-
 ceipts of her Majesty's Ex-
 chequer, and Usher of the
 † Star-Chamber, Son of Nicholas and of
 his Wife, Daughter of Appleby of Don-
 ington in the Isle of Ely; which Nicholas was
 second Son of Robert Pierston, born on the Edge
 of Lancaster towards Cumberland.

* In Patenta sic Hostiarius ex parte Receptionis in Senecario Do-
 minæ Reginæ Westmor.

† Camera Stellata.

M. S. of Grant in Ashm. No. 844.

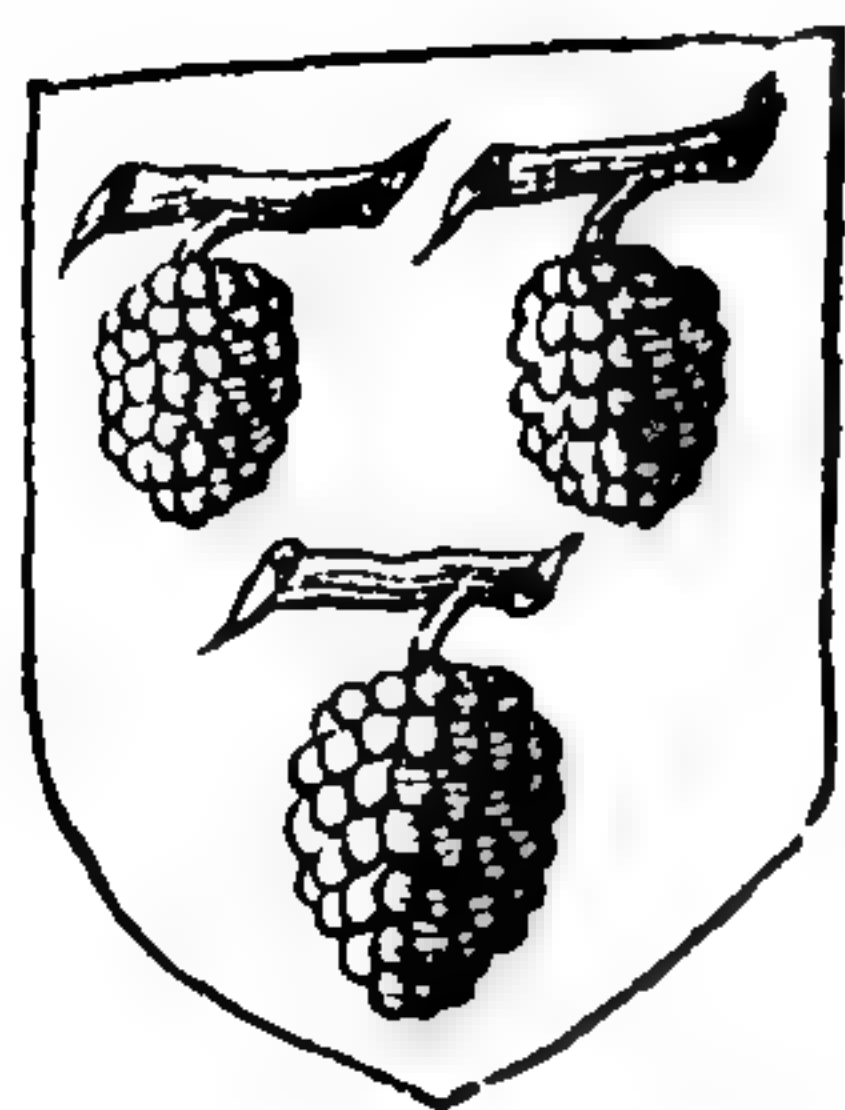


‘ The Field is Ermine,
 ‘ two Barrs Sable, each
 ‘ charged with five Elm-
 ‘ leaves Or, by the Name
 ‘ of Elmes, and is the Coat
 ‘ of Thomas Elmes of Lil-
 ‘ ford in the County of
 ‘ Northampton, Esq; It is
 ‘ supposed that there is
 ‘ great Love, and a natu-
 ‘ ral Sympathy betwixt the Elm-tree and the
 ‘ Vine, because the Vine never prospereth bet-
 ‘ ter than when it groweth by the Elm; where-
 ‘ as the Elm it self is, of all Trees, the most
 ‘ barren. So should those who have few
 ‘ good Parts in themselves, yet at least che-
 ‘ rish and support such as Nature and Art
 ‘ have enabled to produce better Fruits of their
 ‘ Industry.



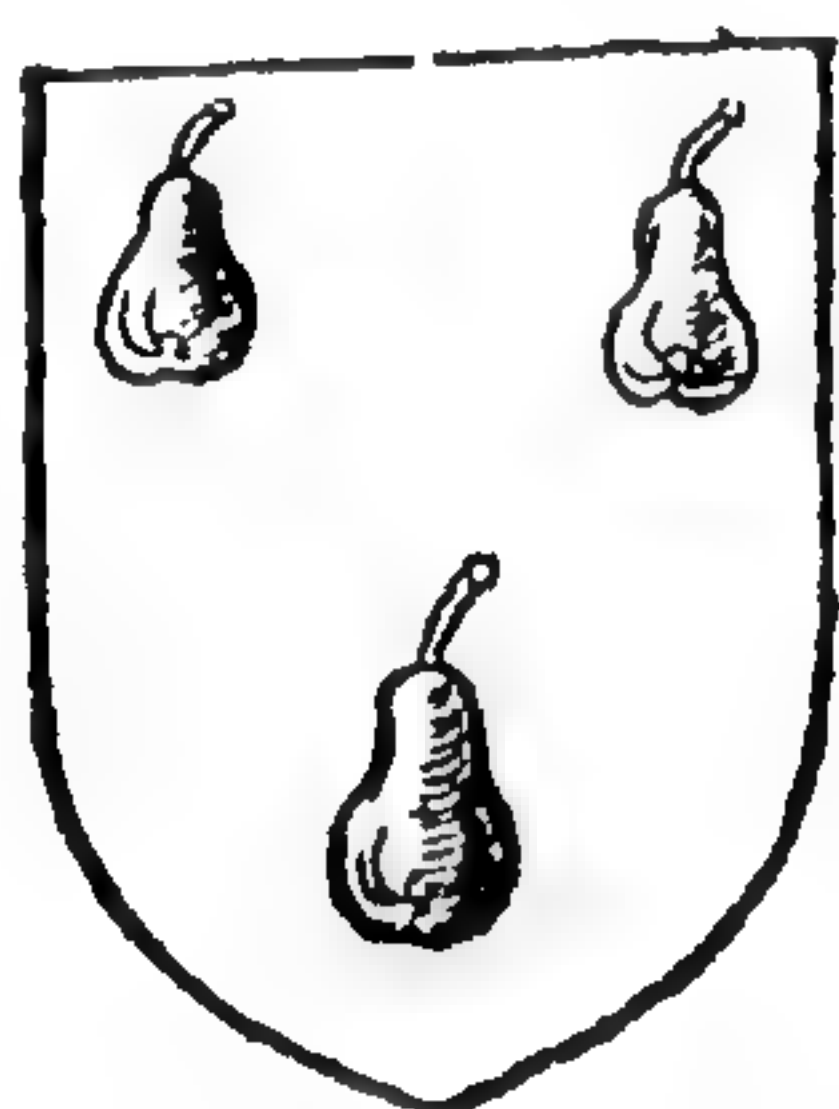
‘ The Field is Argent, a
 ‘ Pomegranate in Pale, slip-
 ‘ ped, Proper. These Arms
 ‘ do pertain to the City
 ‘ and Country of Granada,
 ‘ within the Dominions of
 ‘ the King of Spain, situ-
 ‘ ated by the Mediterra-
 ‘ nean Sea. This Fruit
 ‘ is holden to be of pro-
 ‘ fitable

'fitable Use in Physick, for the Qualifying and
'Allaying of the scorching Heat of burning
'Agues, for which End the Juice thereof is rec-
'koned to have a very soveraign Vertue.



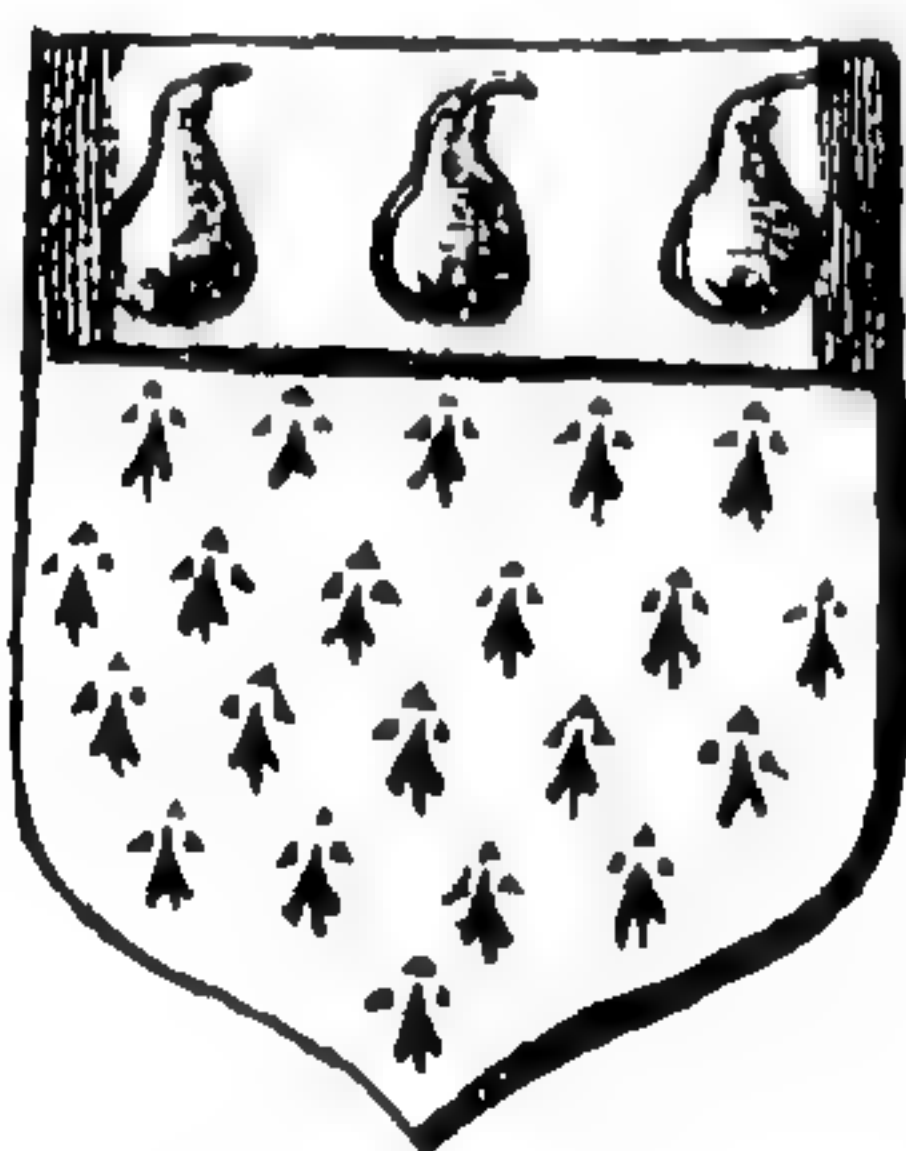
'He beareth Or, three
'Mulberries, their Stalks
'trunked, Proper. The
'Mulberry-tree is an Hieroglyphick of Wildom,
'whose Property is to
'speak and to do all
'Things in a proper Sea-
'son: And it is reputed
'(as I may say) the wisest

'of all Trees, in regard it never sprouteth nor
'buddeth, until such Time as all Extremity of
'the cold Winter-season be clearly past and gone

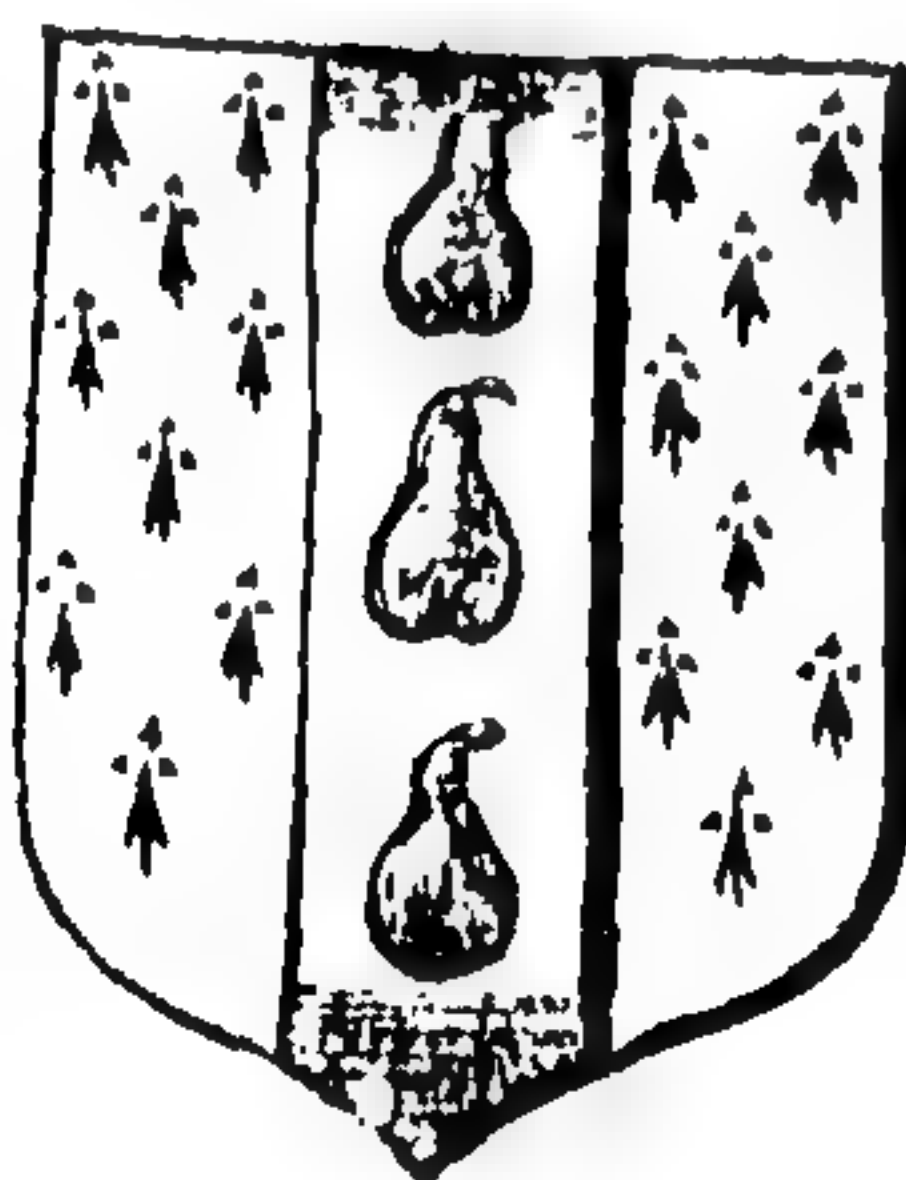


'He beareth Azure,
'three Pears Or, by the
'Name of *Stukeley*. This
'Fruit, as other, was or-
'dained for the Comfort
'of Man: But as the De-
'vil made use of the Ap-
'ple to the Destruction of
'Man; so did the Devil's
'Imps use the Pear to a

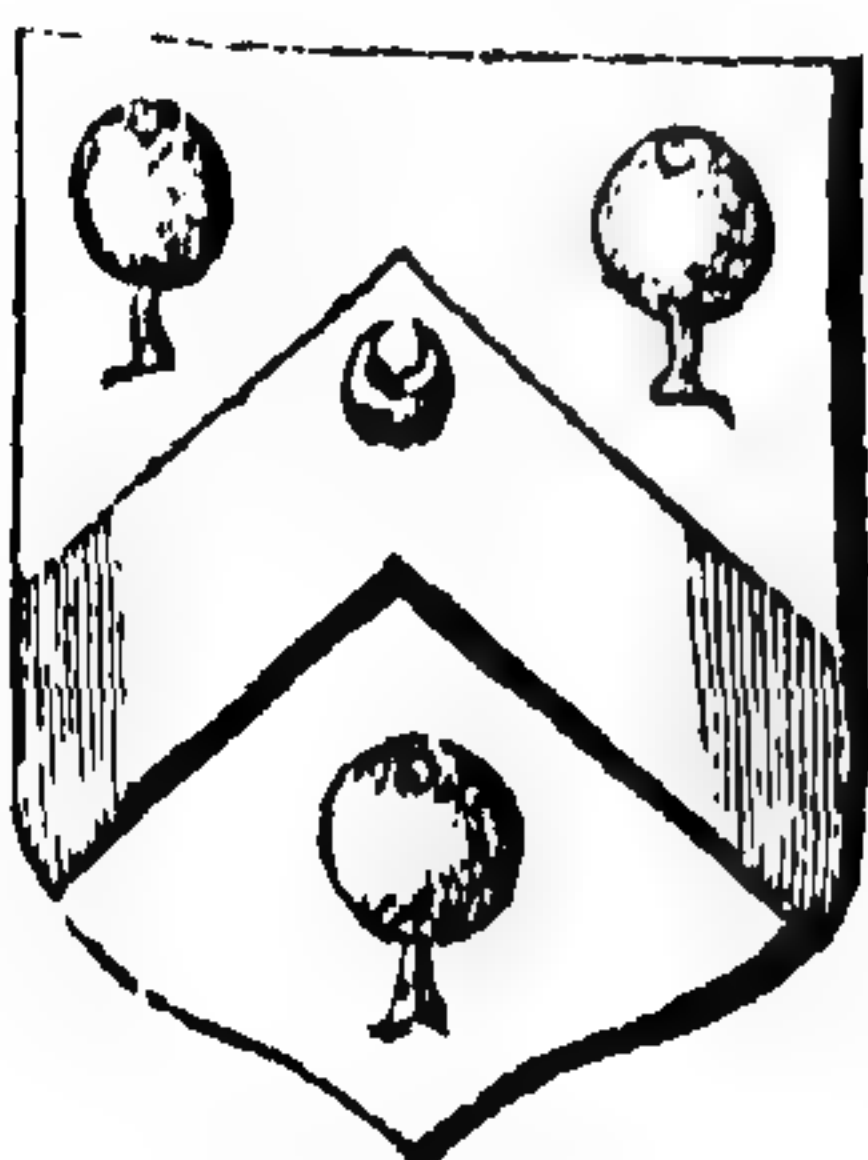
'wicked End, when the Monks of *Stunsted*, in-
'viting King *John* to a Banquet, poisoned him
'in a Dish of Pears, though others write it was
'in a Cup of Ale.



Ermine, on a Chief
Gules, three Pears Or, is
born by the Name of
Holden, and was granted
to *Robert Holden* of *Hock-
ridge* in *Cranbrook*, in the
County of *Kent*, Gent. by
Sir *Edward Byshe*, Claren-
cieux, the 20th of May
1663.



Ermine, on a Pale *Gules*,
three Pears pendant Or.
These Arms were born by
Robert Abbot of *London*,
Gent. by Patent from Sir
Edward Byshe, Garter, the
9th of August 1654.

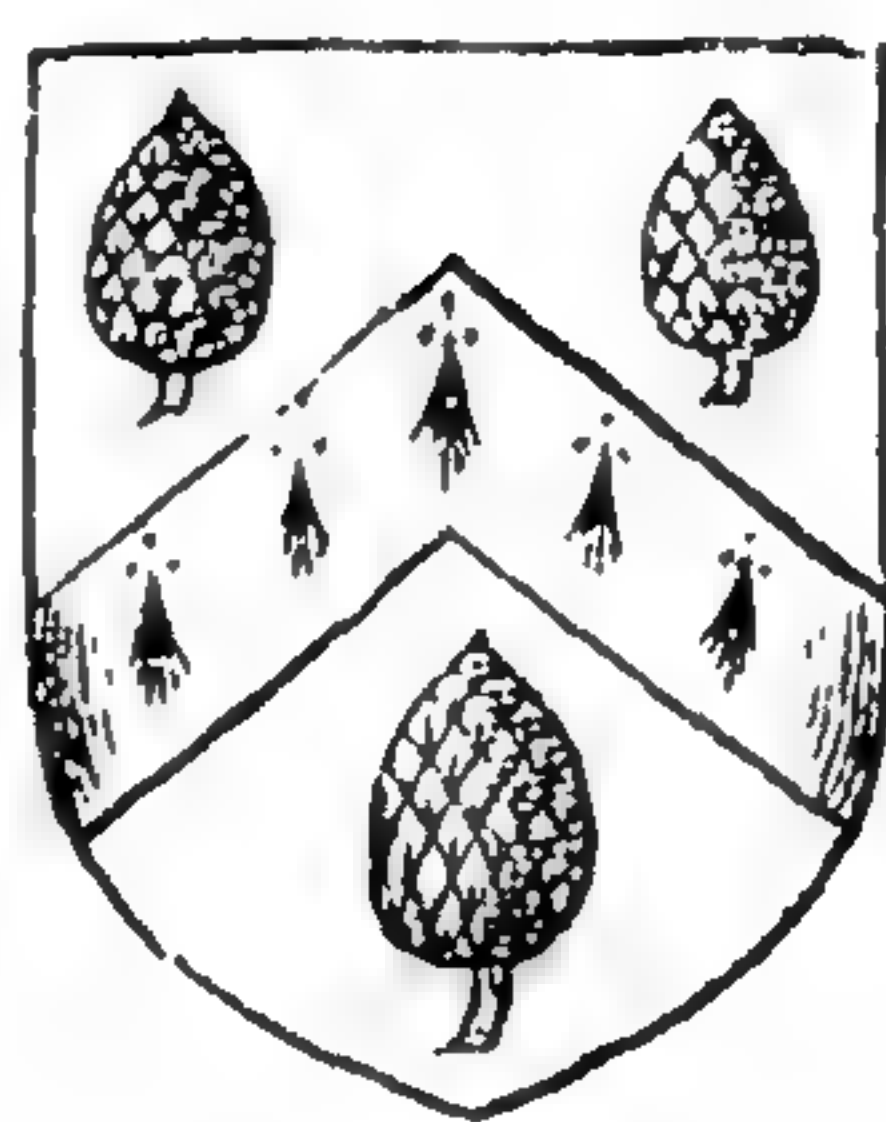


Or, on a Chevron be-
tween three Cherries (I
believe being red) slipp'd,
Proper, a Crescent for a
Difference, Gold; was born
by *John Southby* of *Aben-
don* in the County of *Berks*,
Gent. his Wife *Susan* (who
dy'd at her House in St.

Giles's Parish in *Oxon*, July 30, 1670. and was
buried by the Grave of her Daughter *Susan*, in
the Church of that Parish in the North Isle,
joining to the Body) left (then living) *John*,
Thomas and *William*, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, Chil-
dren which she had by him. Her Child *Susan*
before-mention'd, was buried the 12th of Octo-
ber, 1669.

Note, That the above-named *John Southby*,
afterwards married Daughter of
Phetipace of but had no Issue by her;
but dy'd at *Abendon* in *Berks*, the 2d of Novem-
ber, 1688. Aged about 56, and was buried in
St. Nicholas Church.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 110.



'He beareth *Gules*, a
'Chevron, *Ermine*, be-
'tween three Pine-Apples
'erected, Or, by the Name
'of *Pyne*.'

This was the Coat of
John Pyne of *Estdowne* in
the County of *Devon*,
Gent. who married *Honora*

Daughter and Heir of *Edmond Penfond* of the
County of *Cornwall*, second Son of *Thomas Pen-
fond*, and had Issue *Philip*, *Nicholas*, *George*,
John, *Mary*, *Julian* and *Margaret*. The said
Philip married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *John Dart
de Barstable*, and had Issue *Edward Pyne* of *Est-
downe*, living in 1620. He married *Brigit*,
Daughter of *Nicholas Frye* of *Tardley deno*. . . . and
had Issue *Nicholas*, aged seven Years, Anno 1620,
Edward and *Philip*, also *Eleanora* aged five,
Anno eodem.

Note, That the said *John Pyne* of *Estdowne*,
was Son and Heir of *Nicholas*, the Son and Heir
of *George Pyne*, which *George* was second Son
and Heir of *Nicholas Pyne* of the said *Estdowne*,
Esq; who was eldest Son and Heir of *John* the
Son and Heir of *Robert Pyne* of *Hame* in the
County of *Cornwall*, Esq; which *Robert* was Son
and Heir of *Oliver Pyne* of the same Place, Esq;
who married *Eleanor* Daughter and Heir of *Phi-
lip le Downe*, Son and Heir of *Thomas le Downe*
of *Estdowne* in the County of *Devon*, Esq;

Grafton, fol. 52.

This same Coat was also born by *Tho. Pyne*
of *Haye*, in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who
married *Johanna* Daughter of *John Wadham* of
Caderston in the County of *Dorset*, Gent. and
had Issue *Hercules*, *James*, *Jasper*, *Mary*, *Johanna*,
Elizabeth and *Jane*.

Note, That the said *Tho. Pyne* was Son and
Heir of *Robert Pyne* of *Lyme* in the County of
Dorset, who married *Johanna* Daughter of *Ro-
bert Phillips* of *Lyme* aforesaid, and had Issue
(besides *Thomas* abovementioned) *Johanna* a
Daughter, who was married to *Walter Bowdon*
of *Collyford*.

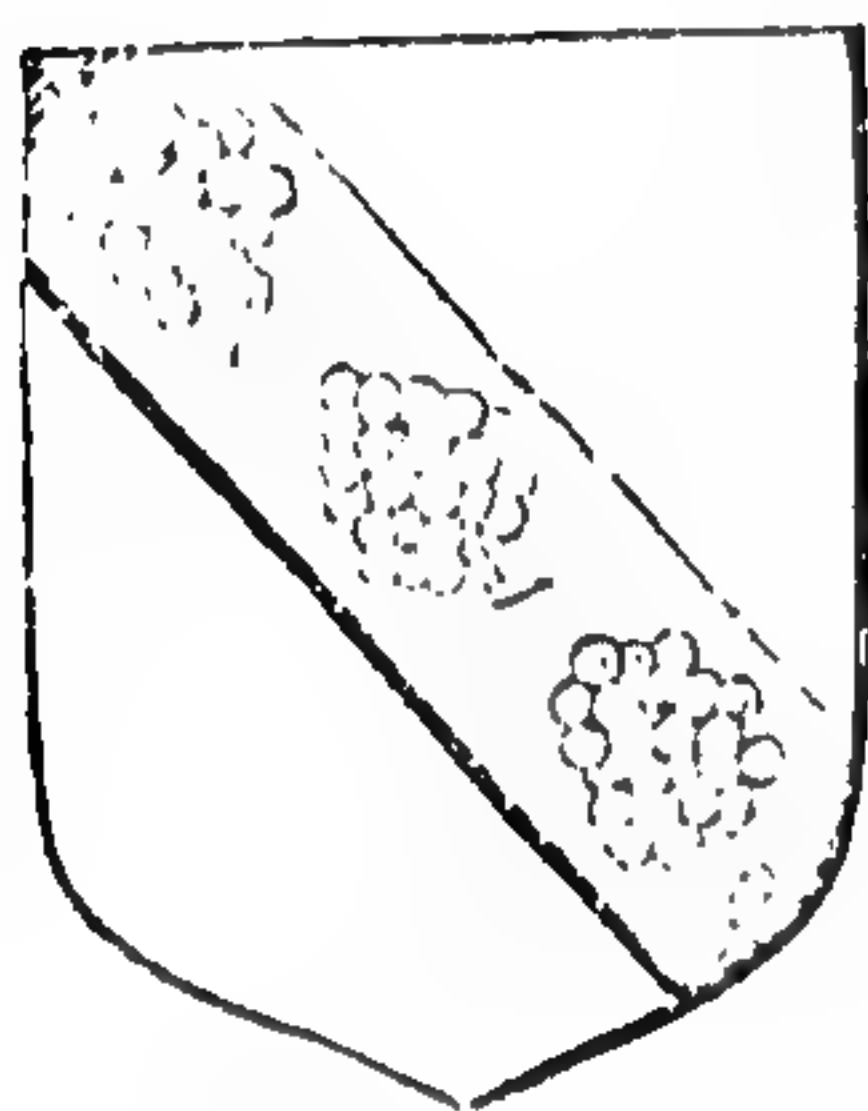
Grafton, fol. 52.

The

' The Pine-tree was in much request in ancient Times, for adorning of Walks about Mansion-houses ; according to that of the Poet,

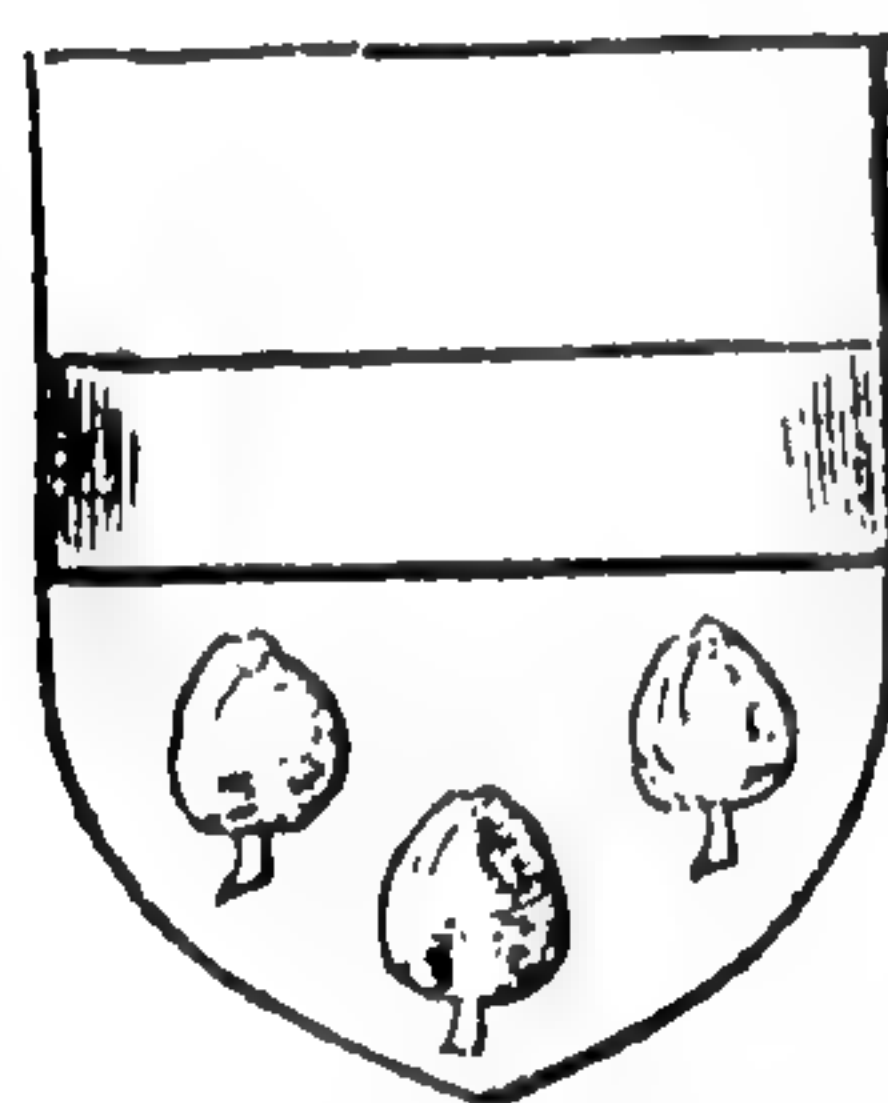
' *Fraxinus in Sylvis pulcherrima, Pinus in Hortis,*
' *Populus in Fluviiis, Abies in Montibus altis :*

' *The Ash in Woods makes fairest Shew,*
' *The Pine in Orchards nigh,*
' *By Rivers best is Poplars bew,*
' *The Fir on Mountains high.*



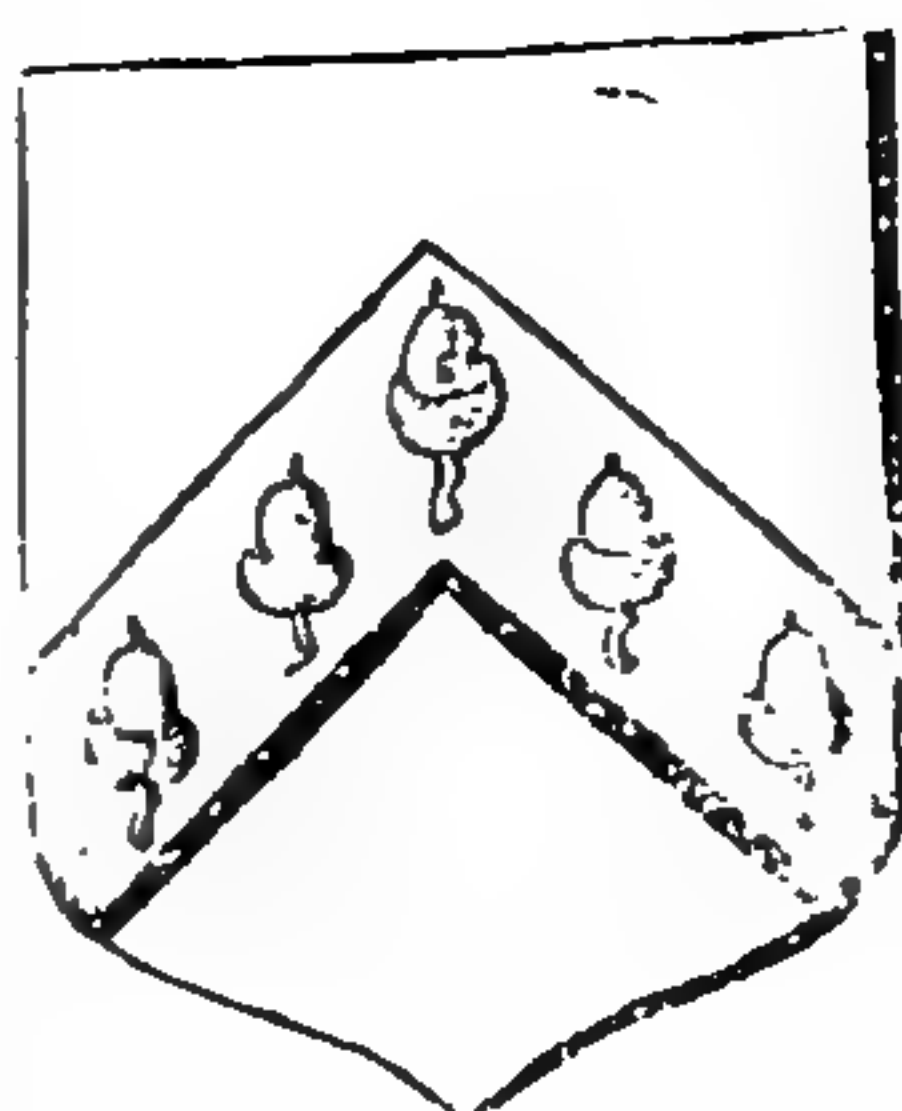
" He beareth Or, on a
" Bend, Sable, three Clu-
" sters of Grapes, Argent.
" This Coat appertained
" to Sir Edmund de Ma-
" rray of the County of
" York, Knight, who lived
" in the Time of Edward
" the First. How profi-
" table the moderate Use

" of the Juice of the Grape may be to Man, is
" as manifest, as the Inconvenience that doth
" attend too much bibbing of the same is odi-
" ous."



' He beareth Azure, a
' Barr Argent, three Ap-
' ples erected in Base, Or,
' by the Name of Harle-
' win. An Apple is cal-
' led in Latin, Pomum,
' which is a general Word
' for all Sorts of eatable
' Fruits; infomuch as Plin.
' lib. 15. cap. 22. compre-

' hendeth Nuts also under this Name, albeit the
' same is most commonly taken for this Sort of
' Fruit. If we desire to have Apples to conti-
' nue longer upon the Trees than their accu-
' stomed Season of ripening, we may effect the
' same by wreathing of the Boughs and platting
' them together one in another, as Varro
' noteth, laying, *Præter naturæ tempus ex arbore*
' *pendebunt Pomæ si ramusculos contorqueri juss-*
' *erimus*: whereof he yieldeth this Reason, That
' by Means of such wreathing and platting the
' Humour is more slowly concocted or digested,
' so that they cannot ripen with that Maturity,
' as those which are not hindered of their natu-
' ral Passage and Action. Hereby we may learn,
' that Art worketh forcibly in Things meerly
' vegetable; how much more effectual and pow-
' erful is Education (which is reckoned a se-
' cond Nature) in forming and reforming the
' Conditions and Inclinations of Men?



Or, on a Chevron Gules,
five Acorns of the Field,
is born by the Name of
Palmer, and was granted
or confirmed to John Pal-
mer, M. A. at the Date
hereof Arch-deacon of
Northampton, alias of Stan-
ney in the County of Mid-
dlesex, and Nathaniel Pal-
mer of the Town of Kingston upon Hull (Sons
of Joseph Palmer of Cropedy in the County of
Northampton, Gent.) by Sir Edward Hake,
Garter, May the 3d, 1670, the 22d of King
Charles II.

(M) Murehead of Stanhope; Argent, on a Bend
Azure, a Mullet between two Acorns, Or.

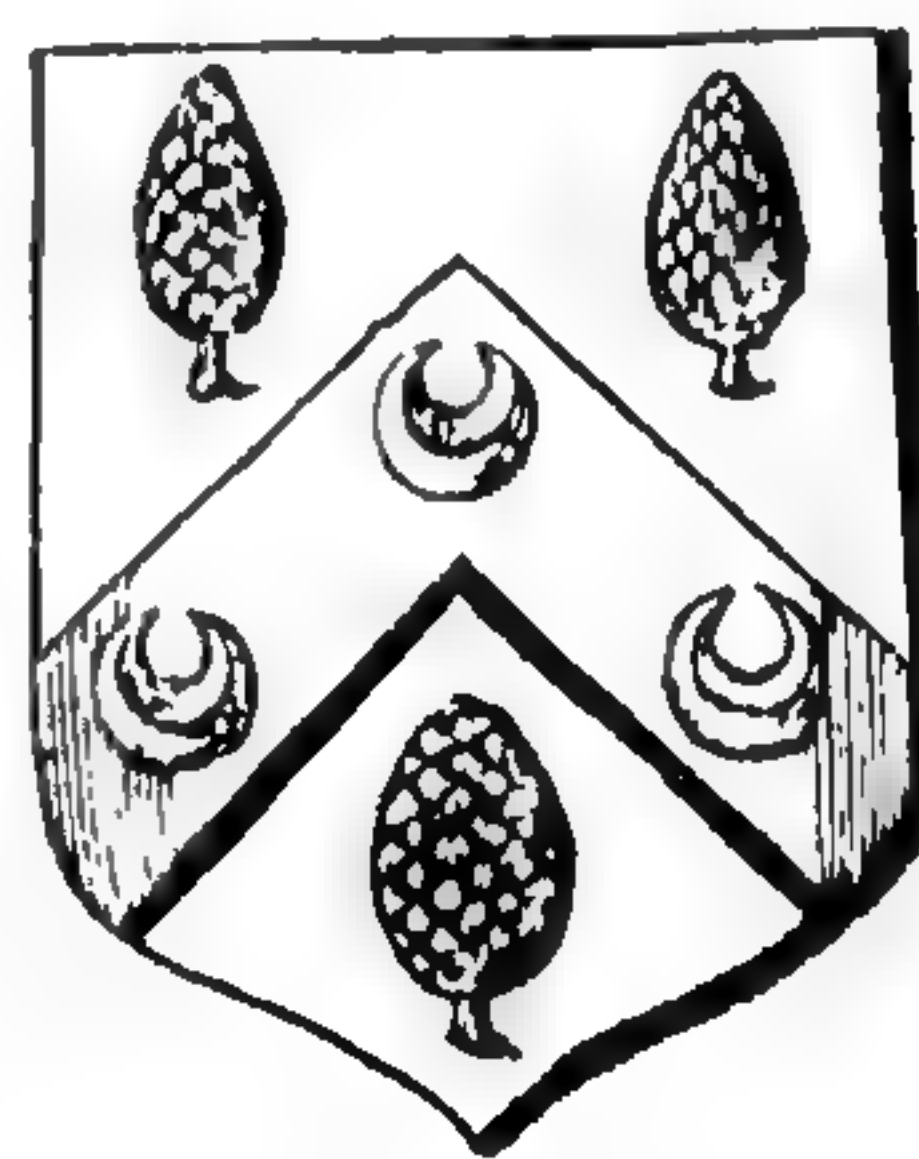
(M) Ralston of that ilk; Argent, on a Bend
Azure, three Acorns in the Seed Or.

(M) Aikenhead; Argent, three Acorns slip'd,
Vert.



Argent, three Ashen-
Keys Vert, between two
Couple-clothes Sable, per-
tain'd to Robert Ashford of
Wonwell alias Wonnell in the
County of Devon, Gent.
who married Agnes, Daugh-
ter of Thomas Forrescue of
Wypston in the said Coun-
ty, Esq; and had Issue Ar-
thur, John, William, Elizabeth and Katharine.
This Robert Ashford of Wonwell was Son of Ro-
bert of the same Place, second Son and Heir of
William Ashford of Ashford in the County of De-
von, Esq; who was Son of John of the same
Place, Esq;

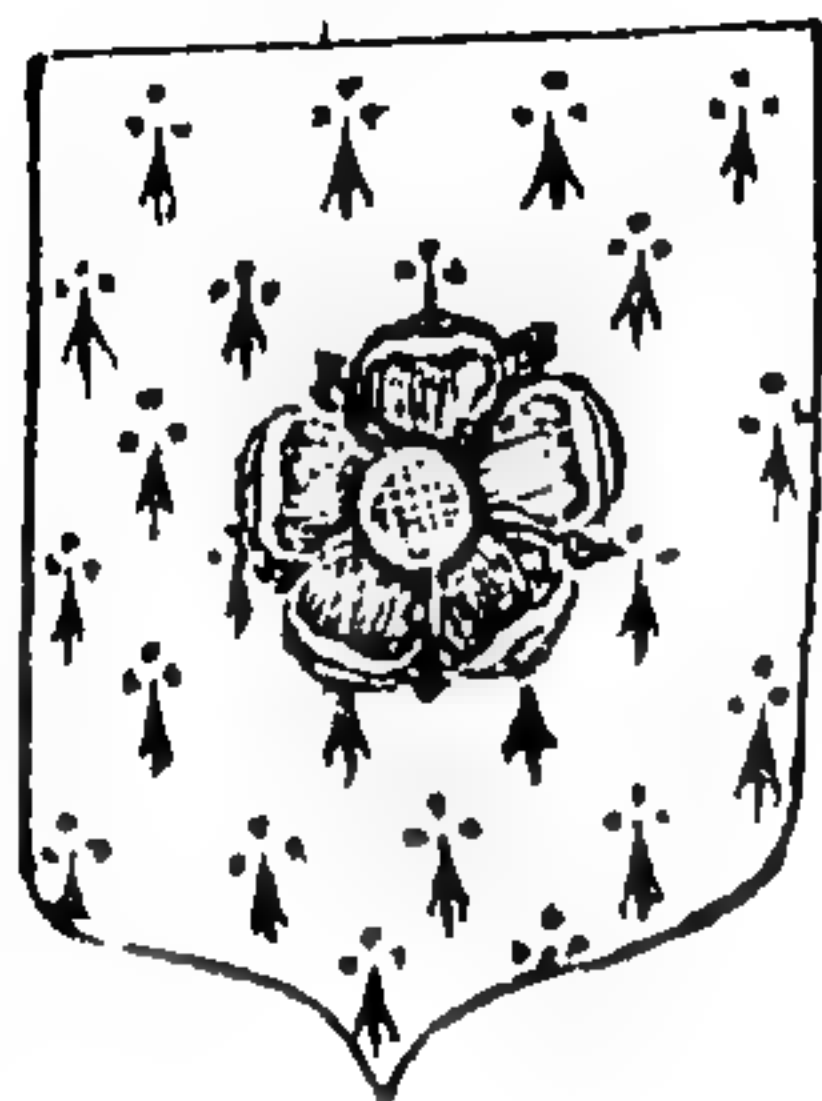
Grafton, fol. 22



Argent, on a Chevron
between three Pine-apples
Vert, as many Crescents
Or, is born by the Name
of Broadway; and was grant-
ed to John Broadway of Port-
slip in the County of Glou-
cester, Esq; (a Person emi-
nent for his Sufferings and
Services to King Charles
the First) by Sir Edward Bysse, Clarenceux, the
9th of January 1661, the 13th of King Charles
the Second.

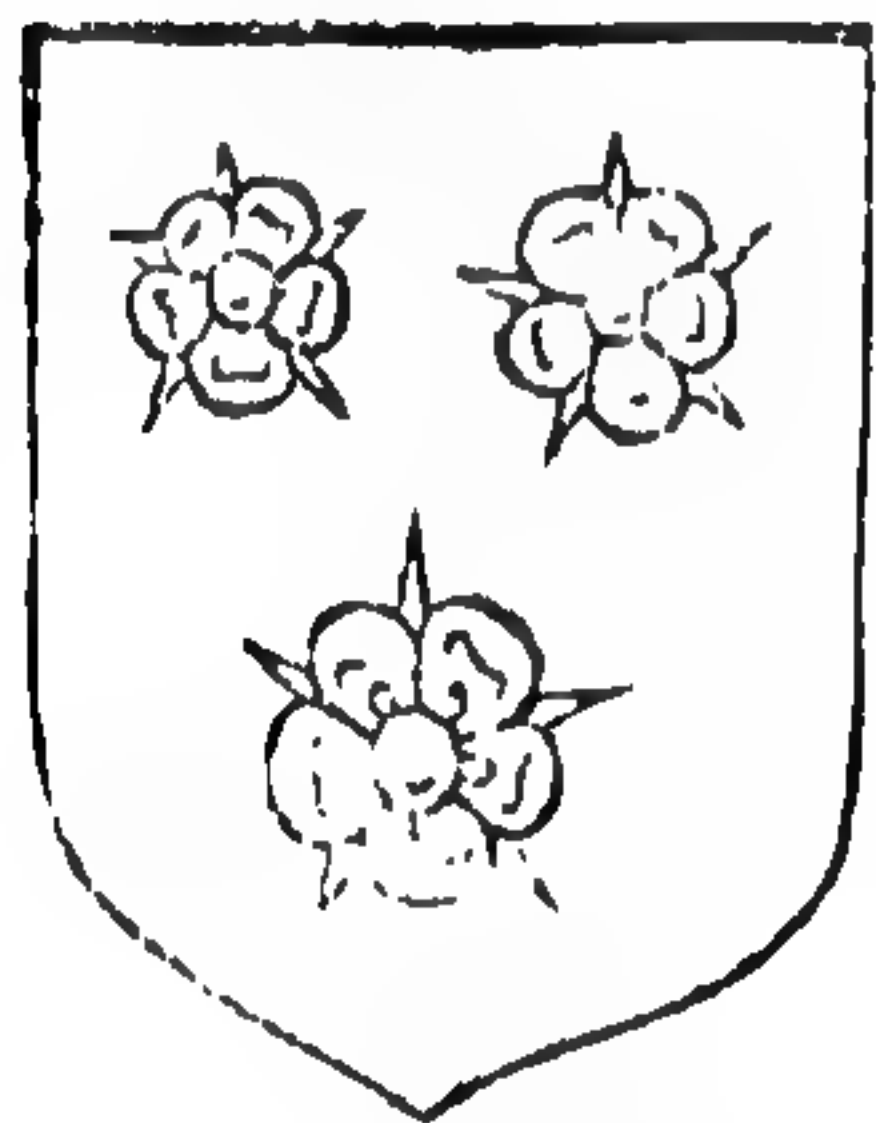
C H A P. VIII.

‘ **H**itherto of Plants growing upon a simple
 ‘ Body or Stem, with their common
 ‘ Parts. Now of such as grow upon a manifold
 ‘ Stalk or tender Sprigs, as Flowers, Herbs, and
 ‘ such like.

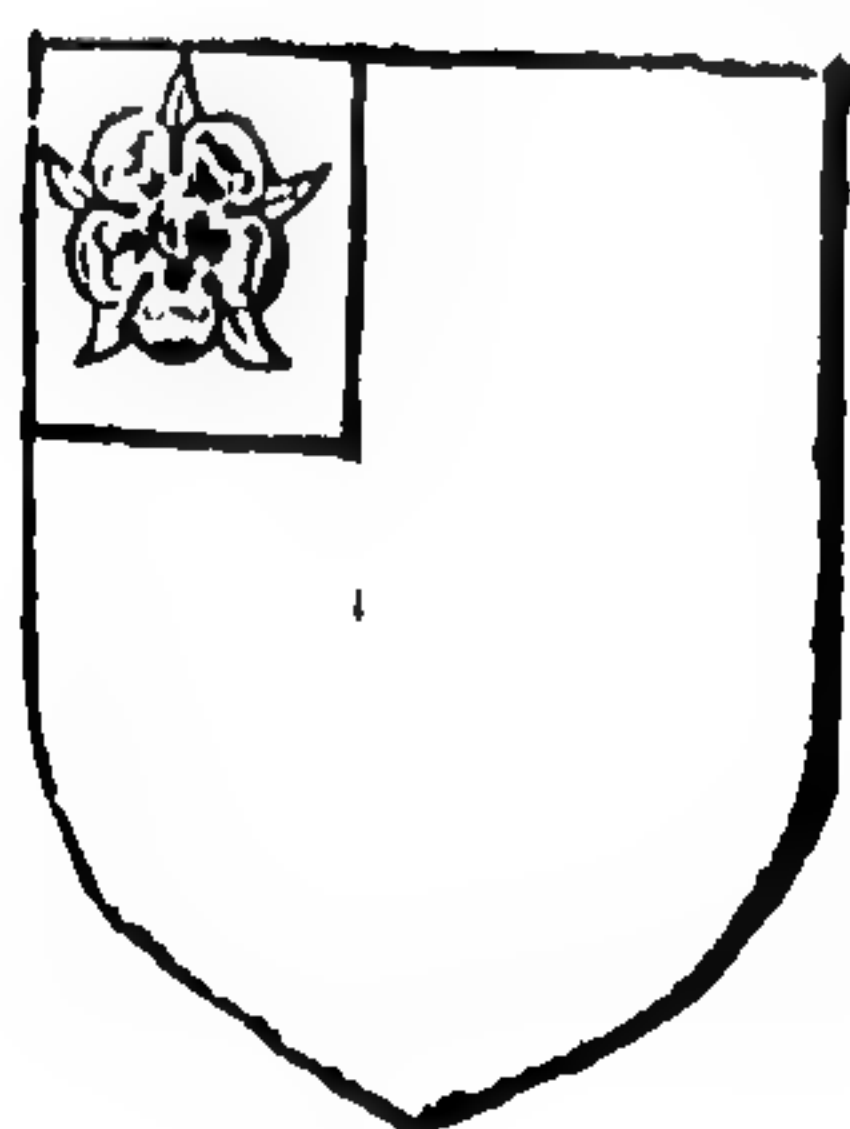


‘ He beareth *Ermine*, a
 ‘ Rose, *Gules*, barbed and
 ‘ seeded, *Proper*, by the
 ‘ Name of *Beverley*. Among
 ‘ Flowers in ancient
 ‘ Time the Rose was hol-
 ‘ den in chiefest Estima-
 ‘ tion, as appeareth in
 ‘ *Scholiis Epist. St. Hieron.*
 ‘ *de vit. Hilar.* where it is
 ‘ said, *Rosis apud Priscos*

‘ *prima gloria fuit inter flores.* The Portraiture
 ‘ or Resemblance of a Rose, may signify unto
 ‘ us some Kind of Good environed or beset on
 ‘ all Sides with Evils, as that is with Prickles:
 ‘ Which may give us notice, how our Pleasures
 ‘ and Delights are beset with Bitterness and
 ‘ Sharpness. Here I do blazon this Rose *Gules*,
 ‘ because the Word *Proper* fitteth not this
 ‘ Flower: For if I should blazon it a Rose *Pro-*
 ‘ *per*, it could not be understood of what Co-
 ‘ lour the same were; forasmuch as White and
 ‘ Crimson are as proper to Roses as Red: There-
 ‘ fore, for the more Certainty, I have blazoned
 ‘ it *Gules*.

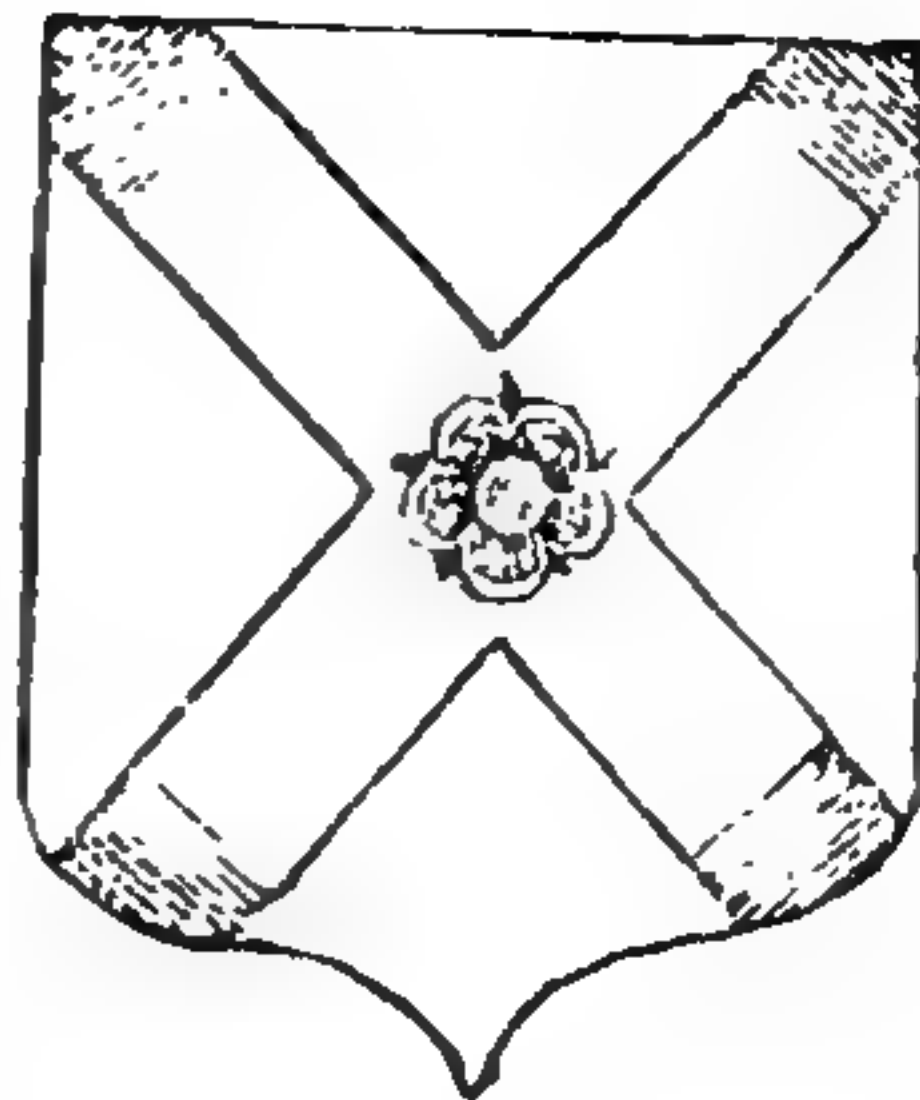


‘ He beareth *Sable*, three
 ‘ Roses *Argent*, by the
 ‘ Name of *Maurice*, and
 ‘ is the Coat-Armour of
 ‘ *David Maurice*, Prebend
 ‘ of *Myvot*, and Vicar
 ‘ of *Llanhassaph* in *Flint-*
 ‘ *shire*.”



‘ He beareth *Argent*, on
 ‘ a Canton *Gules*, a Rose
 ‘ *Or*, barbed, *Proper*, by
 ‘ the Name of *Bradston* of
 ‘ *Winterborne* in the Coun-
 ‘ ty of *Gloucester*.

(G) Hopper of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, in Chief two
 Roses *Argent*, and in Base a Crescent *Or*.

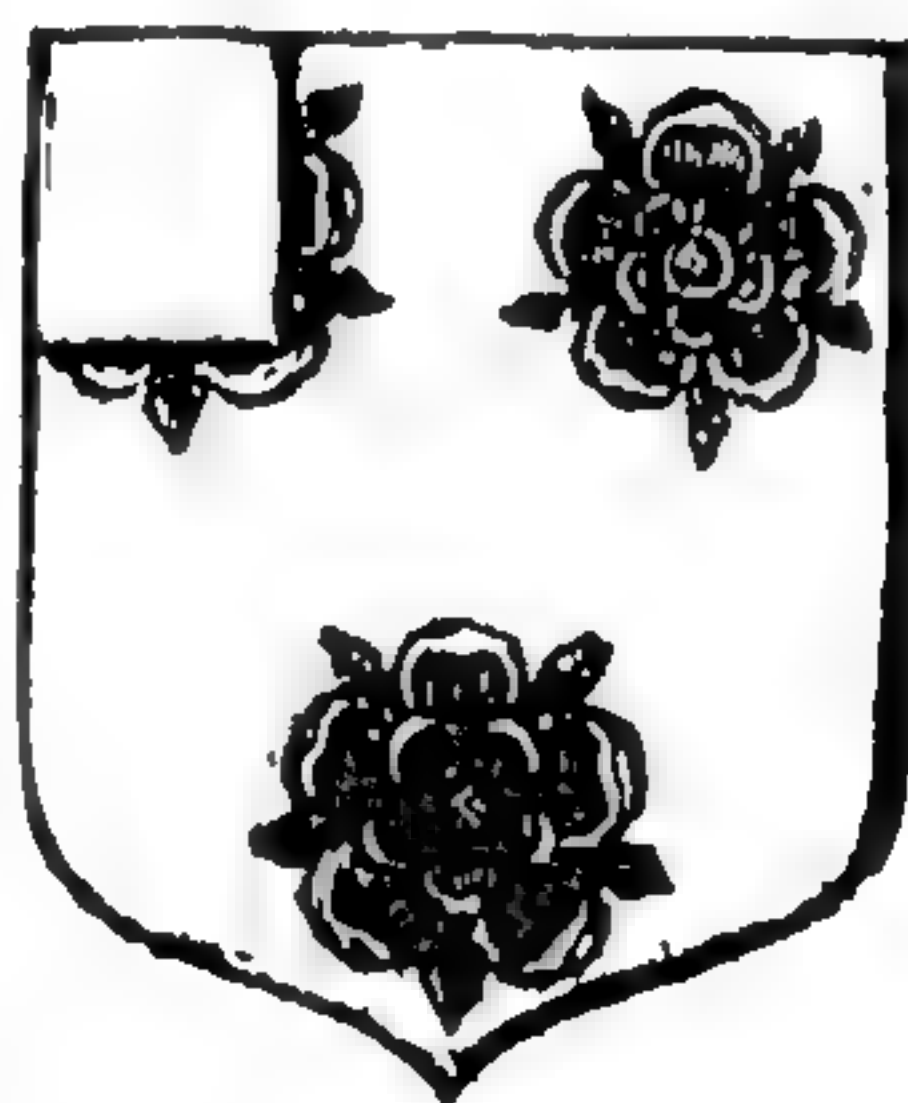


‘ *Gules*, on a Saltire
 ‘ *Argent*, a Rose of the
 ‘ First, was the Coat-Ar-
 ‘ mour of Colonel *Ri-*
 ‘ *chard Nevil* of *Billing-*
 ‘ *bear* in *Berks*, Esq; def-
 ‘ cended from the ancient
 ‘ and honourable Fami-
 ‘ ly of the *Nevils*, Earls
 ‘ of *Westmoreland*, and
 ‘ many of them Knights of the Garter.”

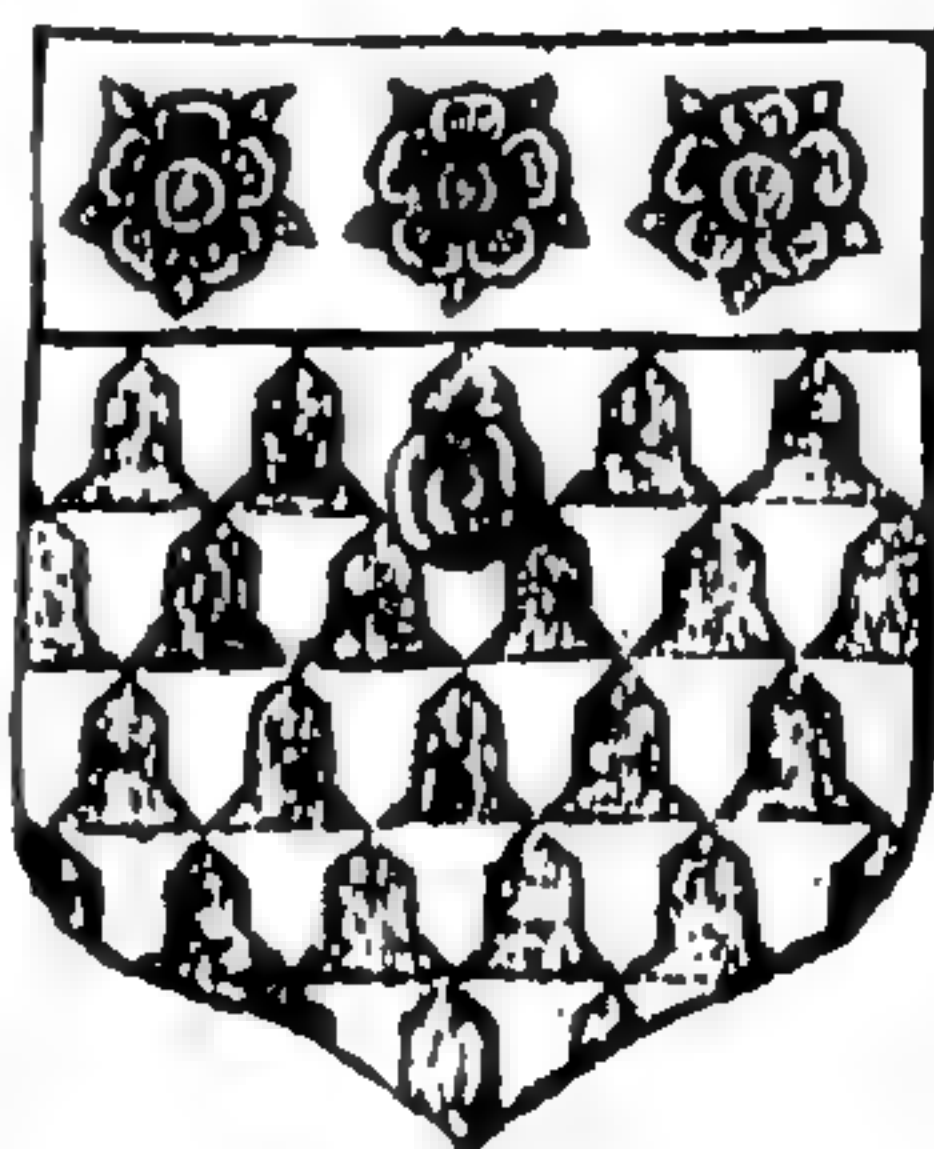
‘ This beautiful and fragrant Flower doth
 ‘ lively represent unto us the momentary and
 ‘ fickle State of Man’s Life; the Frailty and
 ‘ Inconstancy whereof is such, as that we are
 ‘ no sooner born into the World, but present-
 ‘ ly we begin to leave it: And as the delecta-
 ‘ ble Beauty and redolent Smell of this pleasant
 ‘ Flower doth suddenly fade and perish; even
 ‘ so Man’s Life, his Beauty, his Strength, and
 ‘ worldly Estate, are so weak, so mutable, and
 ‘ so momentary, as that oftentimes in the same
 ‘ Day wherein he flourisheth in his chiefest Jol-
 ‘ lity, his Beauty consumeth, his Body decay-
 ‘ eth and his vital Breath departeth; and thus
 ‘ he leaveth his Life as if he had never been.
 ‘ Of this sudden fading of the Rose, a certain
 ‘ Poet writeth in this manner;

‘ *Mirabar celerem fugitiva atate rapinam,*
 ‘ *Et, dum nascuntur, consenuisse Rosas.*
 ‘ *Quam longa una dies, etas tam longa Rosarum,*
 ‘ *Quas pubescentes juncta senectæ premit.*

‘ As fades the blushing Rose, so speeds
 ‘ Our flowry Youth away:
 ‘ It grows, it blows, it speeds, it sheds
 ‘ Her Beauty in one Day.

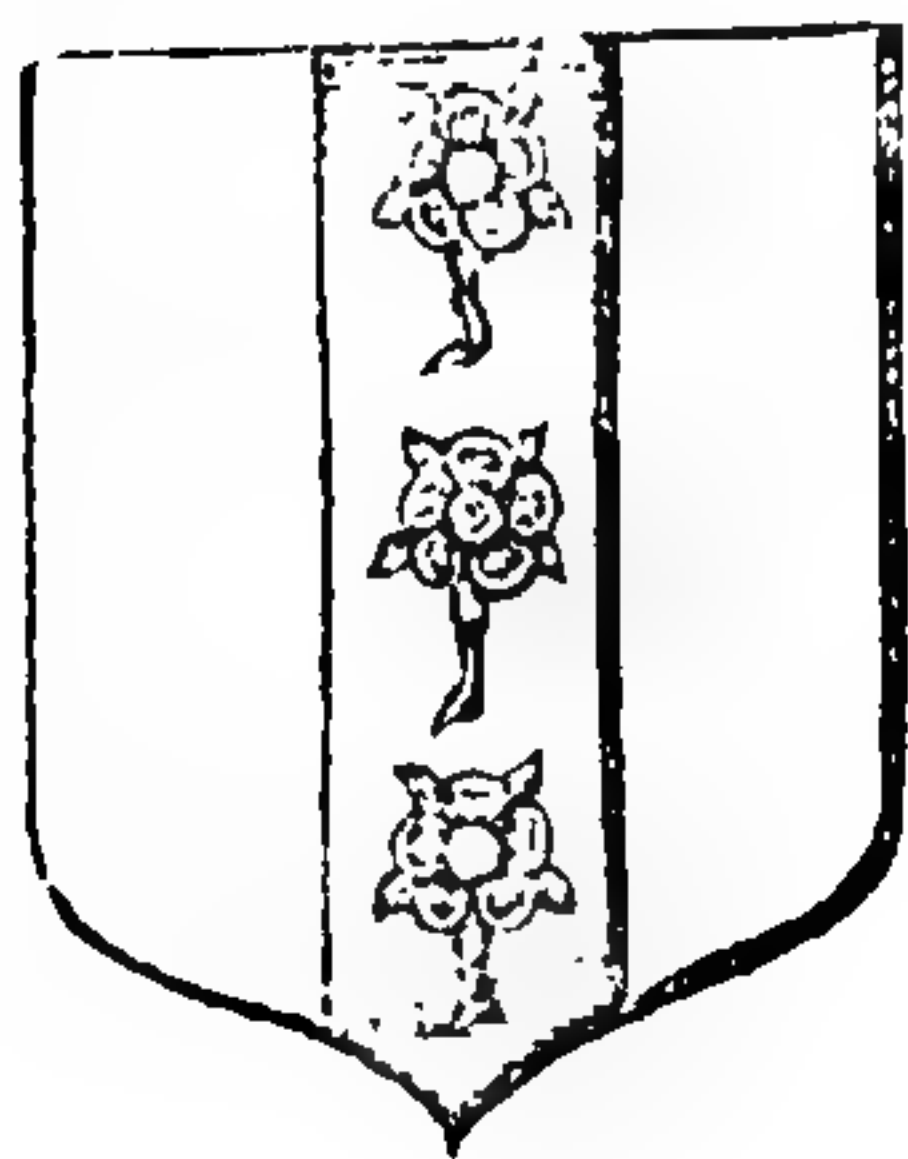


He beareth *Or*, three
 Roses and a Canton *Gules*;
 by the Name of *Young*.
 This Coat was confirm’d
 by *William Camden* in *Ap-*
ril 1615, to *William Young*
 or *Tonge* of *Ternt* in the
 County of *Somerset*, Esq;

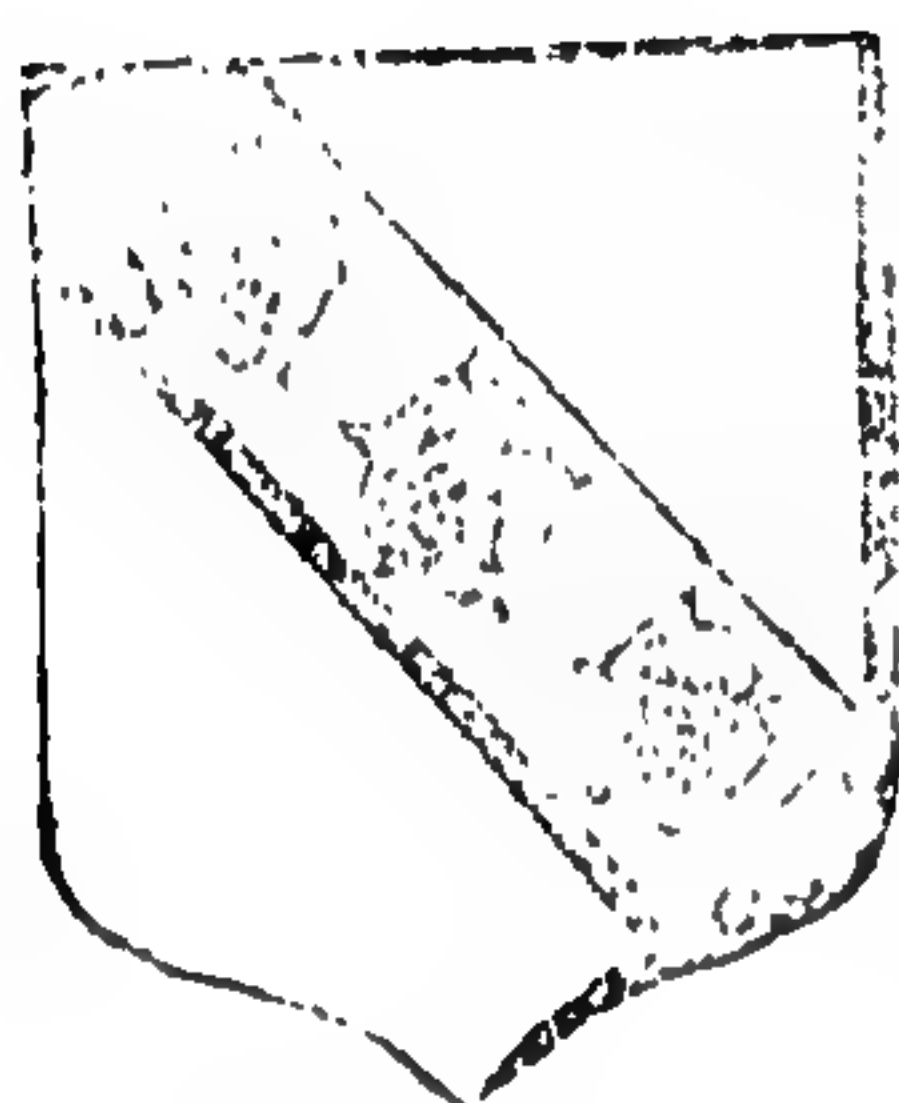


Vaire, *Argent* and *Sable*,
 on a Chief of the Second,
 three Roses of the First,
 with a Crescent on a Cres-
 cent for a Difference, is
 born by the Name of *Par-*
tridge; and was confirm-
 ed by Sir *William Segar*,
 Garter, *March* 4, 1636. to
James Partridge, Son and
 Heir

Heir of *Henry Partridge*, second Son of *Robert Partridge*, who was younger Brother of *Henry Partridge* of *Allestre* in the County of *Kent*.



Sable, on a *Pale Or.* three *Roses Gules*, slipped, *Proper*, to *John Rose* of *Linn Regis* in the County of *Dorset*, was granted by *Sir John Borough*, Garter, *Nov. 1639*.



"*Argent*, on a *Bend*, "*Sable*, three *Roses* of the "*Field*, by the Name of "*Cary*, and is the *Pater- nal Coat-Armour* of "*John Cary* of *Wilcot* in "*Oxfordshire*, *Esq*;

This Coat pertain'd to *George Cary* of *Cockington* in the County of *Devon*, *Esquire*, who married Daughter and Heir of *John Gifford* of *Yeo* in the County of *Devon*, for his first Wife; and for his Second, *Lettice*, Daughter of *Baron Rich* (afterwards *Earl of Warwick*) who dy'd Issueless. By his first Wife he had *Thomas* and *George*, who both dy'd Issueless. It pertain'd also to his Brother *John Cary* of *Dudley* in the County of *Stafford*, who married Daughter of *Norton*, and had Issue *John*, Son and Heir; also *Edward Cary* of *Bradford* in the County of *Devon*, second Son; *George*, third Son; *Thomas*, fourth Son; and *Dudley*, fifth Son. *Edward*, second Son, married *Margery*, Daughter of *Pluckhurst* of *Kent*, and had Issue *George*, first Son; *Thomas*, second Son; and *Anne* a Daughter. *George* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir Edward Seymour* Knight and Baronet, and had Issue *Henry*, first Son, aged seven Years; *Robert*, second Son, aged six Years; *Edward*, third Son, aged five; and *John*, fourth Son, aged three: Also first Daughter, aged three; and *Elizabeth*, second Daughter, aged two, *Anno Dom. 1620*.

The abovenamed *George* and *John Cary*, Brethren, were (*inter alios*) Sons of *Thomas Cary*, the Son of *Robert*, the Son of *William*, who was the Son of *Philip Cary* of *Cockington* afore said, *Esquires*. Which *Philip* was Son of *Robert Cary* of *Holway* in the County of *Devon*, *Esquire*, Son of *John* of the said Place, who was Son of *William*, the Son of *William*, who was Son of *Philip*, the Son of *John Cary* of *Cary*, in the said County of *Devon*.

Grafton, fol. 28.

Perme, on a *Bend Vert*, three *Roses Argent*, barbed and seeded *Or*, is born by the Name of *Perme*, and was assigned by *Sir Edward Walker*,

by Patent, dated *December* the 3d, 1664, the 16th of King *Charles II*, to *Andrew Perme* of *Half-Tonke* in the Parish of *Marple* in the County of *Kent*, (Clerk of the Papers of the *King's Bench*) Son of *Andrew Perme* of *Cass* in the said County: A *Perlon* that was descended of a Family of Antiquity and Repute in that County, and one that suffer'd very much for his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* and *II.*

Gules, on a *Bend engrail'd Argent*, three *Roses* of the *Field* seeded and barbed *Proper*, is born by the Name of *Per*; and was assigned by *William Camden*, by Patent, dated *May 3*, 1601, to *Henry Per* of *London*, *Alderman*.



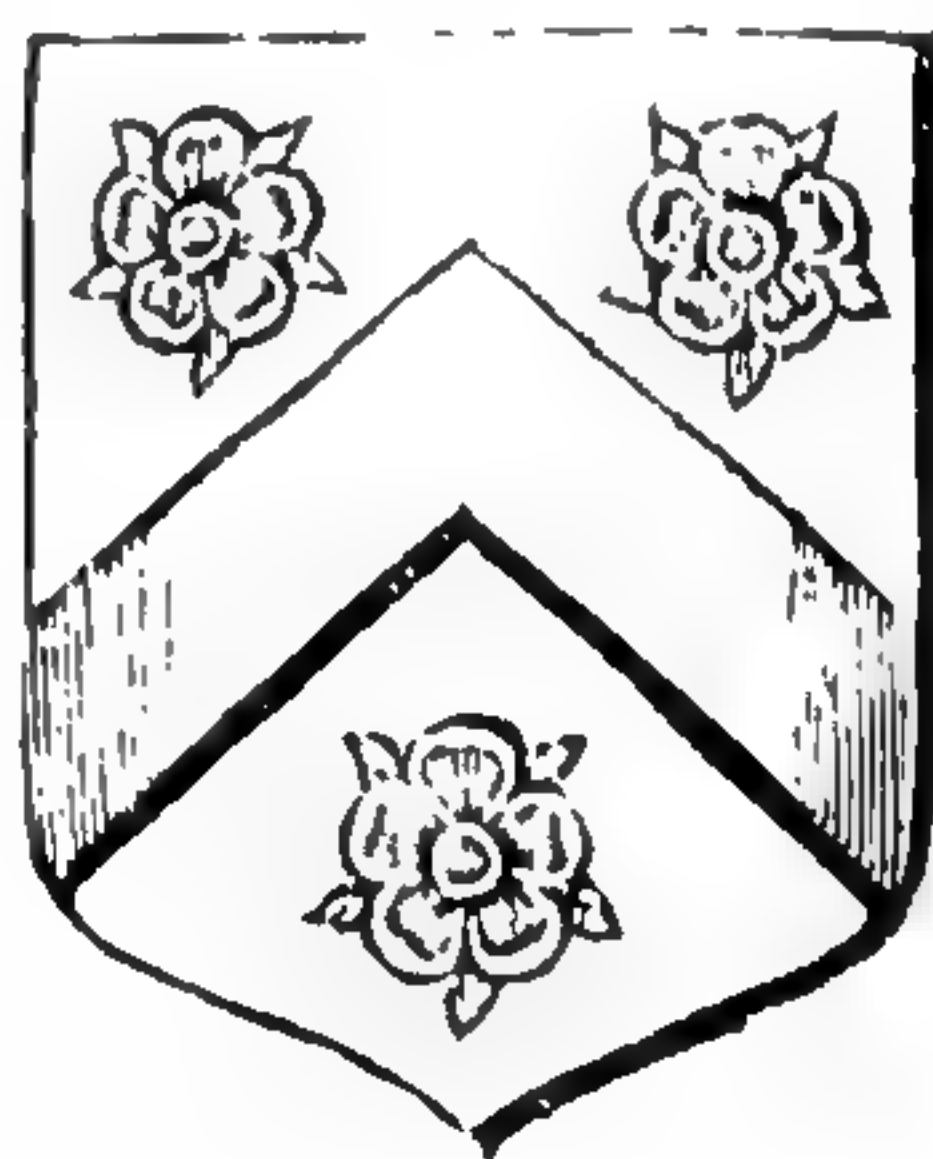
Argent, a *Fess dancetté* between three *Roses Gules*, seeded and bearded, *Proper*, a *Martlet* for a Difference, was the Bearing of *Oliver Smyth*, *Gent.* who dy'd at his House in the further End of *Grandpre* in the South Suburbs of *Oxon*, the 20th of *March* 1662-3, and was buried

by his Ancestors in *St. Aldate's Church*.

He left Issue by his Wife *Christian*, Daughter of *Lyford* of *Realing* in *Berks*, one only Daughter *Anne*, married to *James Herne* of *Abendon* in *Berks*, *Gent.*

This *Oliver Smyth* was one of the younger Sons of *Oliver Smyth*, sometime *Alderman* and twice *Mayor* of *Oxon*.

M.S. of Art. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. pag. 1.



Argent, a *Chevron* between three *Roses Gules*, was the Coat of *Rowland Rugeley* of *Chenston* and *Smallwood* in the County of *Stafford*, *Anno 1566*, he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to *James Thyrkill* of *Smallwood*, by whom he had four Sons and two Daughters, *William*, Son and Heir; *Thomas*, second Son; *George*, third Son; and *James*, fourth Son. The two Daughters were *Jane* and *Rebecca*.

William, the Son and Heir of *Rowland*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Knareford* of *Studley*, *Esq*; and had Issue *Richard*, Son and Heir; and *Rowland*, second Son.

Note, That the first-mentioned *Rowland*, was younger Brother of *William*, who dy'd Issueless, and second Son of *William Rugeley* of *Shenston* in the County of *Stafford*, which *William* was Son of *Robert Rugeley*, descended of *Rugely* of *Hangsbare* alias *Harkyard* in the County of *Stafford*.

(99) *Aiton* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a *Cross* engrailed between three *Roses Gules*.

(99) *Wedderburn* of *Eastpoutry*; *Argent*, a *Chevron* between three *Roses Gules*, barbed, *Vert*.

(5) *Macclary* of *Gardin* in *Scotland*; *Or*, a *Chevron Azure*, between three *Roses Gules*.

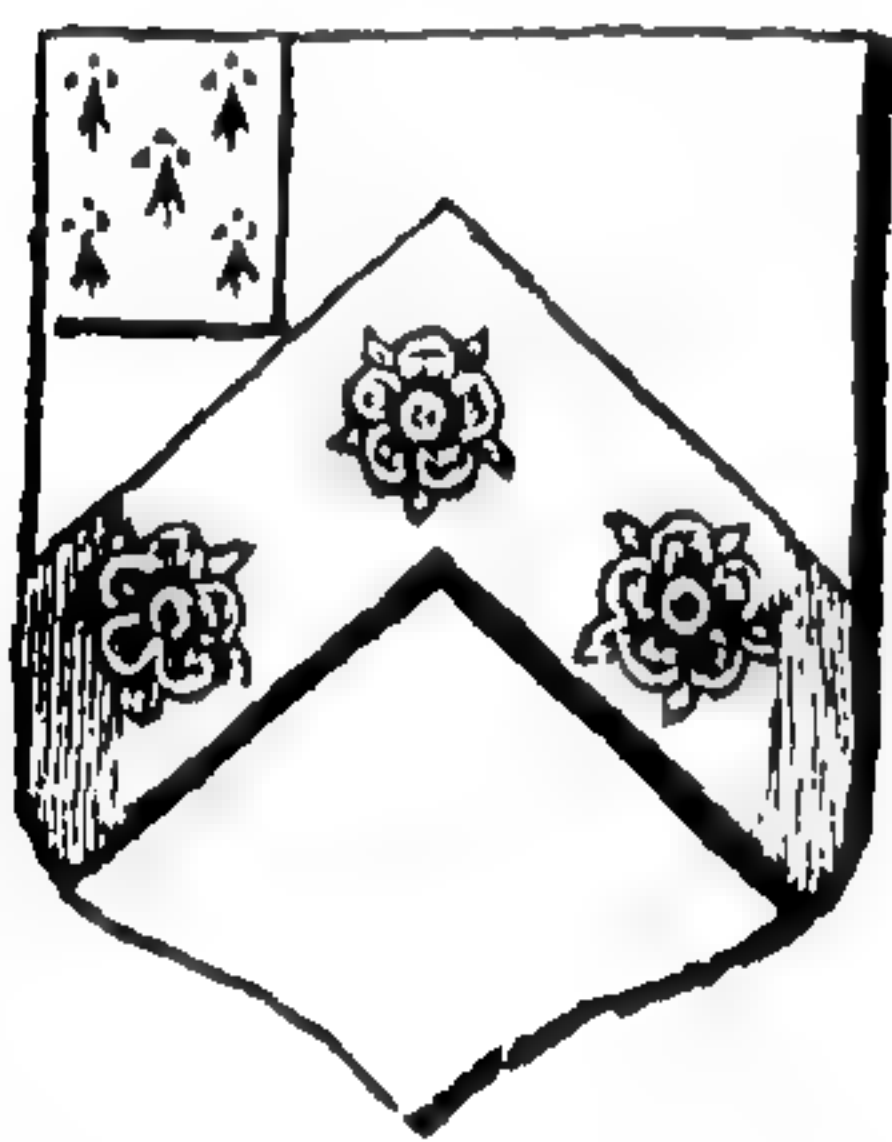
(5) *Knowis* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a *Chevron* between three *Roses Gules*.

(99) *Brown* of *Coulstoun*; *Gules*, a *Chevron* between three *Roses Argent*.

Argent, on a *Chevron Gules*, three *Roses* of the *First*, was confirmed to *Nicholas Browne* of *Marshall* in the County of *Derby*, *Gent.* by *William Flower*, *Norroy*, *Nov. 4, 1582.* in the 23d of *Queen Eliz.*

M. S. of Grants in Assm. Num. 844.

(5) *Knowlles* of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, on a *Chevron Argent*, three *Roses* of the *First*.

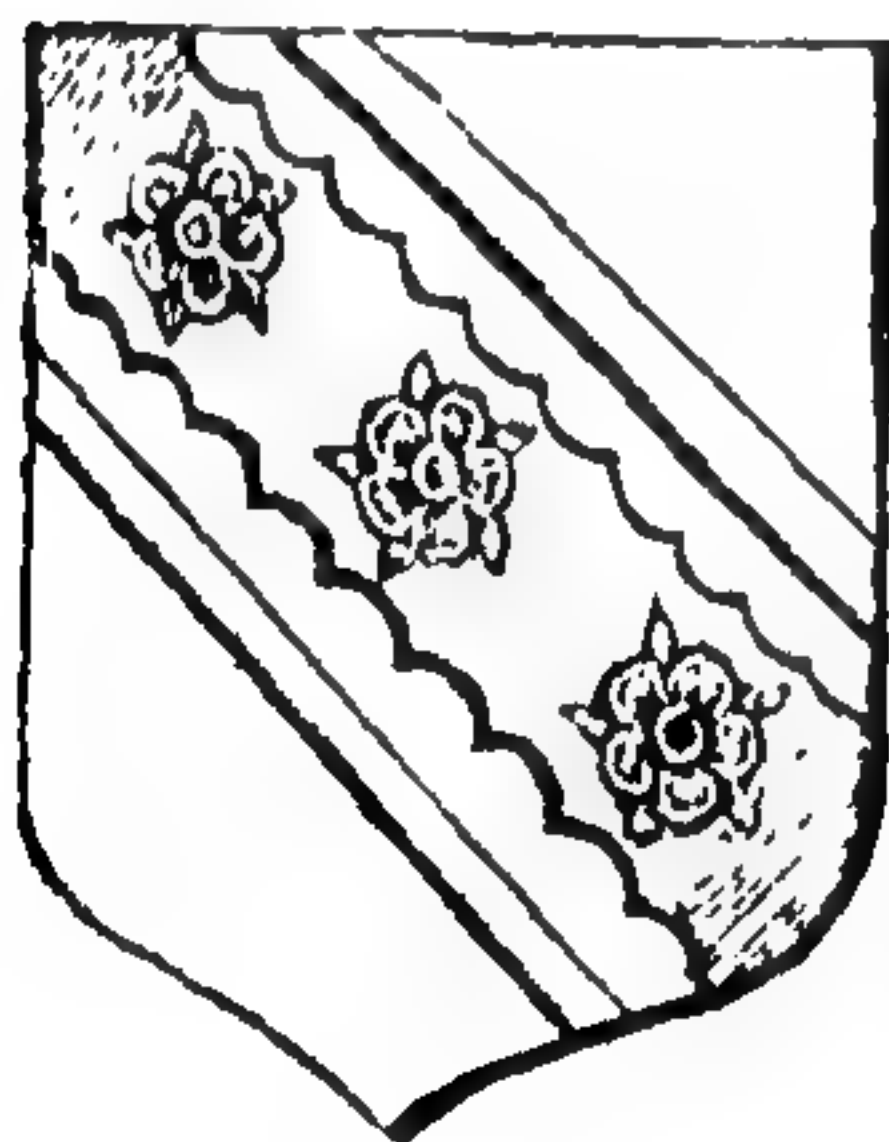


Azure, on a *Chevron Or*, three *Roses Gules*, barbed, *Vert*, a *Canton Ermine*, was confirm'd by *William Cambden*, *Clarencieux*, the 29th of *July 1599.* in the 41st of *Queen Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Rands* of *Lincoln*, *Esq.*; Son and Heir of *Henry Rands* of *Holbech*,

D. D. which *Henry*, for his Learning, Wisdom, &c. was rais'd by *King Henry VIII.* to the Bishoprick of *Rochester*, and after of *Lincoln*.

Note, That this Bishop (as the Patent expresses it) took the Name of *Holbech* from his Natal Place, according to the Custom of that Age among Men of Ecclesiastical Profession.

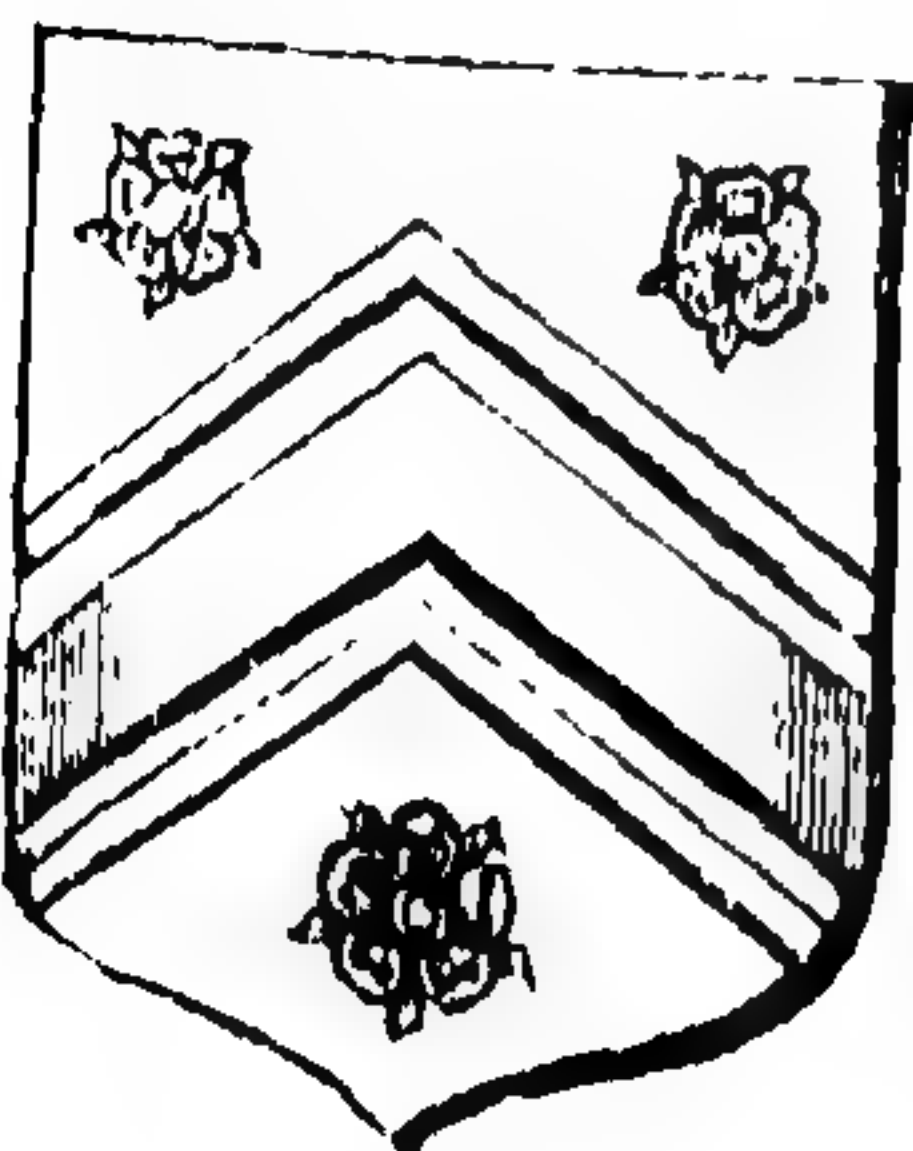
Faustina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.



Or, on a *Bend engrailed*, between 2 plain *Cottises Sable*, 3 *Roses Argent*, bearded, *Vert*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower*, *Norroy*, the 12th of *Jan. 1586*, in the 29th Year of *Queen Eliz.* to *Nicholas Payne* of *Wallingford* in the County of *Berks*, *Esq.*

(*Clericus Comptrol. pranobilis Hospic. Serenissima Principis Eliz. Reg.*) second Son of *John Payne* of *Houghton* in the County of *Stafford*.

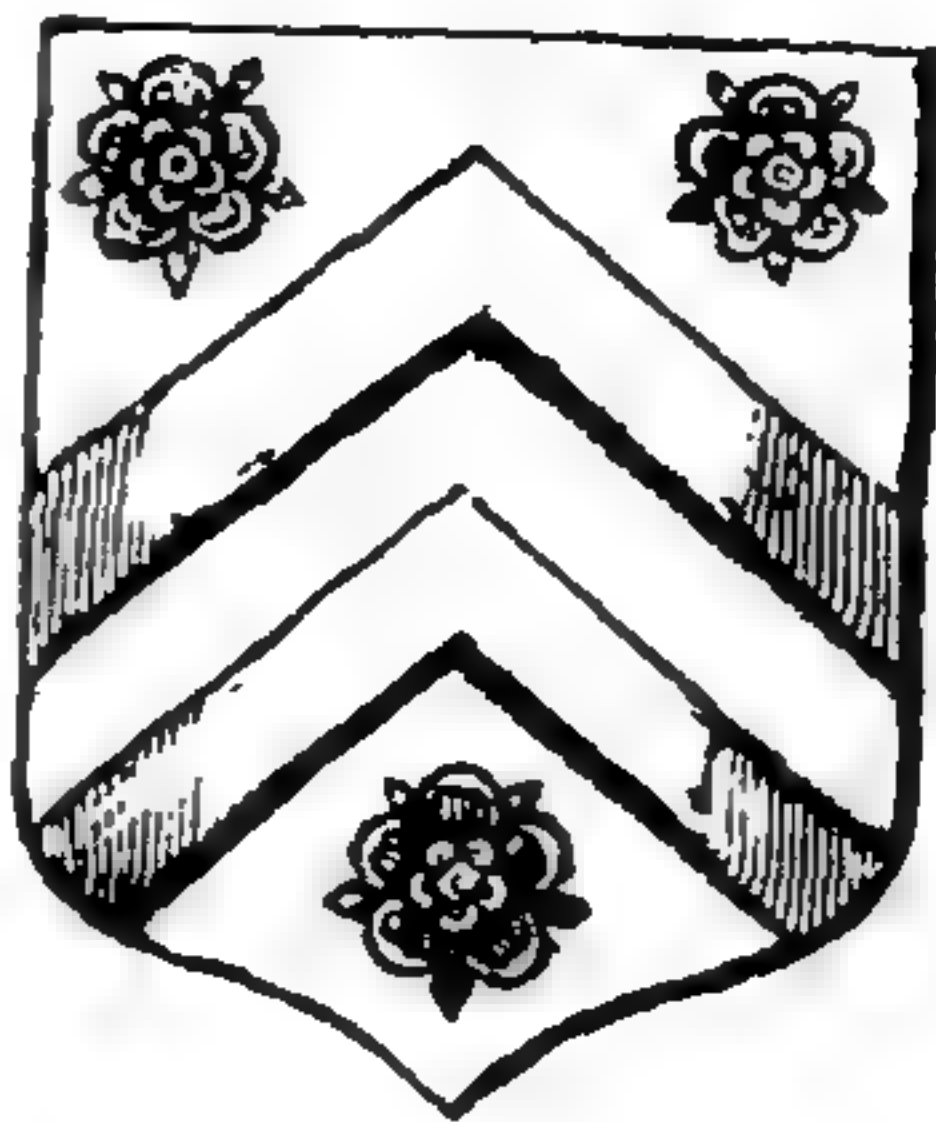
Among the Grants in Assm. Numb. 844. p. 64 and 65.



Or, a *Chevron* inclosed by two *Couple-cloves Sable*, between three *Roses Gules*, seeded and slipped, *Proper*. This was the Bearing of *Miles Smith*, Gentleman Commoner of *Trinity Colledge*, *Oxon.* Son of *Miles Smith* of *Lambeth* in *Sar-*

ry, Gent. which *Miles* (first mention'd) dy'd in the House of *Edward Combes*, Draper, living within *East-gate*, on the 17th of *October 1682*, aged 18; but his Body was carried to *Lambeth*.

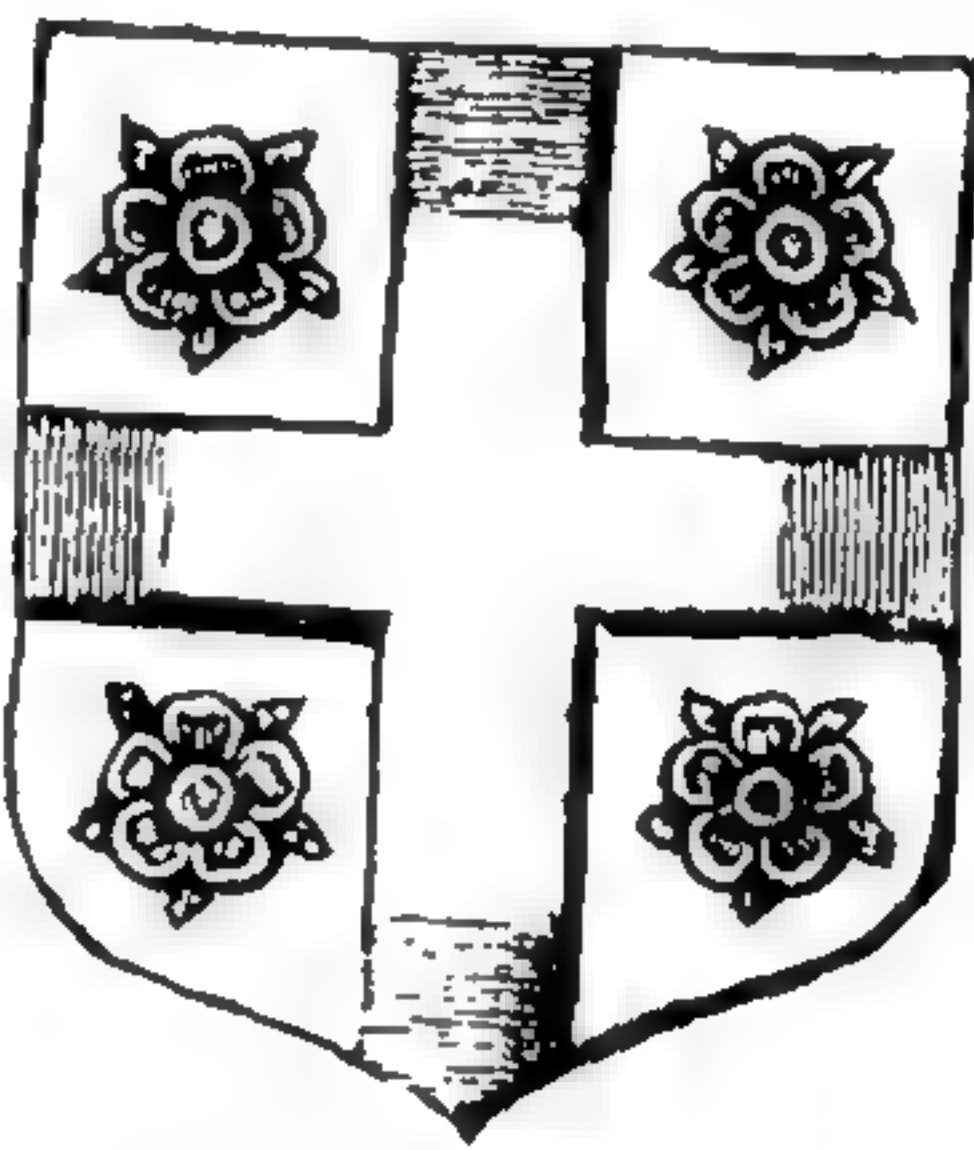
M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 147.



Argent, two *Chevrons Sable*, between three *Roses Gules*, seeded *Or*, and bearded *Vert*, was the Coat of *Robert Pynk*, *D. D.* *Warden* of *New Colledge*, who dy'd the 3d of *November 1647.* *S. P.* and was buried in *New Colledge Chapel*, near the *Pulpit*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 52.

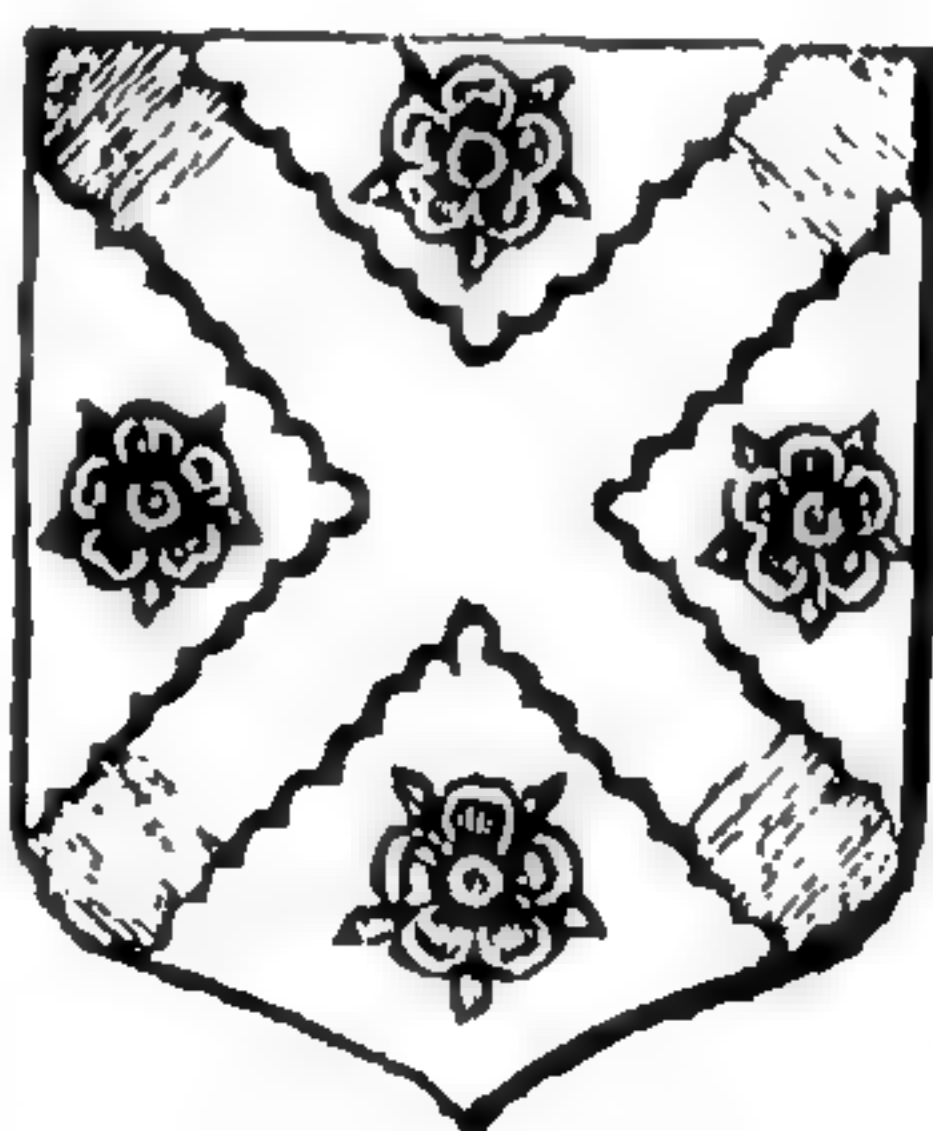
(5) *Strawchin* of *Brigdtown* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a *Crescent Gules*, on a *Chief Azure*, three *Roses* of the *First*.



He beareth *Argent*, a *Cross Gules*, between four *Roses* of the same, the *Barbs Vert*, by the Name of *Trotman*. This Coat was granted to *Edward Trotman* of *Cam*, in the County of *Gloucester*, Son of *Richard Trotman* of the same Place; by *Sir Wil-*

liam Segar, *Garter*, *Nov. 27.* in the 14th of *Queen Eliz.* *Her. Off.*

Sable, a *Cross* between four *Roses Argent*, with a *Mullet Gules*, for a Difference, is born by the Name of *Barnesly*; and was assign'd to *Barnesly* of *Stafford* by *Dethick*, *Cambden* and *Segar.* *Her. Off. Staff. — 123.*



Argent, a *Saltire* engrailed between four *Roses Gules*, seeded and bearded, *Proper*, was born by *Edward Nappier*, *Esq.* of *Halwell* in the North Suburbs of *Oxon*, who dy'd the 26th of *Feb. 1654.* aged 57, and was buried in the Chancel of *Halwell*

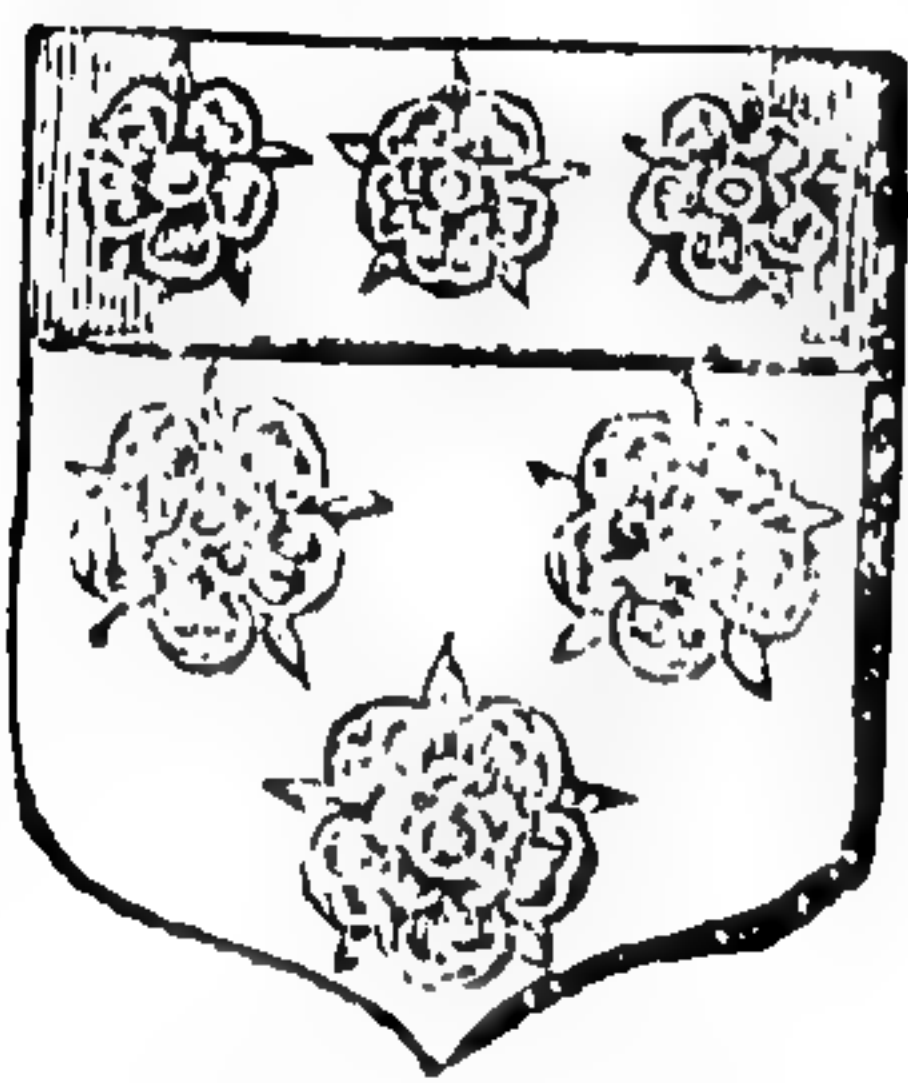
Church, near the Grave of his Father. He married *Joyce*, Sister to *Edward Wakeman* of *Beckford* in the County of *Gloucester*, but she dy'd several Years before her Husband, and was buried (as *Mr. Wood* thought) in the said Chancel. They had Issue, First, *Edward*, *qui ob. caelebs*; Second, *William*, a *Franciscan Fryer* of *St. Omers* and afterwards of *Doway*; Third, *George*, who married, and was Heir to the Estate; Fourth, *Francis*, *Celebs*; Fifth, *Edmund* a *Shoolmaster* in *Magdalen Parish Oxon*; Sixth, *Charles* a *Franciscan* of *Doway*; Seventh, *Ursula*,
R mar-

married to *Henry Challoner* of *Staple-Claydon* in *Bucks.*

He beareth *Argent*, a Saltire engrailed between four *Roses Gules*, by the Name of *Napier*. This Coat was confirm'd to *Sir Robert Napier* of *Luton Hoo* in the County of *Bedford*, (descended from the ancient *Earls of Lenox*) by *William Segar*.

(M) *Lennox* of *Woodhead*; *Argent*, a Saltire between four *Roses Gules*.

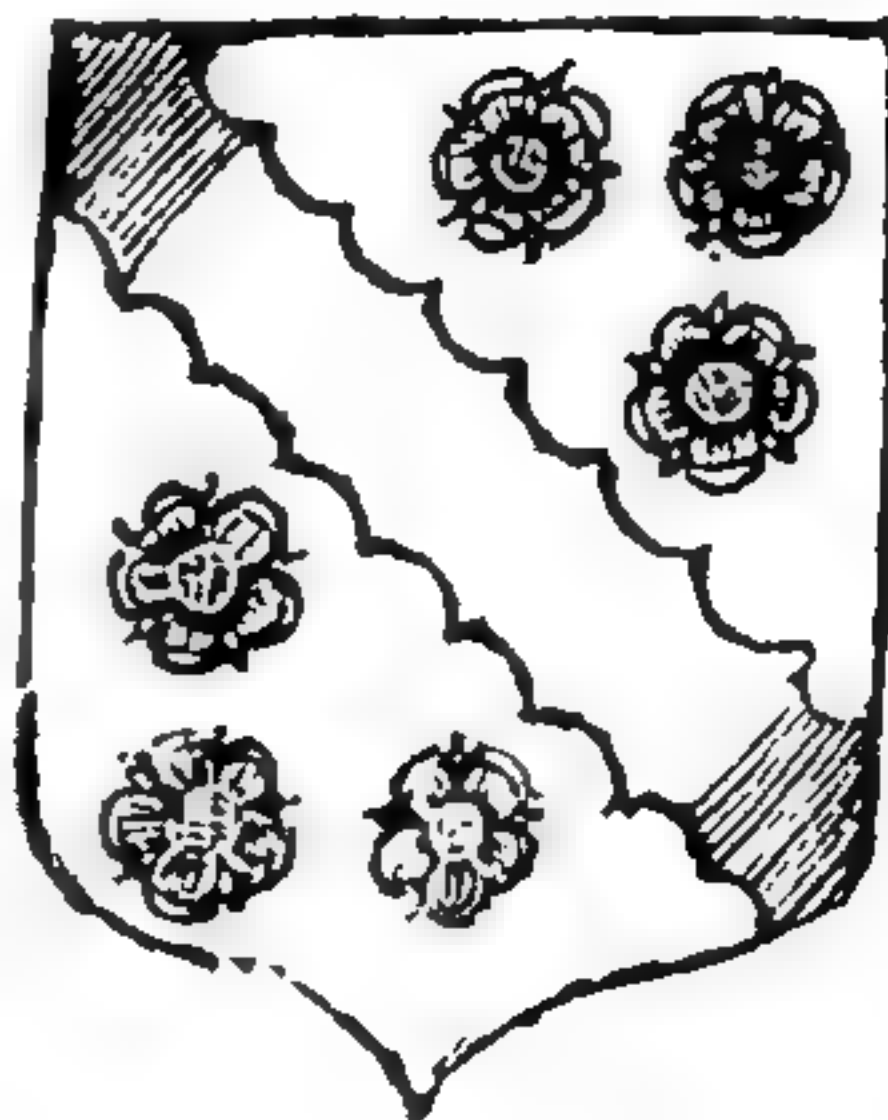
(M) *Macferlan* of *Kertone*; *Argent*, a Saltire waved between four *Roses Gules*.



" *Gules*, three *Roses Argent*, on a Chief of the
" *Second*, as many *Roses*
" of the *First*, by the
" Name of *Cesar*, (alias
" *Aedelmar*). It is born
" by *Sir Charles Cesar* of
" *Benington-place* in *Hart-*
" *fordshire*, *Kt.* by *John*
" *Cesar* of *Birkway* in the

" said County, *Esq;* and by *Charles Cesar* of
" *Great Gransden* in *Huntingtonshire*, and of
" *Much-hadham* in *Hartfordshire*, *Esq;* second Son
" of *Sir Charles Cesar*, *Kt.* deceased, who was
" Master of the *Rolls*; which *Sir Charles* was
" Son and Heir of *Sir Julius Cesar*, *Kt.* also Ma-

" ster of the *Rolls*, Judge of the High Court of
" Admiralty, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and
" Privy Counsellor to King *James*, and to King
" *Charles* the First; descended of the learned
" and noble Family of the *Dalmatii*, of the City
" of *Tarvisio* or *Trevviso* in *Italy*. The said *Charles*
" married *Joan*, second Daughter of *Sir Tho-*
" *mas Leventhorp* of *Shingle-hall* and *Blakefrare*
" in *Hartfordshire*, Baronet, by whom he hath
" Issue *Charles*, *Henry*, and *Dorothy*.



" He beareth *Or*, a Bend
" engrail'd between six *Ro-*
" *ses Gules*, by the Name of
" *Warner*, and is the Pater-
" nal Coat-Armour of *John*
" *Warner* of *Brakenthwaite* in
" the Parish of *Kirby-Overs-*
" *blow* in the West-riding
" of *Yorkshire*, *Esq;* lineal-
" ly descended from the

" *Warners* of *Warner-hall* in *Essex*.

(M) *Gules*, three *Crescents Argent*, within a
Bordure of *Silver*, charg'd with eight *Roses* of
the *First*; is quarter'd by *Melvil*, Lord *Melvil*,
with his Paternal Coat of the *Melvils* of *Rath*,
viz. *Argent*, a Fess *Gules*.

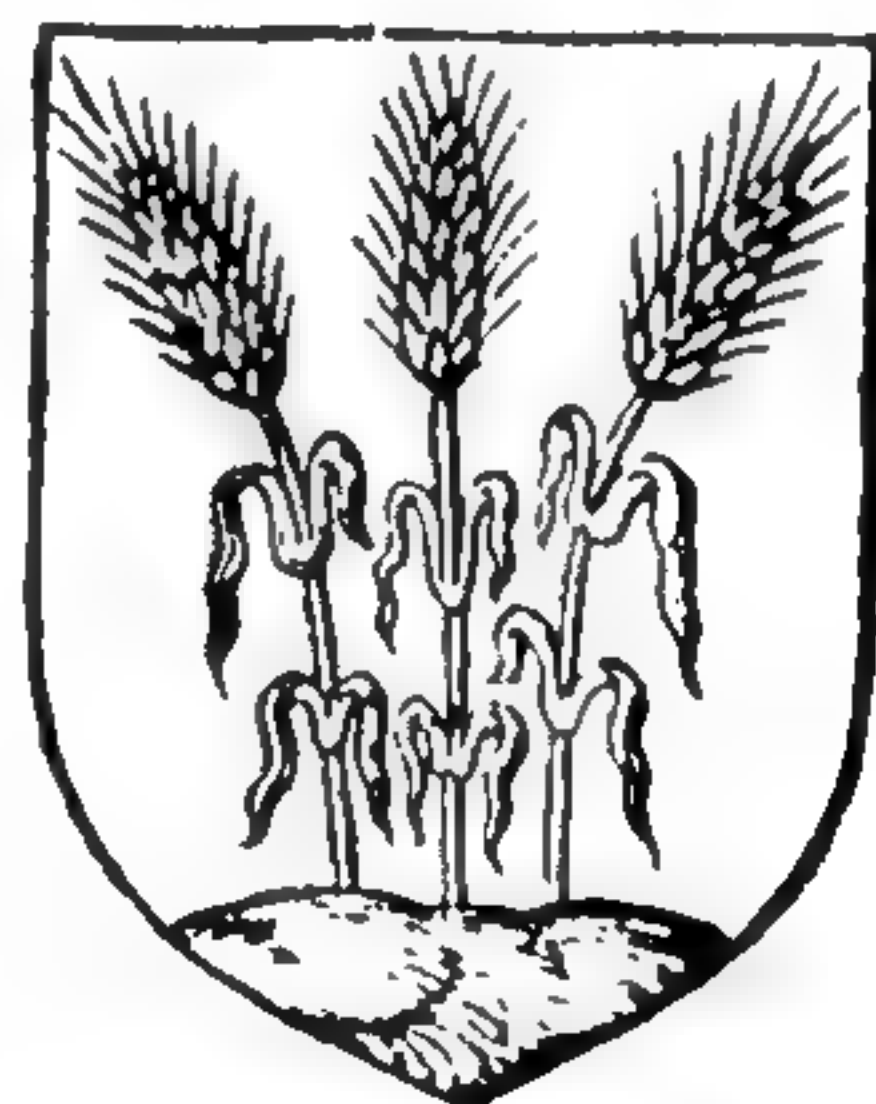
C H A P. IX.

" **T**HUS much of Vegetables, growing
" either on a single or manifold Stem or
" Body. Now of such as grow upon a bend-
" ing Stalk; such are Herbs of all Sorts: And of
" these some are Nutritive, others less Nutri-
" tive. The first Sort are in ordinary Use of
" Diet; such are both those which produce
" Grain, and those which serve for Seasoning of
" the Pot, Salads, and the like. Such as do pro-
" duce Grain are these, and their like; Wheat,
" Rie, Beans, Pease, Barley, Spelt, Oats, &c.
" Of these such are most usual in Coat-Armour,
" as are accustomed to be bound up in Sheaves;
" as Wheat, Rie, Cumin, &c.



Azure, two Wheat-Ears
(as it were addorsed) in
Pale, coup'd and bladed
Or, is the Coat of
Bigland, of which Family
was *Bigland*, Ser-
jeant at Law.

Gray's Inn Hall, North Window.



" He beareth *Azure*, if-
" suant out of a Mount in
" Base, three Wheat-stalks
" bladed and eared, all
" Proper. This is a Ven-
" tian Coat-Armour, and
" pertaineth to the Fam-
" ily of *Garzon*. And here
" we see a Mount born,
" which we before-men-

" tioned, as a Bearing of the Nature of One of
" the Four Elements.

" As before we honoured the Millstone with
" the Name of the Chief of Precious Stones:
" So may we justly give Precedence to this Planet
" above all other in the World, no one Kind
" of Food being so necessary for preservation of
" Man's Life as this; which therefore the Scrip-
" ture calls the *Staff of Bread*, because it upholds
" the very Being of Mankind. For which Cause,
" as the Heathens accounted *Ceres*, and others,
" as Gods, for inventing Means to increase Corn;
" so are those to be held Enemies to Mankind,
" whosoever, through Covetousness, overthrow
" Tillage, as by Inclosures, and Depopulations
" of Villages, &c. And how inestimable a Blef-
" sing Corn is, may by this be conceived, that
" no Country can be said to have a Famine so
" long as it hath Corn, though all other Things
" be

' be scarce : But if all other Things abound,
' and Corn be wanting, that one Want bringeth
' both the Name and the heavy Punishment of
' a Famine.

' Among the manifold Blessings promised by
' God to the Observers of his Laws, plenty of
' Corn is reckoned one of the chiefest, *Lev. 26.*
' 3. *If ye walk in my Statutes, and keep my Com-*
' *mandments, and do them; then will I give you*
' *Rain in due Season, and the Land shall yield her*
' *Increase, and the Trees of the Field shall yield their*
' *Fruit, and your Thrifing shall reach unto the*
' *Vintage, and the Vintage shall reach unto the sow-*
' *ing Time; and you shall eat your Bread to the Full,*
' *and dwell in your Land safely. And again, Deut.*
' *8. 7. For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a*
' *good Land; a Land of Brooks of Water, of Foun-*
' *tains and Depths that spring out of Valleys and*
' *Hills; a Land of Wheat and Barley, and Vines and*
' *Fig-trees, and Pomegranates; a Land of Oyl-olive*
' *and Honey; a Land wherein thou shalt eat Bread*
' *without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any Thing*
' *in it; a Land whose Stones are Iron, and out of*
' *whose Hills thou mayest dig Brass.*'

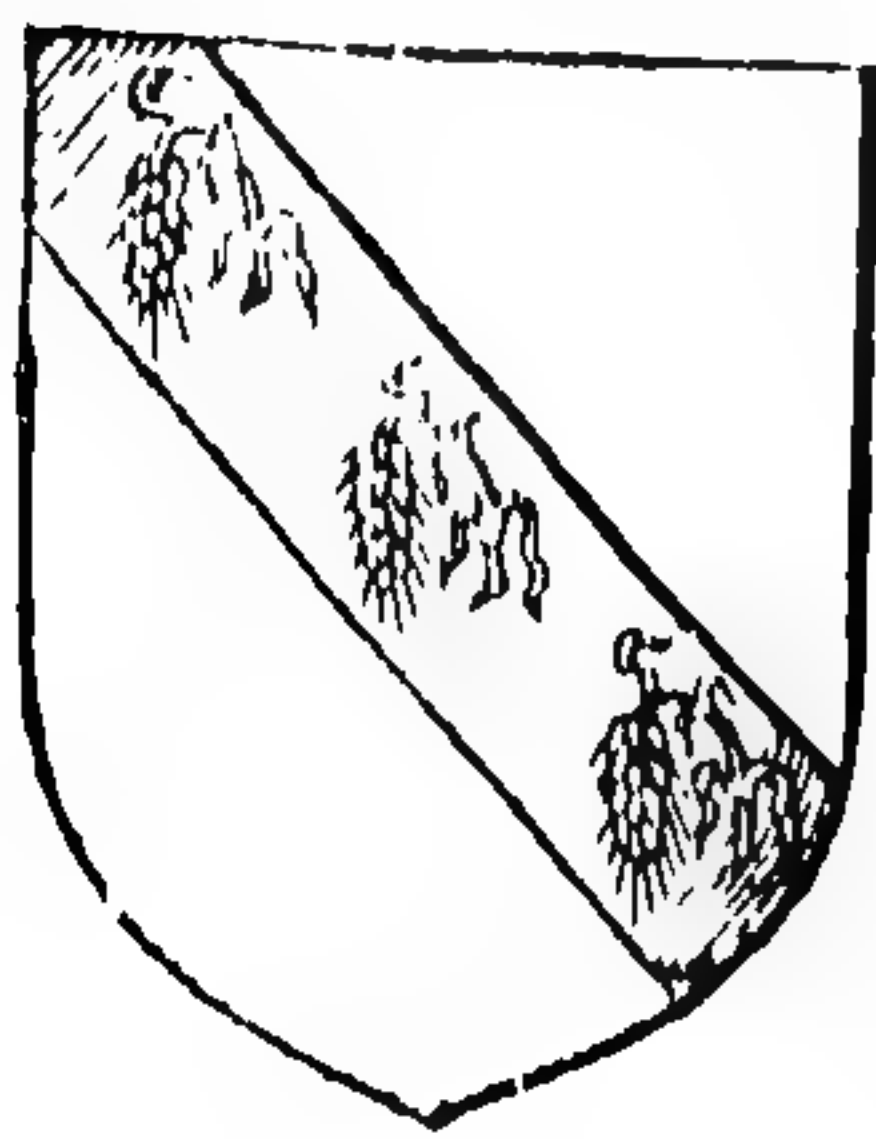


' He beareth *Azure*,
' three Ears of *Guinea*
' Wheat, coup'd and bla-
' ded, *Or*, by the Name
' of *Grandgeorge.*'

This Coat is now car-
ried by the Reverend Do-
ctor *John Grandorge*, Pre-
bend of *Canterbury*, and

Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Thanet*.
Morgan, in his *Sphere of Gentry*, gives the Name
Grandgeorge.

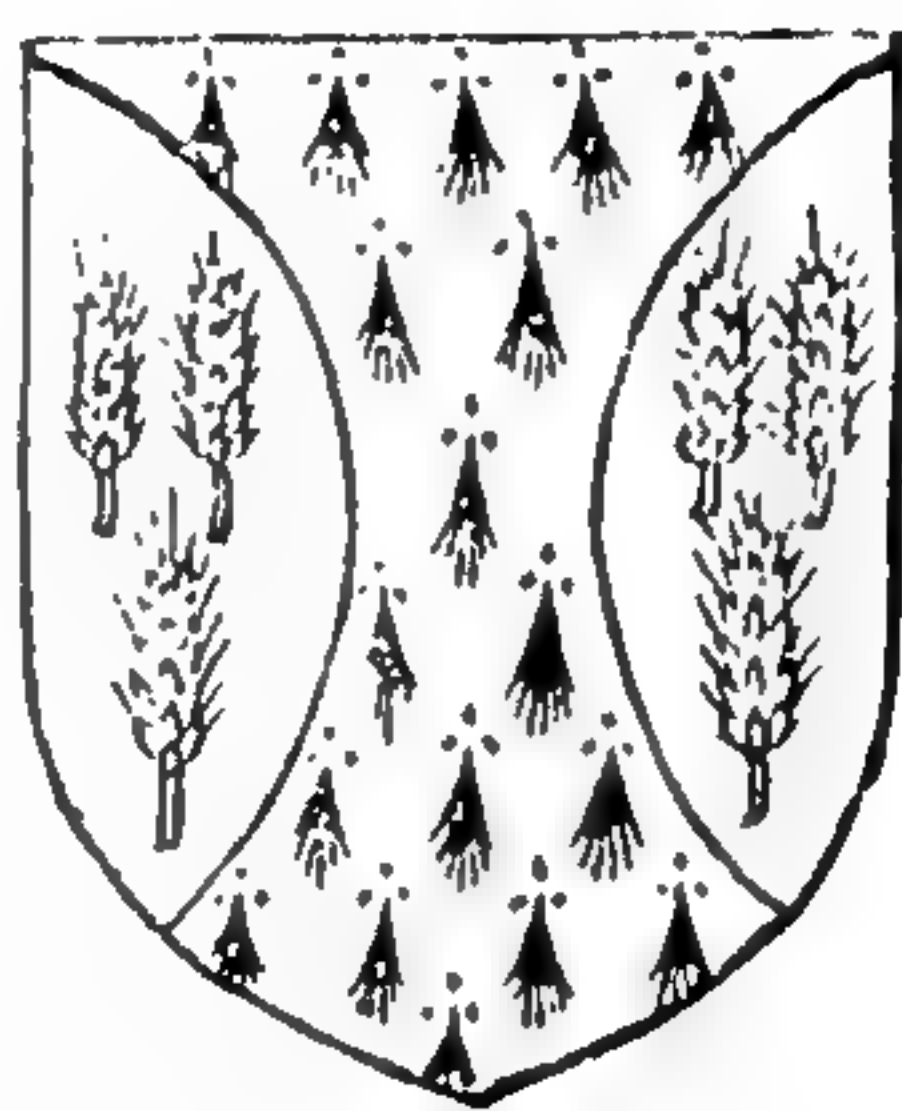
' This is a Kind of Grain not much inferior to
' our Wheat for Use; but for multiplication,
' beauty, and largeness, much beyond it: And
' of this, most undoubtedly true is the Saying
' of our Saviour, That one Grain bringeth forth
' fifty, yea, an hundred fold: And such should be
' the Increase of God's Graces in us, which are
' not put into us there to die utterly, but to
' increase to our own Good, and the Giver's
' Glory. *St. Paul* makes an excellent Argu-
' ment here to satisfy a very natural Man,
' touching the Resurrection of the Dead, which
' is no more impossible, than for dead Corn to
' sprout out of the Earth much more flourish-
' ing, yea, and more abundant than it was
' cast in.



' He beareth *Gules*, on
' a Bend, *Argent*, three
' Rie-stalks, *Sable*, by the
' Name of *Rye*, or *Reye*.

(M) *Argent*, a Che-
vron *Gules*, between three
Green-Ears of *Rye* slip'd
and bladed, *Proper*.

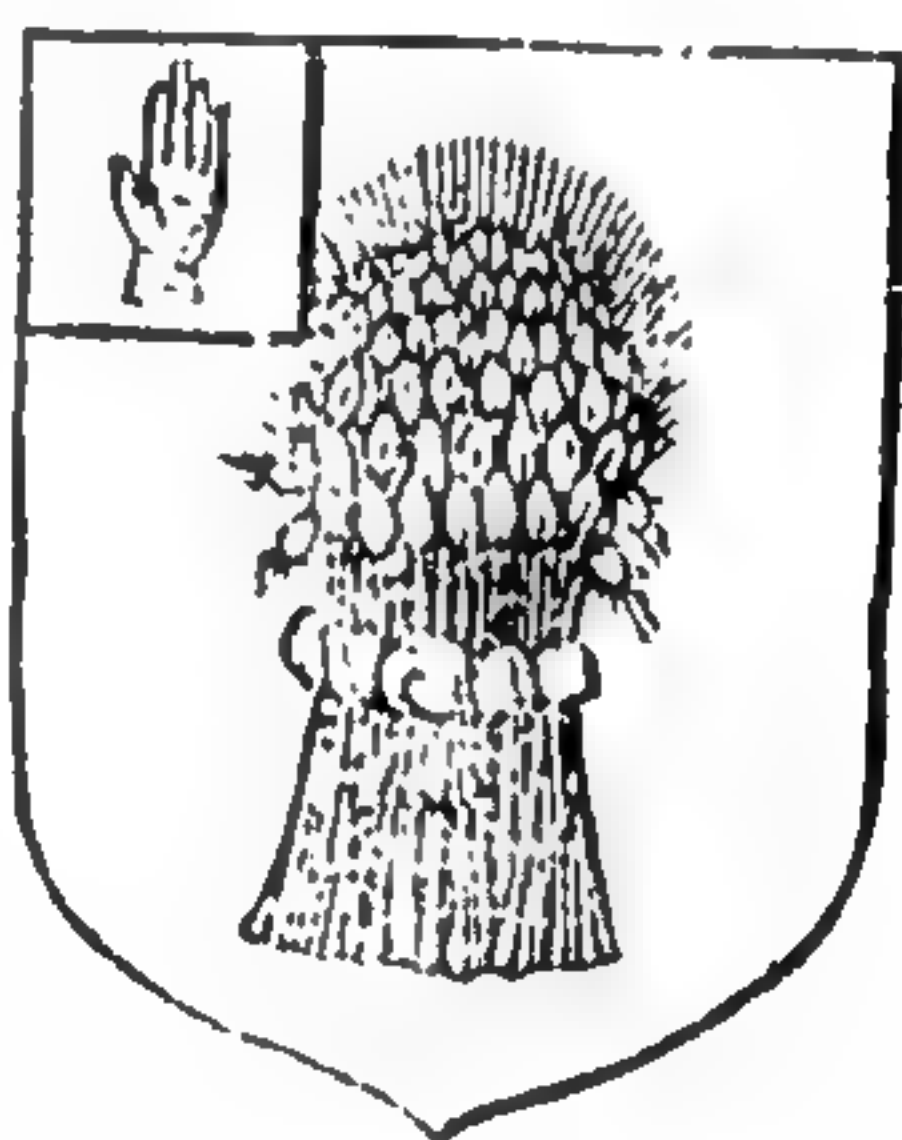
' Were it that these Stalks had been born in
' their proper Kind, it would have beautified
' the Coat greatly, and made the same much
' more commendable for Bearing, by how much
' sweet and kindly ripened Corn is more valua-
' ble and to be desired, than that which is bla-
' sted and mildew'd; that being a special Bless-
' sing of God, and this the express and manifest
' Token of God's heavy Wrath inflicted upon
' us for our Sins; as appeareth in the Prophet
' *Amos 4. 9. I have smitten you with Blasting and*
' *Mildew*, &c. and likewise in *Haggai* the Se-
' cond the same Words are used.



' The Field is *Ermine*,
' two Flaunches, *Azure*,
' each charged with three
' Ears of Wheat, coup'd,
' *Or*, by the Name of *Gre-*
' *by* of *Northamptonshire*.
' It maketh not a little to
' the Commendation of
' this Grain, that it is ta-
' ken in the Scripture for

' the Faithful; where it is said, *Which bath his*
' *Fan in his Hand, and will make clean his Floor,*
' and gather his Wheat into his Garner, &c.

' These Sorts of Grain are most usually born
' in Coat-Armour bound up in Sheaves, and
' banded of the same Metal or Colour; yet shall
' you find their Band sometimes of a diverse Me-
' tal or Colour from them.



' The Field is *Azure*, a
' Garbe, *Or*. This Coat-
' Armour pertaineth to the
' ancient Family of *Gra-*
' *venor* of *Cheshire*, whose
' Name was anciently
' written *Grosvenour*, or
' *Grosvenor*, as it is at this
' Day. They bear this
' Garbe from their Ance-

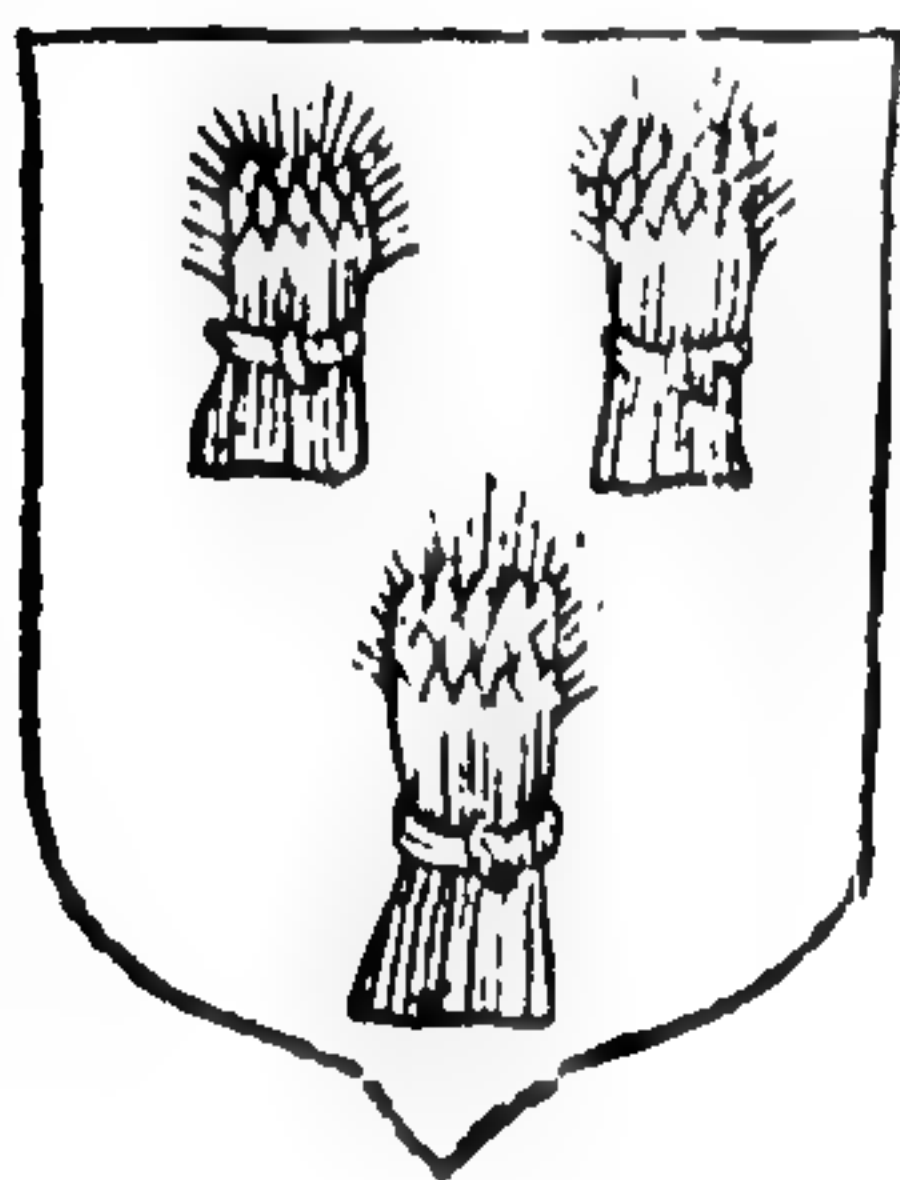
' cestors, who were of Consanguinity to the
' ancient Earls of *Chester*, as it is proved in the
' Record of that famous Suit betwixt Sir *Richard*
' *Scroope*, Plaintiff, and Sir *Robert Grosve-*
' *nor* Defendant, for their Arms, in *Anno 12.*
' *Regis Richardi Secundi*. For with *William* the
' Conqueror came *Hugh Lupus* his Nephew, and
' with the said *Hugh Lupus* came one *Gilbert le*
' *Grosvenour*, Nephew to the said *Hugh*, who
' was Ancestor to the said Sir *Robert Grosvenour*;
' from whom is lineally descended Sir *Richard*
' *Grosvenour* of *Eaton* in the County Palatine of
' *Chester*, Knight and Baronet, Heir-male of that
' Family; and is now born by Sir *Thomas Gros-*
' *venour* of *Eaton* in the said County, Baronet.
' This Coat, without the Arms of *Ulster*, is
' born by *Walter Grosvenour* of *Bisphury* in *Staff-*
' *ordshire*, Esquire. A like unto this is born by
' *Holmesbed*, saving that the Band of that Garb
' is *Vert*.

(M) *Argent*, a Bend cottised *Sable*, betwixt
two Garbs *Gules*, by the Name of *Whitford*.

(G) *Wachop*; *Azure*, two Mullets in Chief *Argent*, in Base a Garb *Or*. This pertains to *Wachop* of *Nidry* in *Scotland*.

(G) *Quithford* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Bend *Sable*, and in the sinister Angle a Garb *Gules*.

' There is a Kind of wretched Cormorants, whose Garbs are so fast bound, that the Poor curseth their merciless Hearts. And such an one was *Hatto* Abbot of *Fulda*, who suffered Rats rather to eat up his Corn, than he would help the Wants of the Poor; but his Punishment was answerable thereunto; for the Rats devoured him, though he guarded himself in a Castle purposely built in the Midst of the River *Rhine*, which is there this Day to be seen.



" He beareth *Gules*, three Garbs *Or*, by the Name of *Preston*. This Coat was born by *Robert Comyn* a *Scot*, who at the Time of the Conquest was Earl of *Cumberland*, and held all that Country beyond all the River *Tyne*; but after *William Rufus's* Time he was

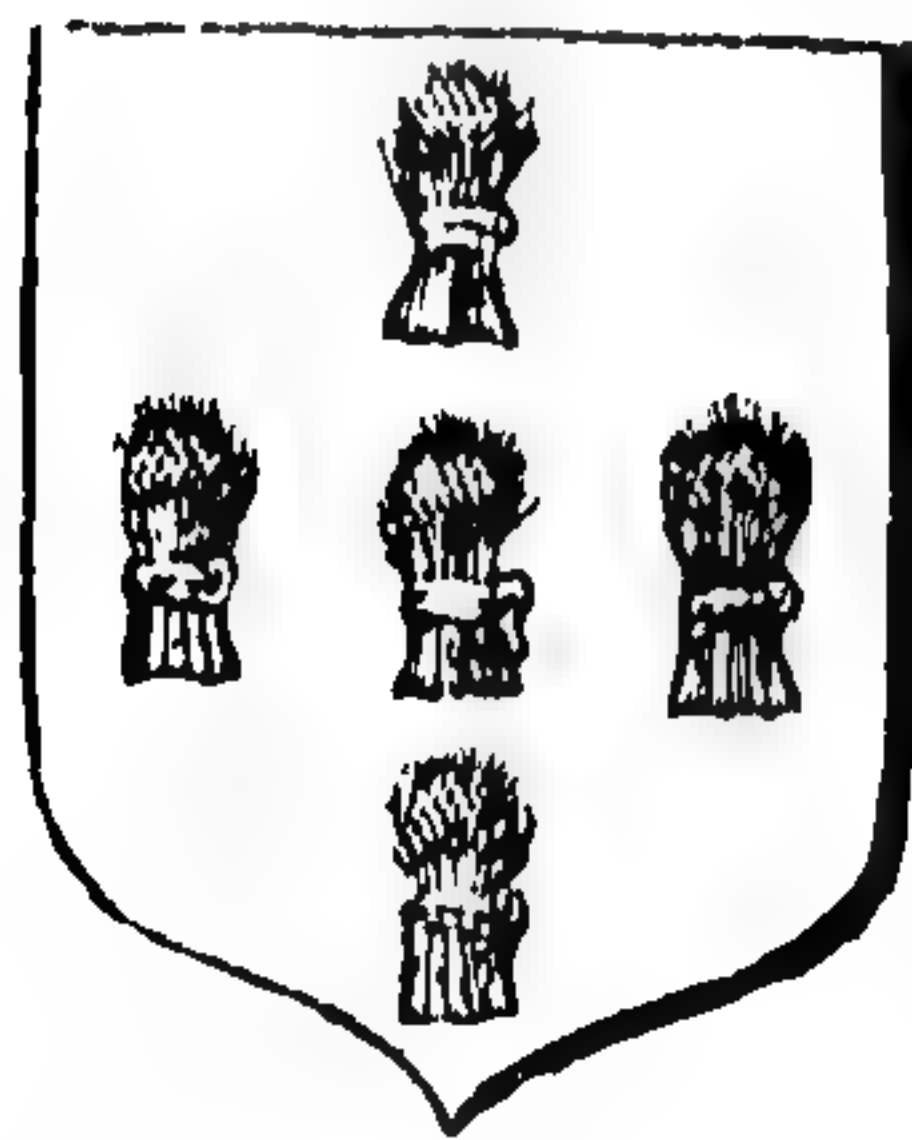
" taken Prisoner, with *Roger Mowbrey* Earl of *Northumberland*, and was by King *Henry* the First disinherited."

(B) *Cumming*, sometime Earl of *Buchan*; *Azure*, three Garbs *Or*.

" Here you may observe that I mention not the Bands of Garbs, because they differ not in Metal or Colour from the Garbs. Sometimes you shall find these Garbs born with an Ordinary interposed between them.

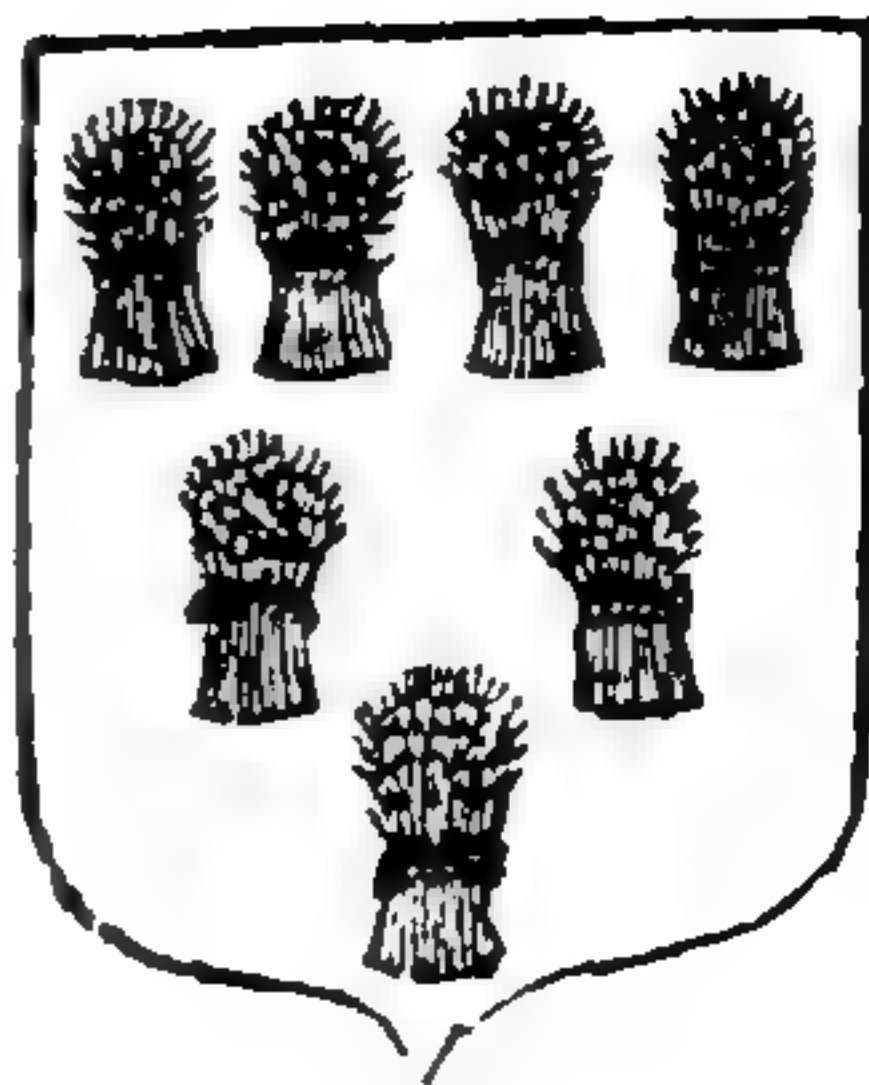
Azure, three Garbs *Or*, was born by *Peter Blake* of *Andover* in *Hampshire*, *Gent.* (sometime a rich Factor or Merchant in *London*) whose only Son *Peter* was a Gentleman Commoner of *Baliol Colledge* in *Oxon*. He had also a Daughter named *Elizabeth*, who dy'd in a House near and within *Smithgate* in *Oxon*, the 15th of *February* 1686-7, aged Twenty, or thereabouts, and was buried in the Church of *St. Peter* in the East.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com Oxon. p. 165.

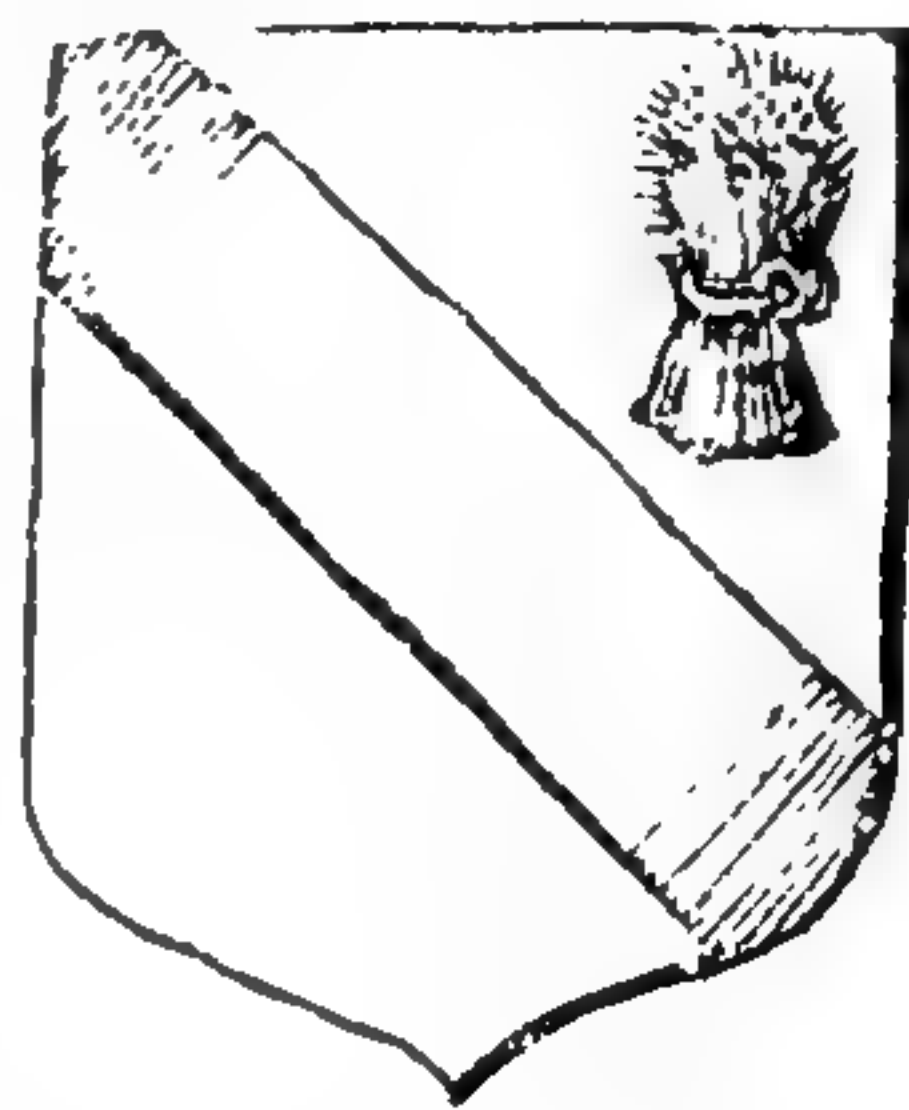


Sable, five Garbs in Cross, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Merisfield*, and was confirmed by Patent to *Ralph Merisfield* of *London*, *Gent.* Son of *Ralph Merisfield* of *Thornhill* and *Denisham* in the County of *Dorset*, Son of *John*, of the County of *Somerset*, Sep-

tember 10, 1616. in the 14th of King *James I.* by Sir *William Segar*, Garter.

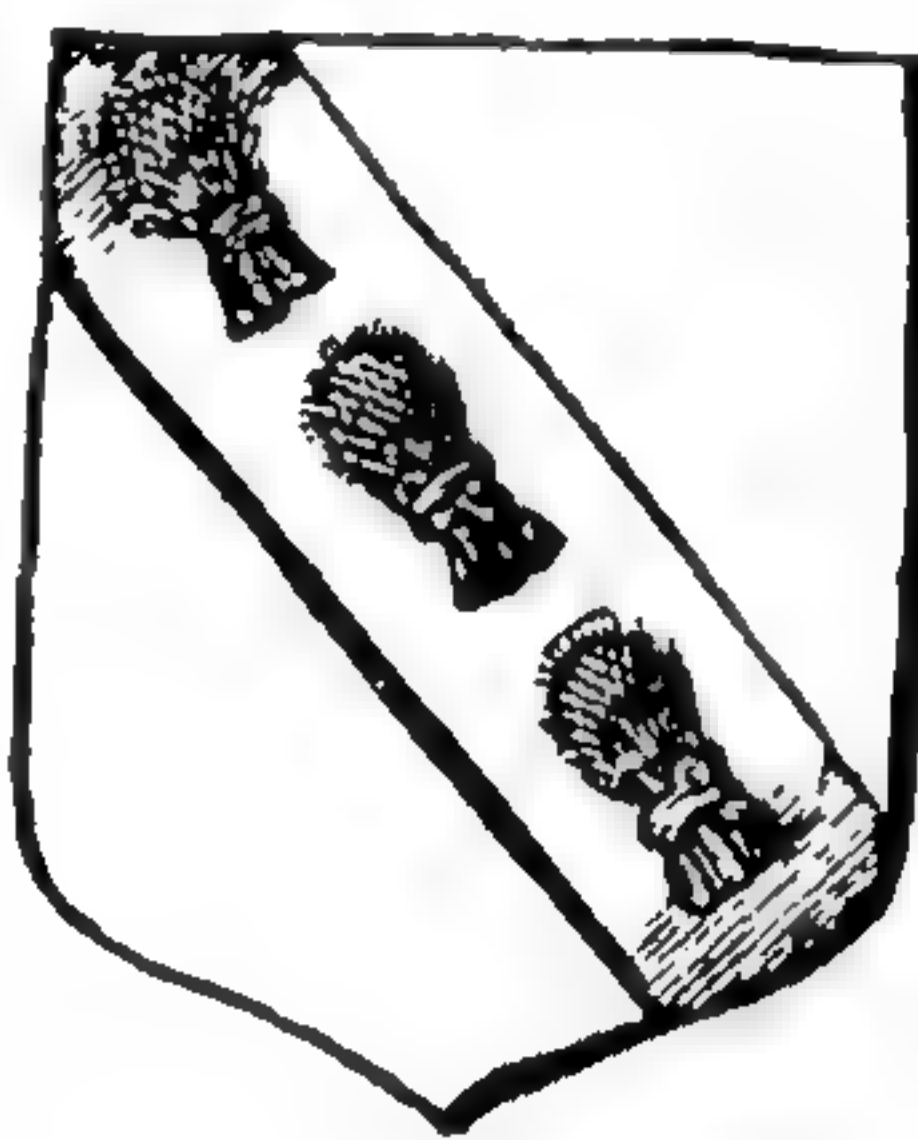


" He beareth *Azure*, seven Wheat-sheaves, four, two, and one, *Or*, by the Name of *Dolman*, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of Sir *Thomas Dolman* of *Shaw* in *Berkshire*, Knight, and one of the Clerks attending his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council."



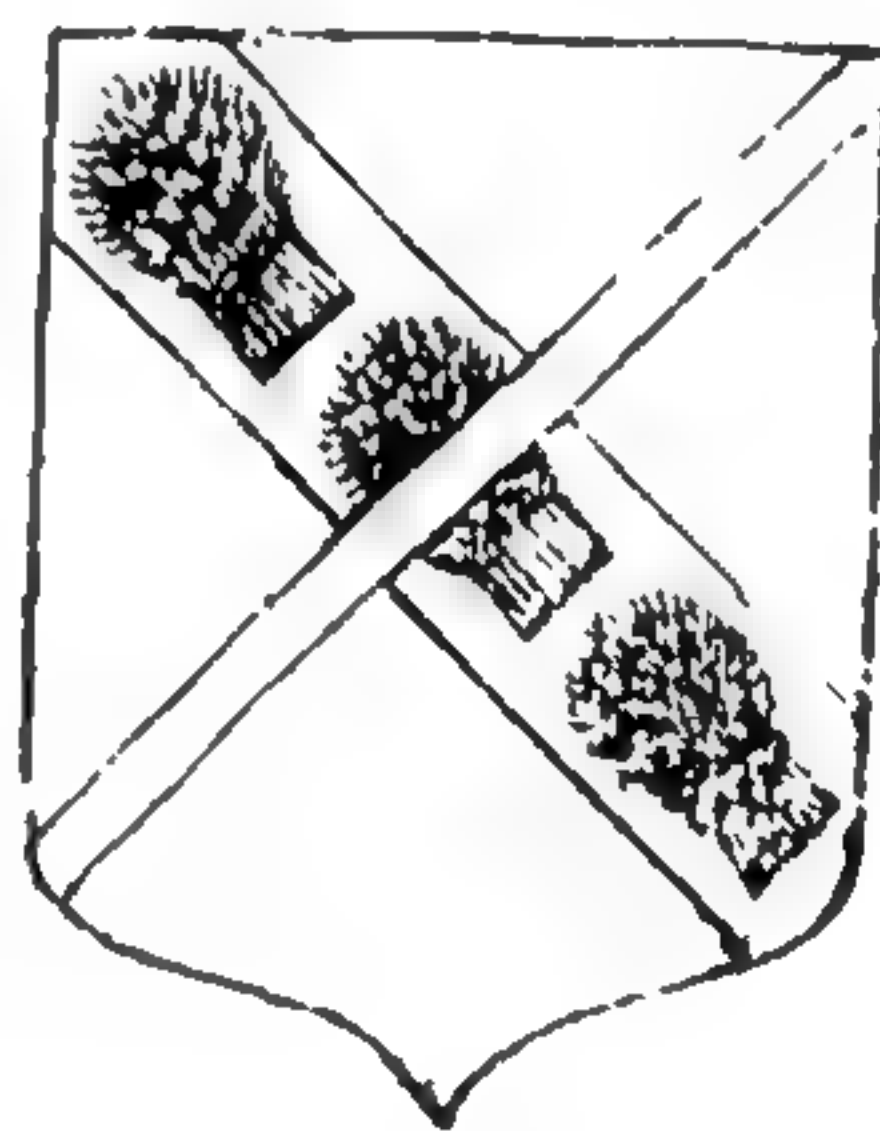
" He beareth *Argent*, a Bend *Sable*, in the sinister Chief a Garb *Gules*, by the Name of *Whitworth*, and is the Coat-Armour of *Richard Whitworth* of *Addaston* in the County of *Stafford*, *Gent.*

(B) *Bayne*, *Sheriff* Clerk of *Fife*; *Azure*, a Garb *Or*, banded of the First, betwixt three Thistles, *Gold*.



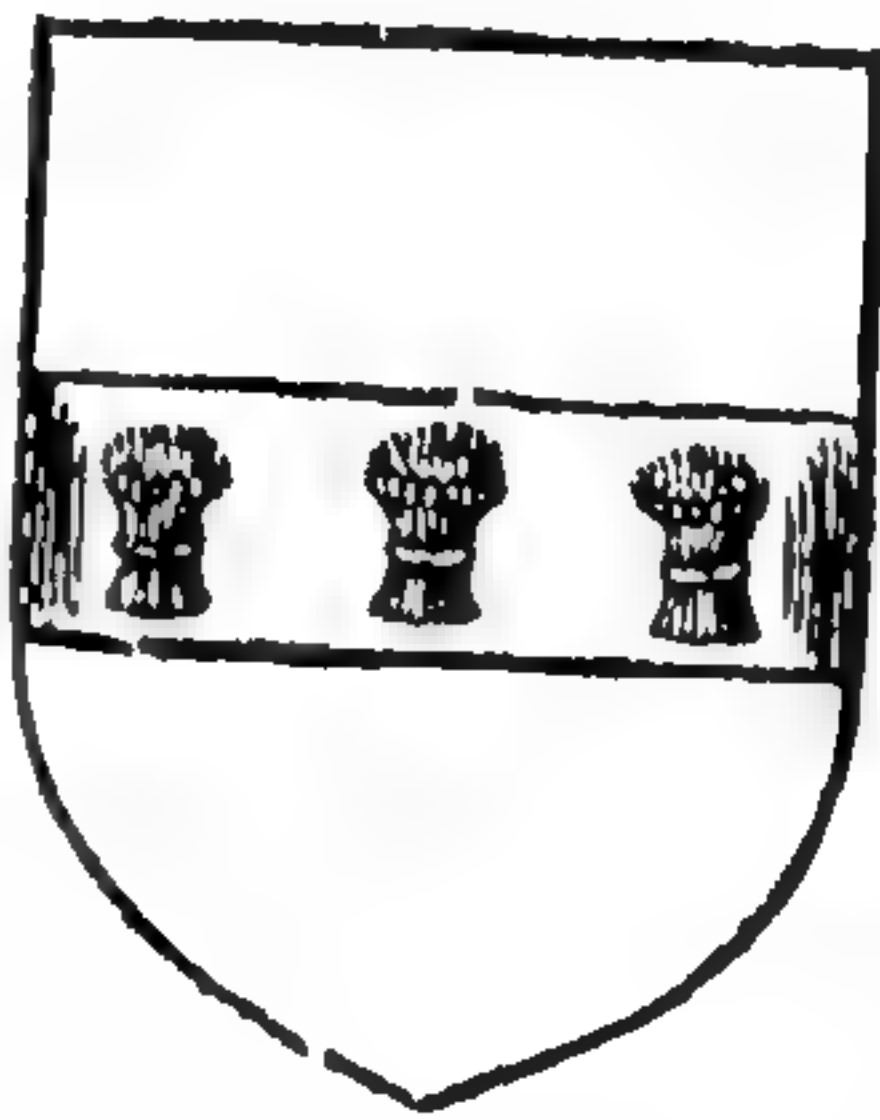
He beareth *Sable*, on a Bend *Argent*, three Garbs *Gules*, by the Name of *Packington*. This Coat was testify'd by *William Segar* to belong to *Tho. Packington* of *Edgworth* in the County of *Middlesex*.

Her. Off. Vincent's, Surry, Num. 129. p. 541.



Or, on a Bend *Azure*, three Garbs of the First, over all a Batant sinister, was the Coat of *R. Hasket* of *Rufford*, who married *Grace*, Daughter of Sir *John Townley*, Knight, and had Issue *Thomas*, *Robert*, *Jane* and *Anne*.

Collect. of the North, per Chest. or per Glov. in M. S. in Ash. Num. 544.

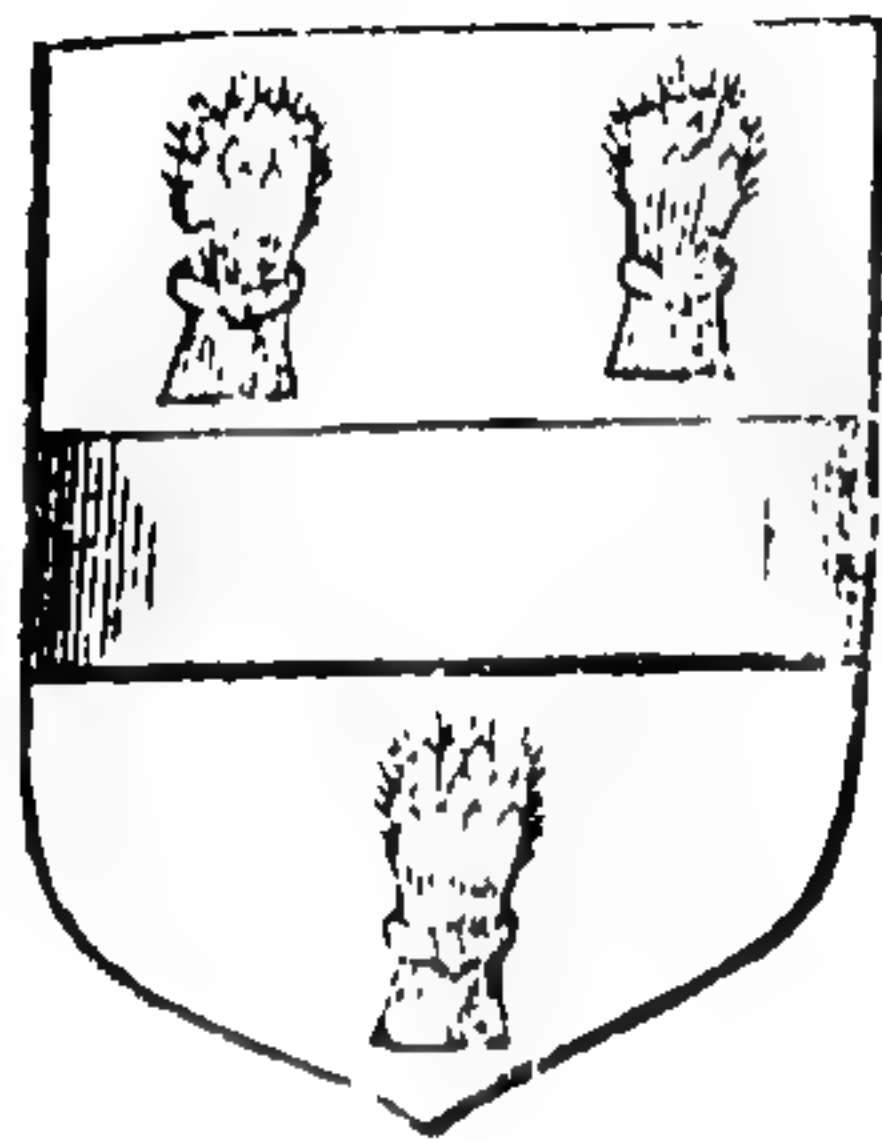


" The Field is *Or*, on a Fess *Azure*, three Garbs of the First, by the Name of *Vernon*. This is an ancient Family of *Cheshire*, and descended of the worthy Stem of *Vernons* that were Barons of *Shipbrook*, and do bear these Garbs for a Difference from the elder House that did bear only a Fess *Azure*. And the Reason of the Bearing of these Garbs was, for that they would make known that they were descended

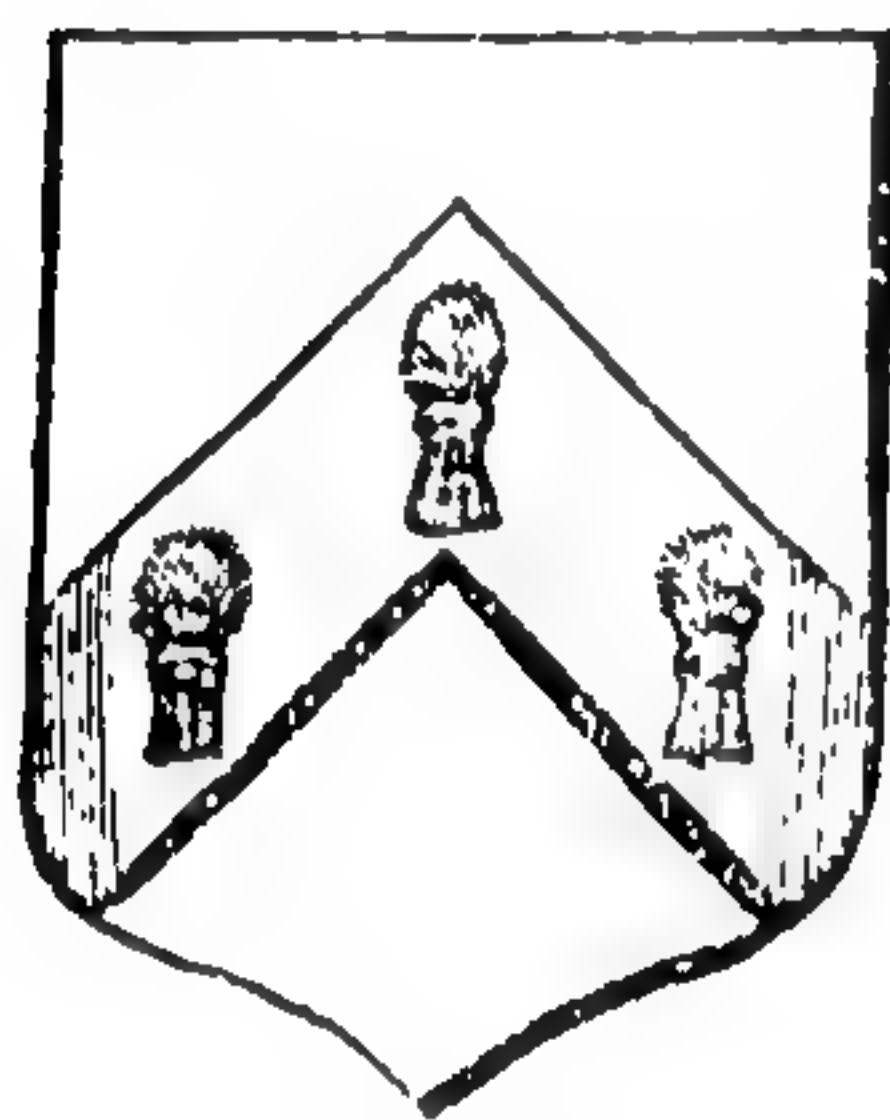
'ed from the said Barons of *Shipbrook*, who anciently held of the Earls of *Chester*?

Or, on a Fess *Azure*, three Garbs banded *Gold*, in Chief two Mulletts *Gules*, was confirm'd by *William Flower*, Norry, the 8th of *June* 1583. the 25th of *Queen Elizabeth* to *John Vernon*, descended from the ancient Family of that Surname in the County Palatine of *Chester*.

M. S. in Ashm. Num. 824. p. 40.



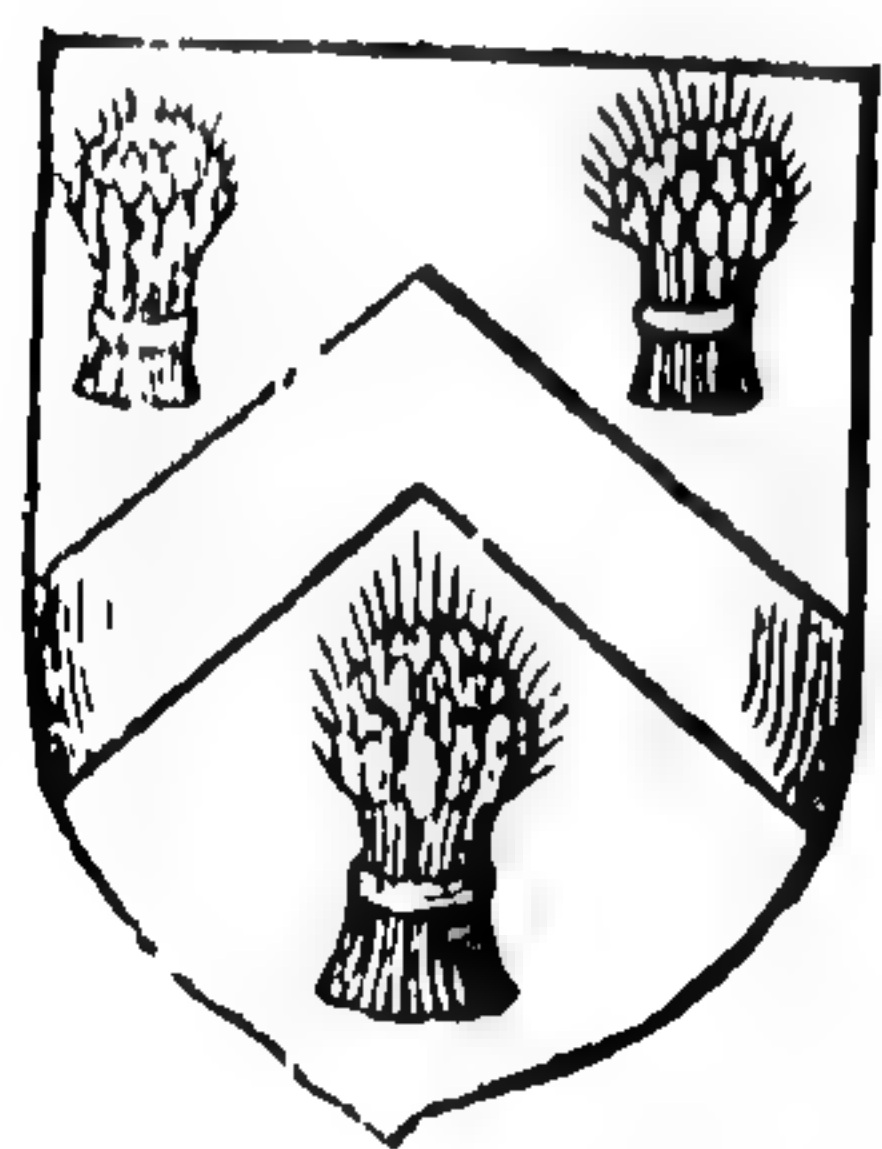
"He beareth *Azure*, a Fess between 3 Garbs Or, by the Name of *Lewhite* of *Bromham* in *Wiltshire*. The Garb signifieth, in Heraldry, Plenty or Abundance; and That the first Bearer did deserve well for his Hospitality."



Argent, on a Chevron *Azure*, three Garbs Or, was confirm'd by *Sir Gilbert Dethick*, Kt. Garter, *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, and *William Flower*, Norroy, the 12th of *Decemb.* in the 10th Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, to *Sir John Newton* of *Richmond Castle* in

the County of *Somerset*, Knight. In the Patent (by which they empower'd the said *Sir John* to bear the Crest of *Sir Anncel Gorney*, whose House terminated in a Female Heiress, from whom descended the said *Sir John*) the Crest is a King of the *Moors* kneeling and delivering up his Sword; which Crest was assumed, for that the above-named *Sir Anncel* was at the Winning of *Acom* with *K. R. 1.* where he took Prisoner a King of the *Moors*.

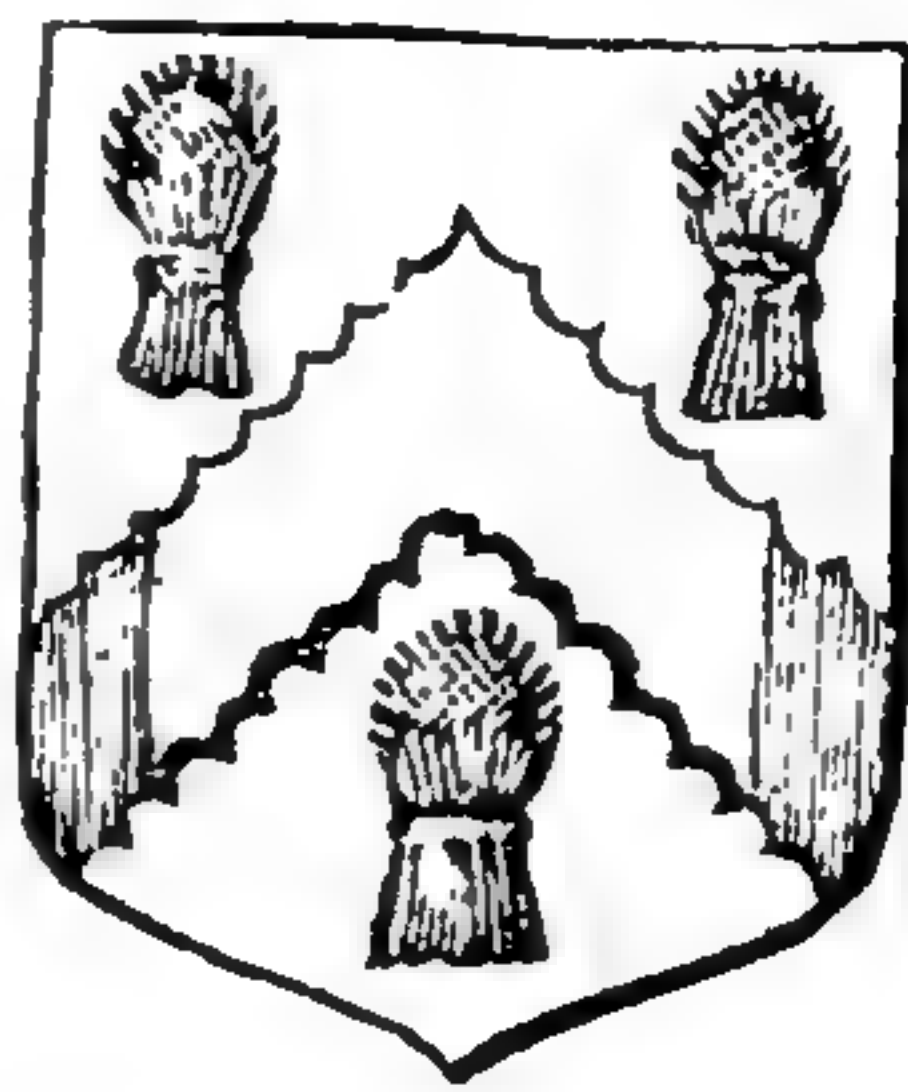
M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834. p. 34.



'The Field is *Pearl*, a Chevron between three Garbs, *Ruby*. This Coat-Armour pertaineth to the Right Honourable *Edmund* Earl of *Mulgrave*, Baron *Sheffield* of *Butterwick*, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. An Escu-

cheon like unto this but of different Colour and Metal, viz. (the Field *Saphire*, a Chevron between three Garbs, *Topaz*) was born by *Sir Christopher Hatton*, late Lord Chancellor of *England*, Counsellor to that Peerless *Queen Elizabeth*, of immortal Memory: A Coat well befitting his Magnificence and bounteous Hospitality, wherein he hath scarce had any Rival ever since.

'*Azure*, a Chevron between three Garbs Or, is the Coat-Armour of the *Hattons*, the chief Ornament now existing in the Person of the Right Honourable *Christopher* Lord *Hatton* of *Kirby*, Governor of his Majesty's Island of *Guernsey*?

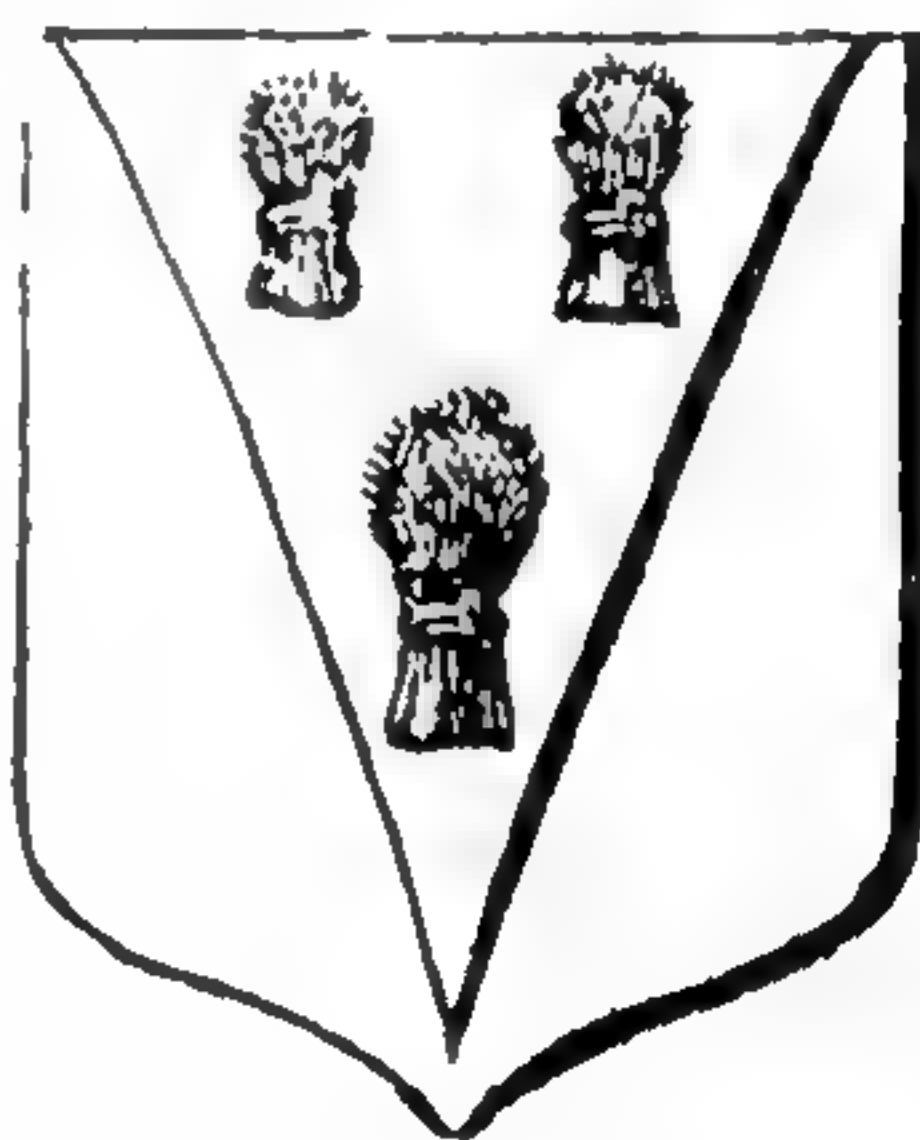


"He beareth *Sable*, a Chevron engrailed between three Garbs or Wheat-sheaves *Argent*, by the Name of *Field*, and is born by *Thomas* *Field* of *Stanstead-bury* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq;

This Coat was granted to *Edmond Field* of *Weston* in the County of *Hertford*, Son of *Thomas Field* of the same Place, and to his Sister *Susan*, by *Sir Edw. Bylbe*, Clarencieux, *Decemb.* 8, 1662.

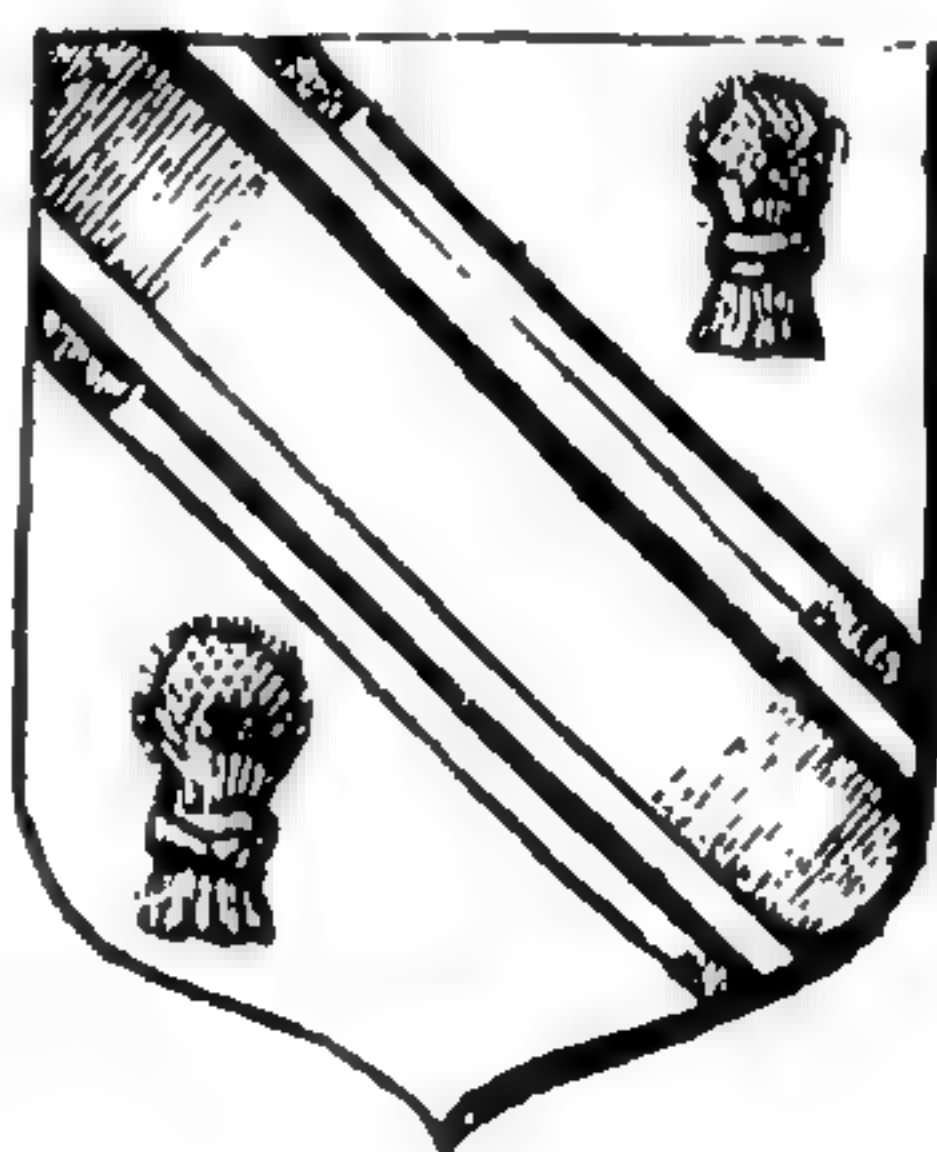
I have seen the Copy of the Grant of this same Coat by the same *Sir Edward Bylbe*, when Garter, and to the same *Edmond Field* of *Weston*, dated *March* 9, 1653.

Her. Off. *Sir E. Bylbe's Grants*, f. 8.



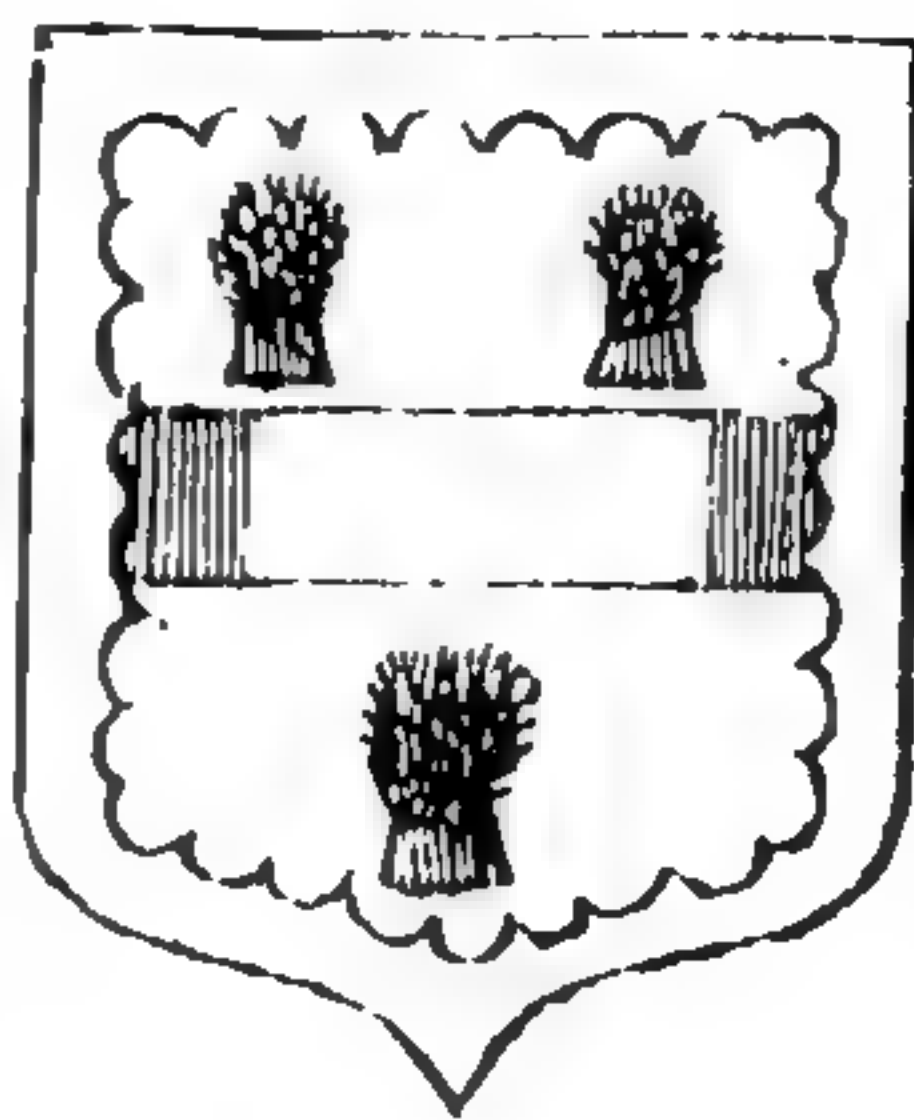
Or, on a Pile *Vert*, three Garbs of the Field. This Coat was born by *Tho. Oldfield*, M. A. and Fellow of *Oriel-Colledge*, who dy'd the 17th of *January* 1657-8, and was buried in Church in *Southwark* near *London* in *Surry*, in which County and Diocese of *Winchester* he was born.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Rem. de Com. Oxon. p. 94.



Azure, a Bend cottised between two Garbs Or, is born by the Name of *Tilson*, and was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, *Aug.* 28, 1580. in the 22d Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, to *Ralph Tilson* of *Huxleigh* in the County Palatine of *Chester*, Gent.

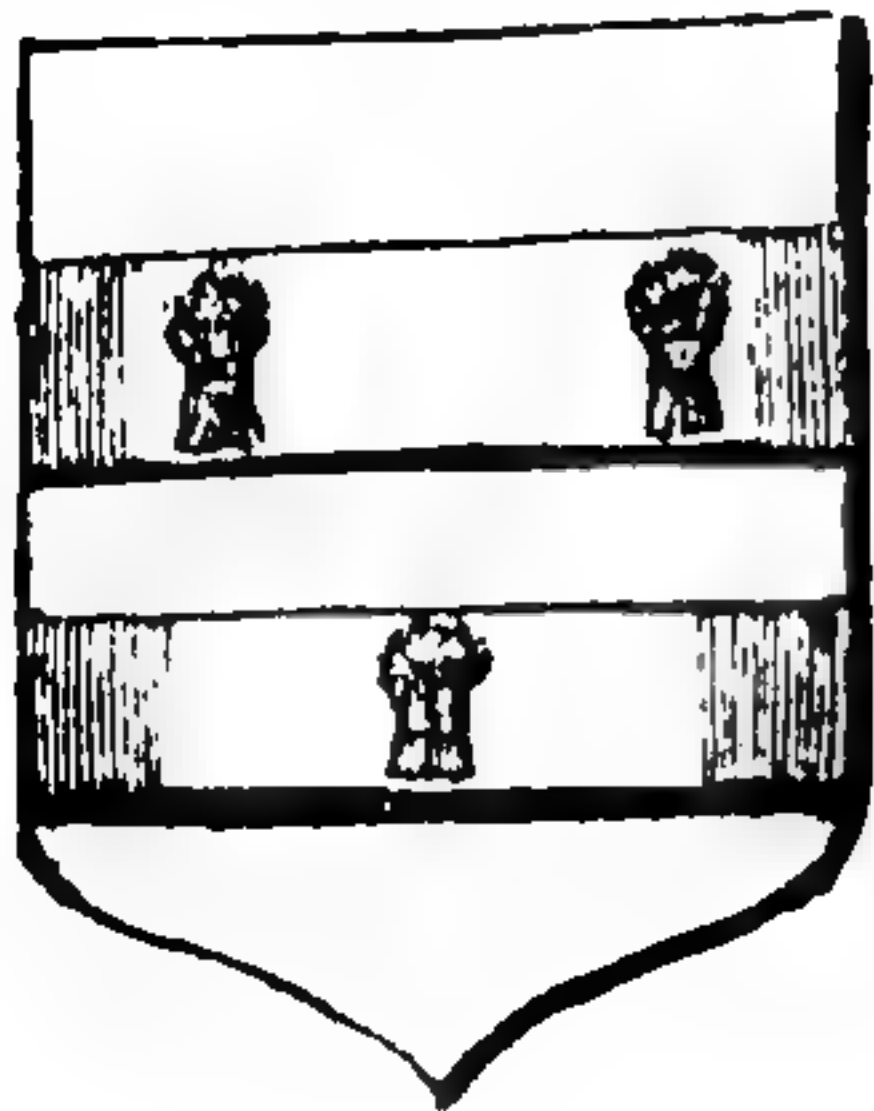
M. S. of Grants in Ashm. Numb. 344.



Azure, a Fess between three Garbs Or, a Bordure engrail'd of the Second, is born by the Name of *Kempe*, and was confirmed or granted to *Edward Kempe* of *Dover* (Esquire of the Body to *King Charles I.*) Anno 1641, by *Sir William Segar*, Garter.

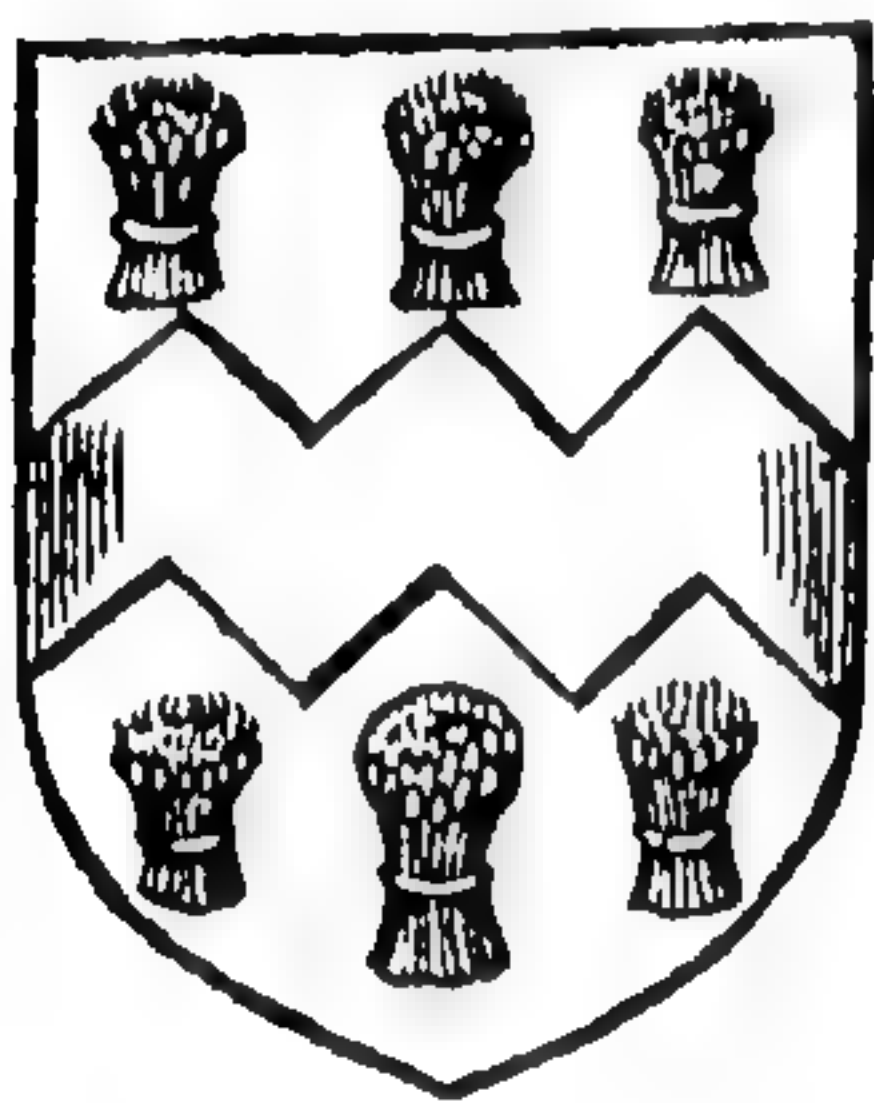
He

He beareth *Gules*, a Fess *Ermine*, between three Garbs *Or*, a Bordure of the Second, by the Name of *Kempe*, and was granted to *William Kempe* of *South-Malling* in the County of *Suffex*, Gent. by Sir *Edward Bylbe*, *Clarencieux*, Decemb. 6, 1662. in the 24th Year of King *Charles* the Second.



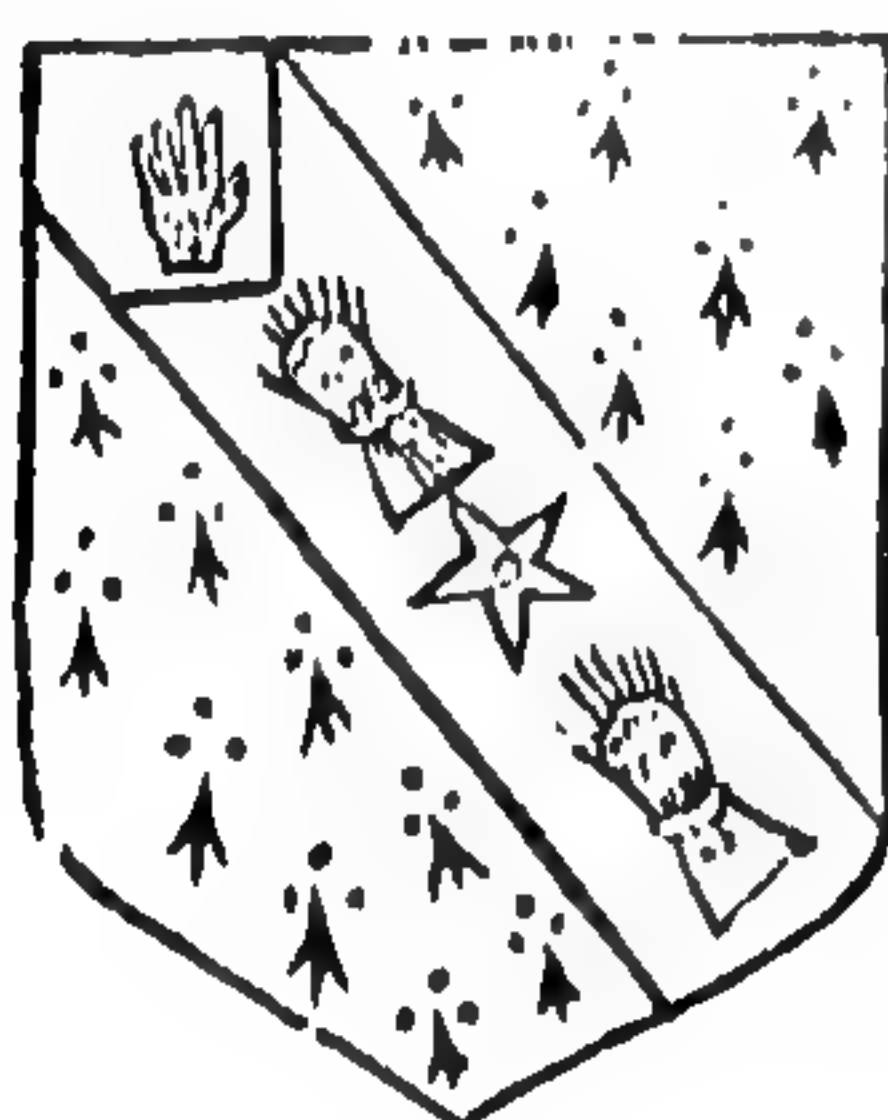
Argent, on two Barrs *Sable*, three Garbs *Or*, is born by the Name of *Knightbridge*, and was granted to *Anthony Knightbridge* of *Chelmsford* in the County of *Essex*, and to *Richard*, *John* and *George*, his Brethren, Sons of *John Knightbridge* of *Chelmsford* aforefaid, by Sir *Edward Bylbe*, *Clarencieux*, in May 1663, in the 14th Year of King *Charles* II.

Her. Off. Grants by Sir Edward Bylbe.



‘ He beareth *Azure*, a Fess dancette, between six Garbs *Or*, by the Name of *Rayncourt Leigh* calleth it a Sheaf of Wheat; but though it were of Rye, Barley, or Cumin, or whatsoever it were (saith he) it is sufficient to call it a Garb

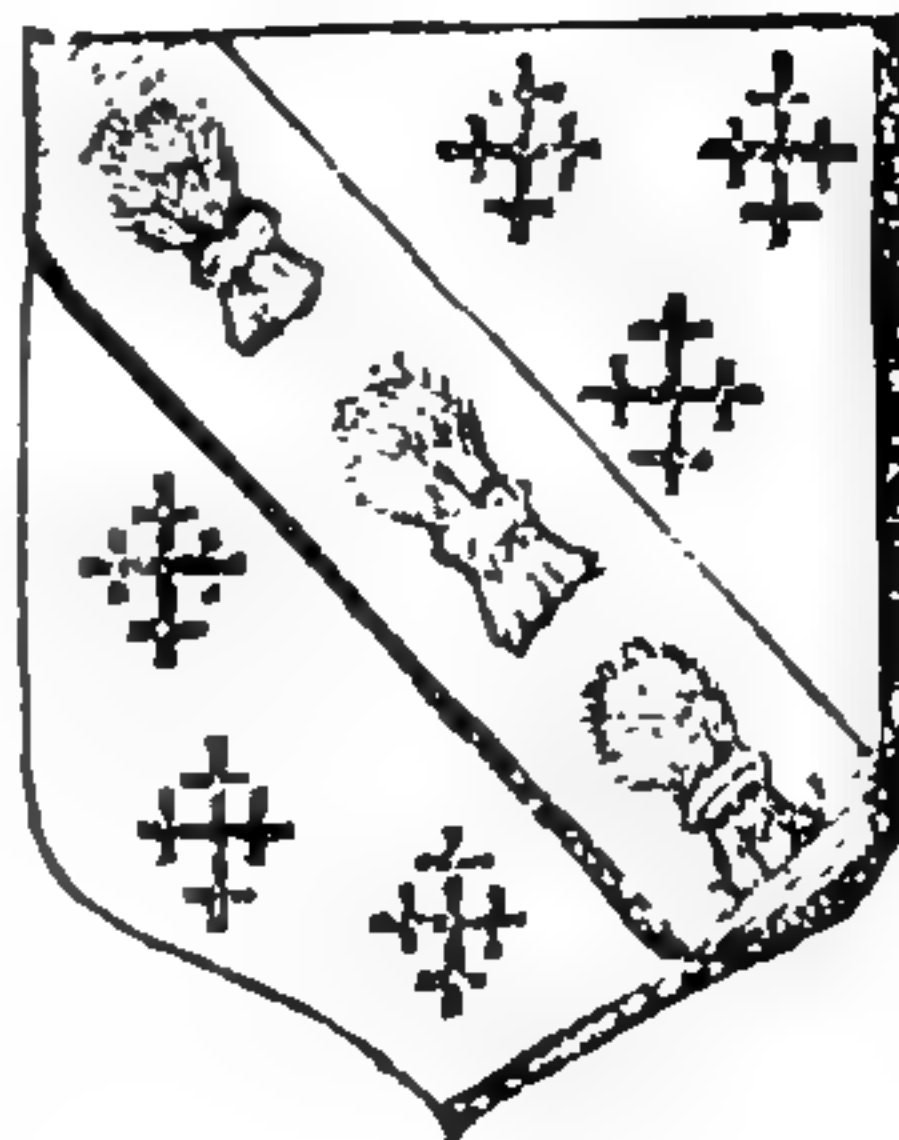
(which is a *French*, or rather a *Teutonick* Word, signifying a Sheaf) telling the Colour or Metal whereof it is. As to their sole and diverse Bearing upon, and with Ordinaries between them, these few Examples may suffice for the present: Others shall follow in their Places.



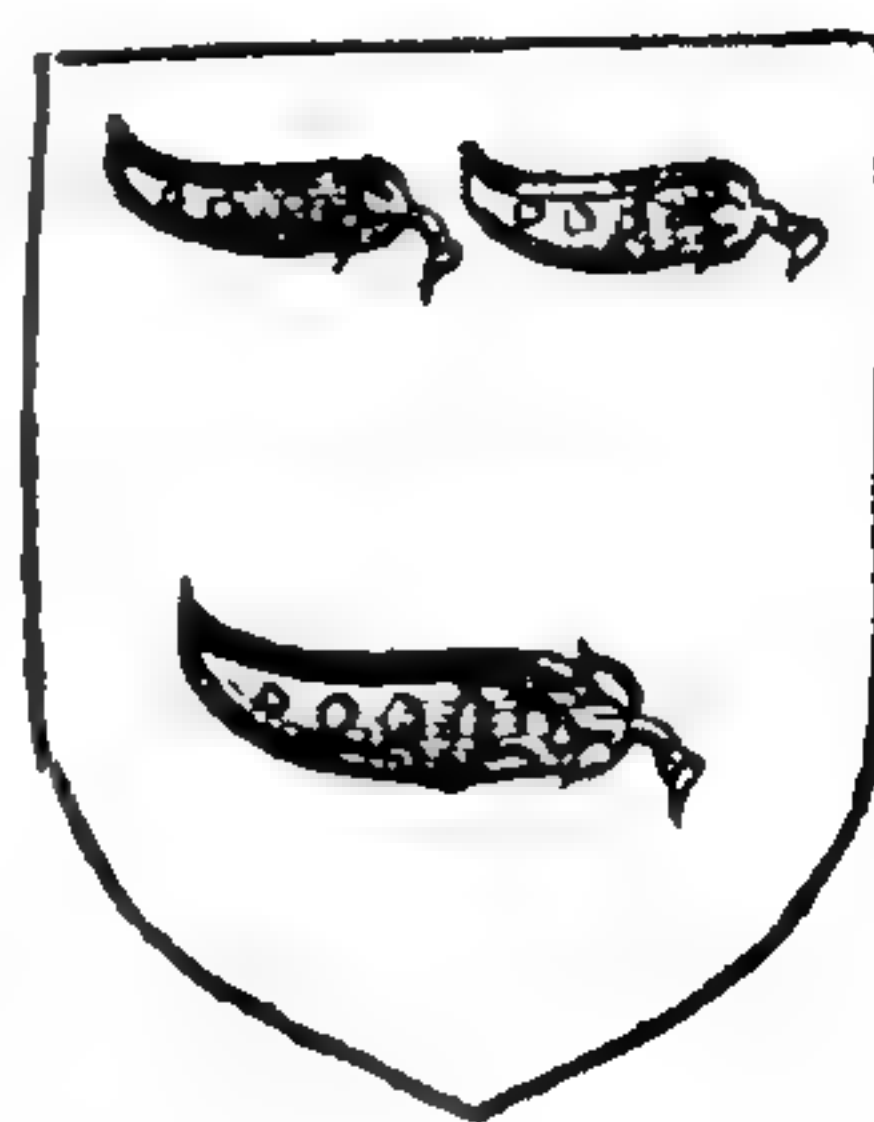
‘ He beareth *Ermine*, on a Bend *Azure*, a Mullet pierced *Or*, between two Garbs, *Proper*, by the Name of *Modyford*, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of *Thomas Modyford* of *Fastuar* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; Colonel of a Regiment of Foot at *Port-Royal* in

the Island of *Jamaica*, Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Modyford*, Baronet, late Governor of the said Island.

(23) *Smith* of *Gibliston*; *Argent*, a Saltire *Azure*, between two Crescents (in Chief and Base) *Gules*, and as many Garbs (in Fess) of the Second, banded, *Or*.



Or, on a Bend between six Cross-crolets *Azure*, three Garbs of the Field is born by the Name of *Bancroft*, and was affirmed Novemb. 1604. by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, to his Grace *Richard Bancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, three Bean-cods *Bare* ways, two and one, *Proper*, by the Name of *Harbeane*. The Beans in ancient Times among the *Grecians*, was of great Authority; for by it they made all the Magistrates of their Com-

monwealths, which were chosen by casting in of Beans, instead of giving of Voices or Suffrages. But *Pythagoras* taught his Scholars to hate the Bean above all other Vegetables, meaning, perchance, that they should shun the Bearing of any Office; though others give other Reasons of that his Doctrine. Some write, That the Flowers of the Beans, tho’ very pleasing to the Smell, yet are very hurtful to weak Brains; and that therefore in the Time of their flow’ring there are more foolish than at other Times; meaning, belike, those who then distil these Flowers to make themselves fair therewith.

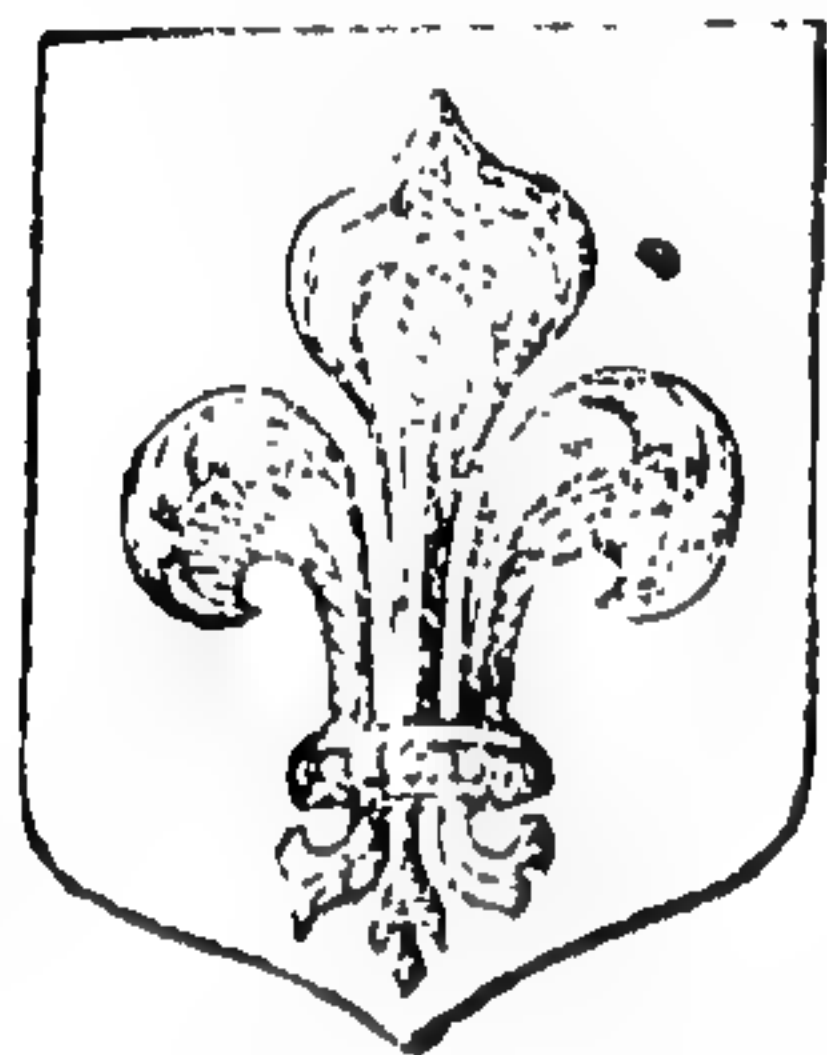
‘ To this Head must be referred all other Sorts of nutritive Herbs born in Coat-Armour, whether they produce Grain in Ear, Cod or Husk, or that they be Herbs for the Pot, or Salads, as Betony, Spinage, Coleworts, Lettice, Purslane, Leeks, Scallions, &c. all which I leave to Observation, because I labour by all Means to pass thorough this vast Sea of the infinite Varieties of Nature, with what convenient Brevity I may, because *Quod brevius est, semper delectabilius habetur*; in such Things as these, The Shorter the Sweeter.

C H A P. X.

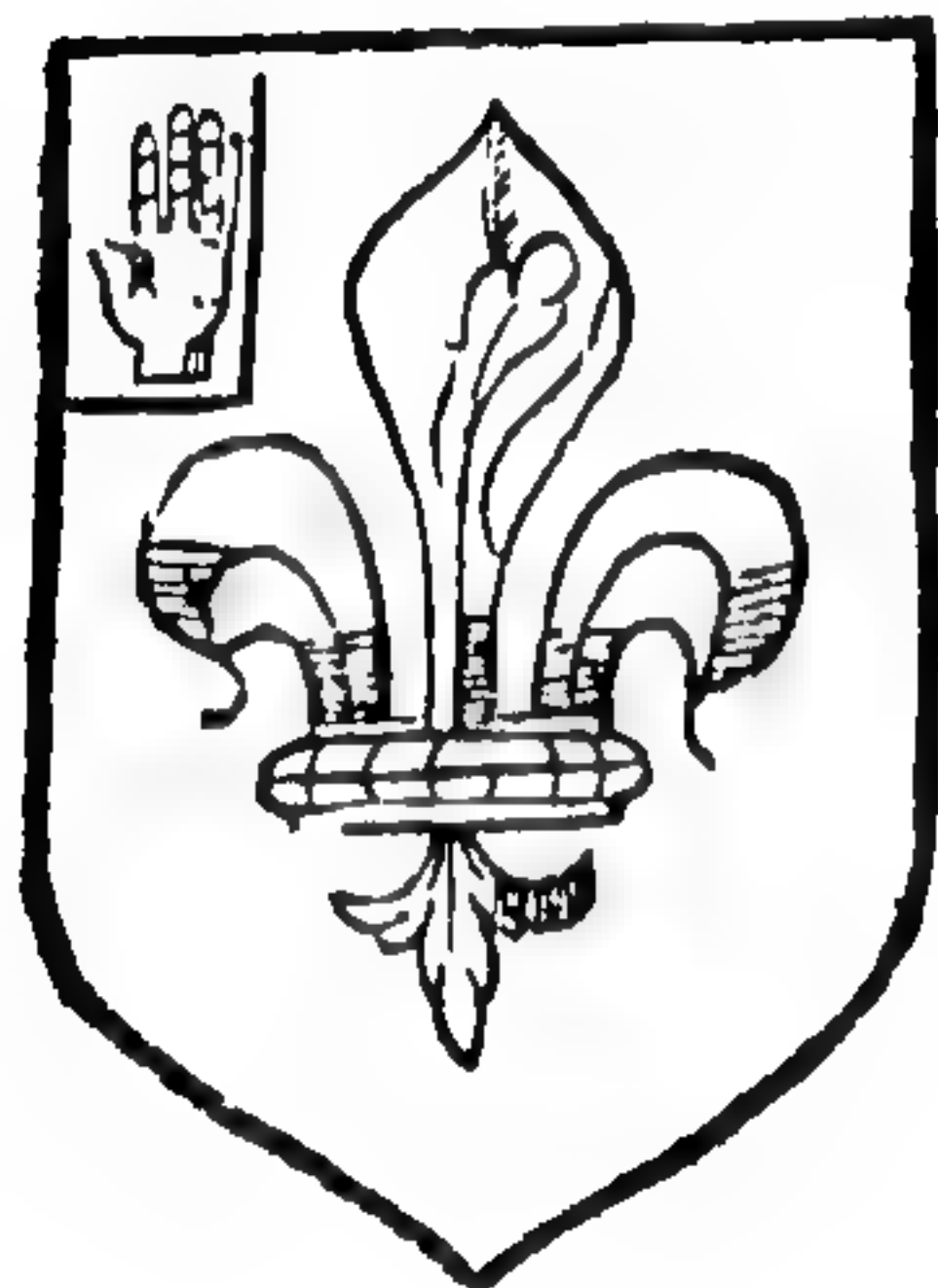
‘ **N**EXT after Herbs Nutritive, let us take a Taste of Herbs less Nutritive, which are either Coronary or Physical. Coronary Herbs are such, as in respect of their odoriferous Smell, have been of long Time, and yet are used for decking and trimming of

the Body, or adorning of Houses, or other pleasurable Use for the Eye or Scent; as also in respect of their beautiful Shape and Colour, were most commonly bestowed in making of Crowns and Garlands; of which Uses they received their Name of Coronary. Among which

‘ which we may reckon the Rose before expressed, to be one of the chiefest; as also Violets of all Sorts, Clove gilliflowers, Sweet Marjoram, Rosemary, White Daffodil, Spike-nard, Rose Campion, Daisies, &c. But of all other, the *Fleur de lis* is of most Esteem, having been from the first Bearing, the Charge of a Regal Escutcheon, originally born by the French Kings; tho’ Tract of Time hath made the Bearing of them more vulgar; even as Purple was in ancient Times a Wearing only for Princes, which now hath lost that Prerogative through Custom.

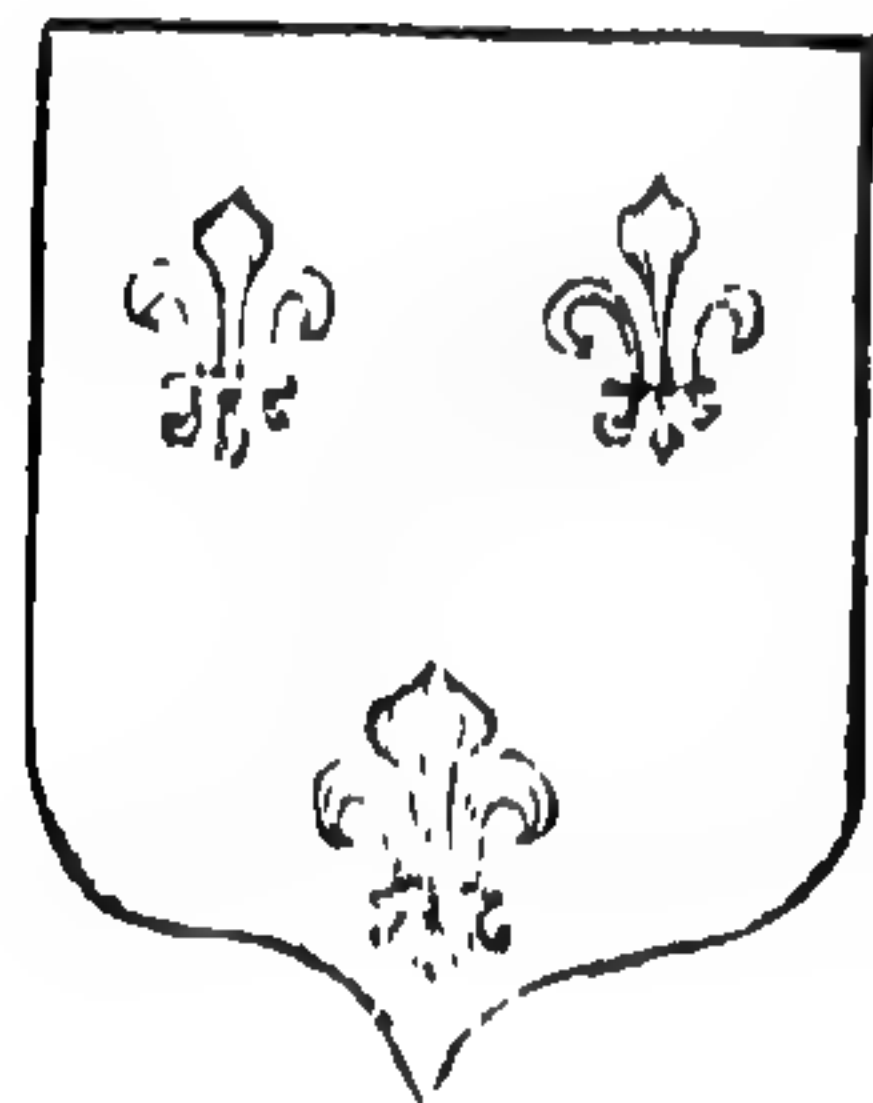


“ He beareth Saphir, a
“ *Fleur de lis*, Pearl. This
“ is the paternal Coat-
“ Armour of the Right
“ Honourable George Earl
“ of Bristol, Lord Digby
“ of Sherborne, and Knight
“ of the most Noble Order of the Garter.



“ Or, a *Fleur de lis* Azure,
“ is born by the Name of
“ Portman, and with the
“ Arms of Ulster, is the
“ Coat-Armour of Sir William Portman of Orchard in Somersetshire, Knight of the Bath, and Baronet.

(D) Sydeserfe; Argent, a *Fleur de lis*, Azure.

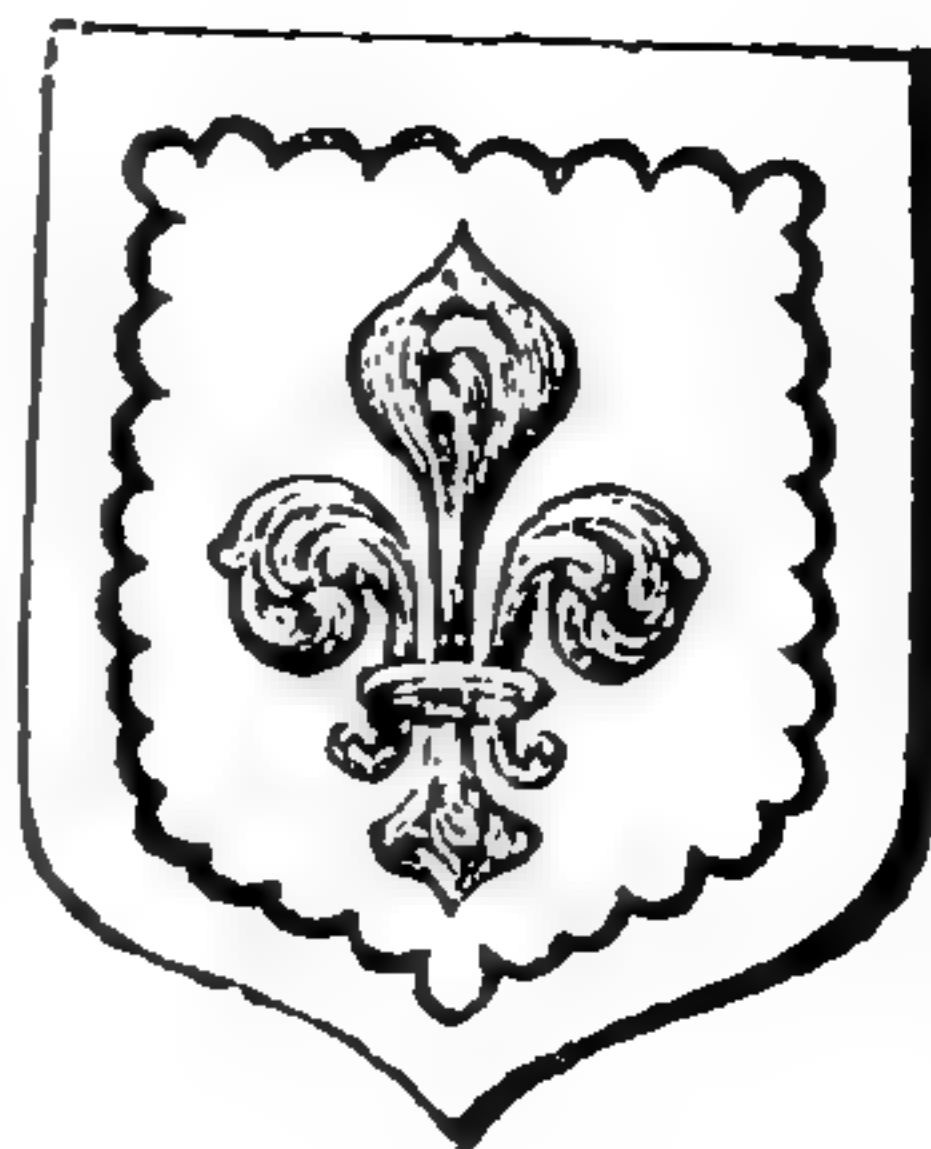


..... three *Fleurs de lis*, is the Coat pertaining to Mr. Henry Masterman of Wheel-hall, in the Parish of Rickall in the East Riding of the County of York.



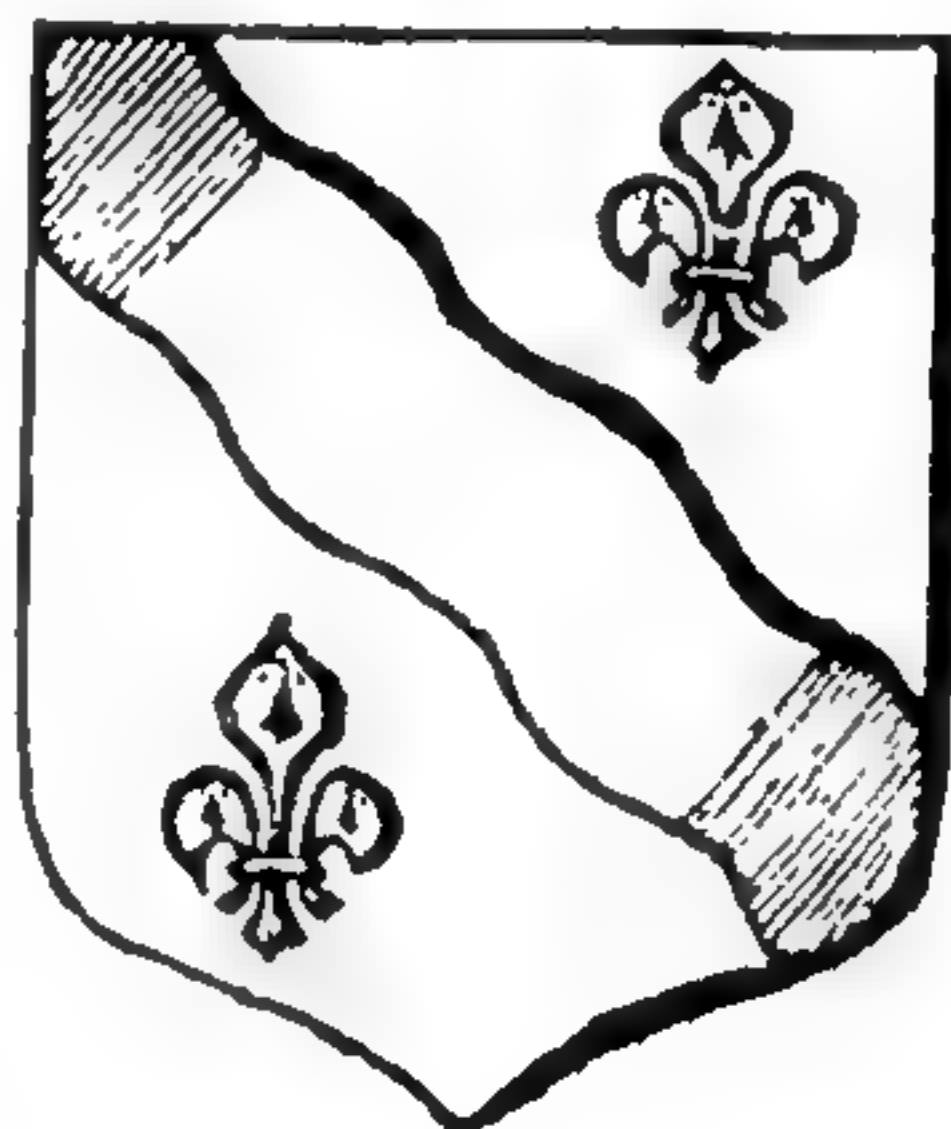
He beareth Azure, five *Fleurs de lis* in Saltire, Argent, by the Name of Badd. This Coat was granted to the Family of Badd of in the County of Southampton, by Sir William Segar, 2d January 1626, in the 2d Year of King Charles I.

Her. Off. Vist. of Hants. C. 19, 12c. b.



Argent, a *Fleur de lis* within a Bordure engrailed Gules, pertain'd to John Carwythyan of Panston in the County of Devon, Esq; who married Katharine, Daughter and Heir of John Bordon of Pathflow in the County of Cornwall, and had Issue George, Charles, John, Richard, and Grace. The said John Carwythyan of Panston, was Son and Heir of William, the Son and Heir of Richard Carwythyan of the said Place, Esq; which Richard last mentioned was Son and Heir of John Carwythyan of Carwythyan in the County of Cornwall, the Son and Heir of Thomas of the same Place, by Alice his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of John Meo of Smallfell.

Grafton, fol. 19.



Azure, a Bend wavy Argent, between two *Fleurs de lis* Ermine, was assigned and granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, the 27th of Jan. 1586. in the 29th Year of Queen Eliz. to William Borough, Esq; Clerk and Comptroller of the Queen's Navy, Son of

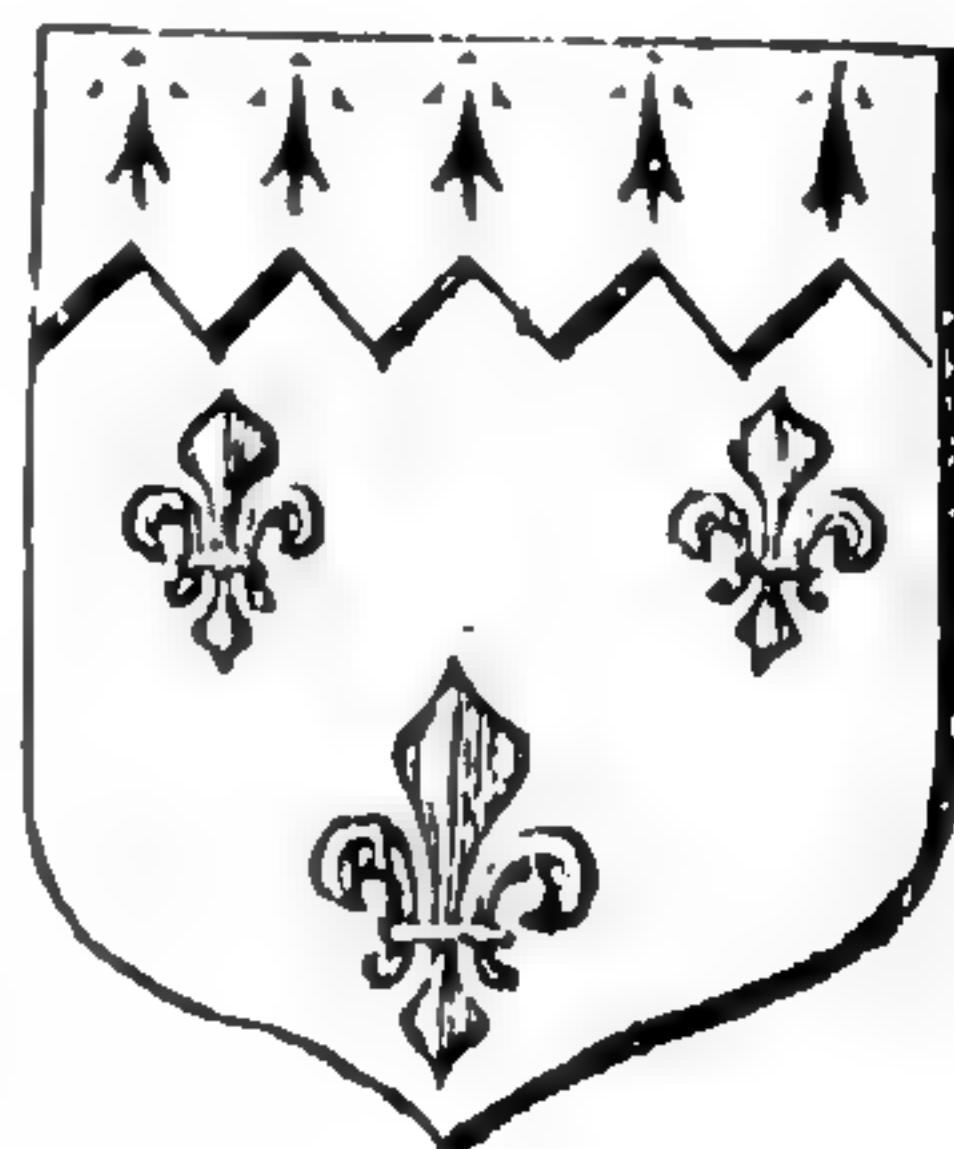
Walter Borough, descended from the Boroughs at Northam near Barnstaple in the County of Devon.

M. S. of Grants in Ashm. No. 844.



He beareth Sable, a Bend Vaire, between two *Fleurs de lis* Or, by the Name of Bloys. This Coat was granted or confirmed to Bloys of Ipswich in the County of Suffolk, by William Segar.

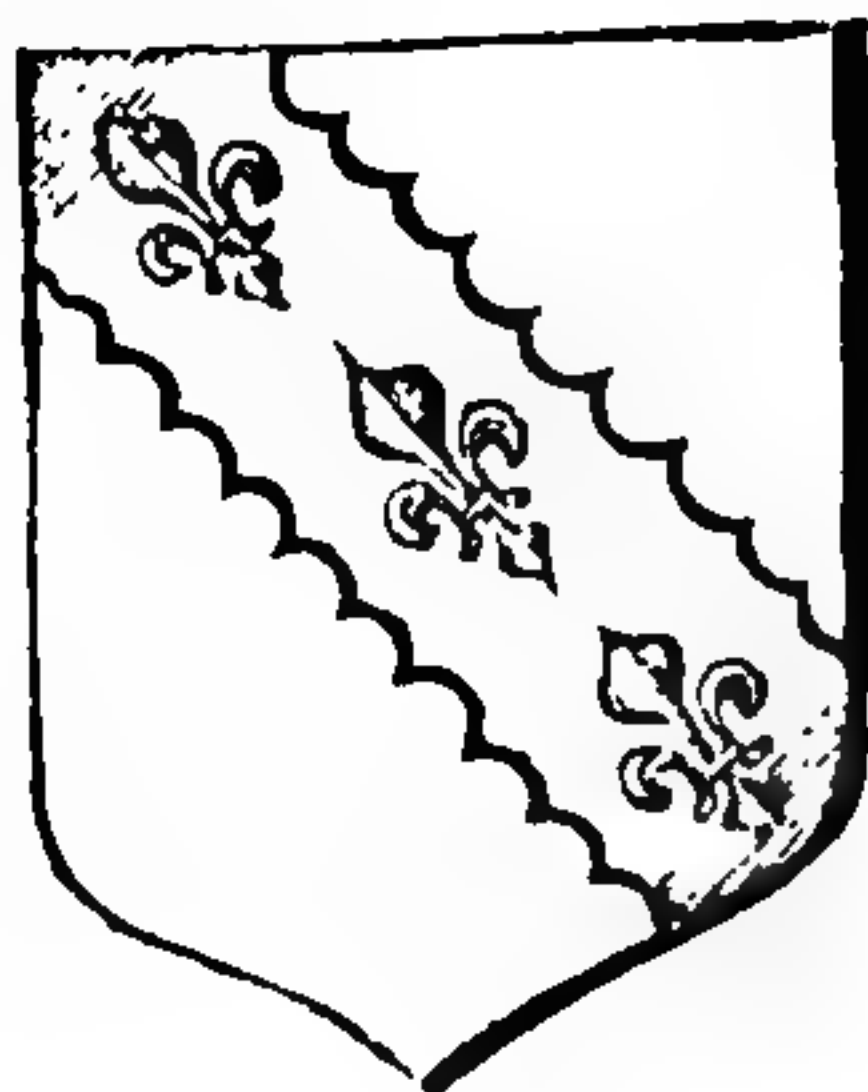
Int. M. S. P. le Neve, Norroy.



Gules, three *Fleurs de lis* Argent, and a Chief Indented Ermine, is born by the Name of Ireland, and was assigned by William Segar Anno 1601, to James Ireland, Esq; Son and Heir of John Ireland of Herefordshire, Son of Hugh Ireland in the County of Lancaster.

Her. Off. Lond. and int. M. S. P. le Neve, Norroy King of Arms.

Argent,



Argent, on a Bend engrailed Sable, three Fleurs de lis of the Field, within the sinister Chief Point a Crescent for a Difference; was the Coat of Tho. Holt of Gresilhurst, who married Dorothy, Daughter to Sir Ralph Londford, Kt. and had Issue Francis, Ralph and Richard.

Collect. of the North. per Glover, or per Chest. in Athm. M. S. No. 834. p. 7.

..... on a Bend engrail'd three *Fleurs de lis* with a Crescent for a Difference, was the Bearing of *Robert Holt, L. L. D.* and Fellow of *All Souls Colledge*, who dy'd the 13th of *Novemb. 1673*, and was buried in that Colledge Chappel, aged *circa 34*. He was born the County of *Lancaster*, and had been sometime of *Brazen nose Colledge*. —

In lib. matr. Universitatis Oxon. in Brasnose hac occurrunt. (viz.) Rich. Holt, Aetat. 17. 1663. fil. Rob. H. de Castleton in Com. Lanc. Arm. — Jacob. Holt at. 16. 1664. fil. ejusd. Rob. — These two (saith Mr. Wood) if I am not mistaken, were Brothers to the aforesaid Doctor Holt.

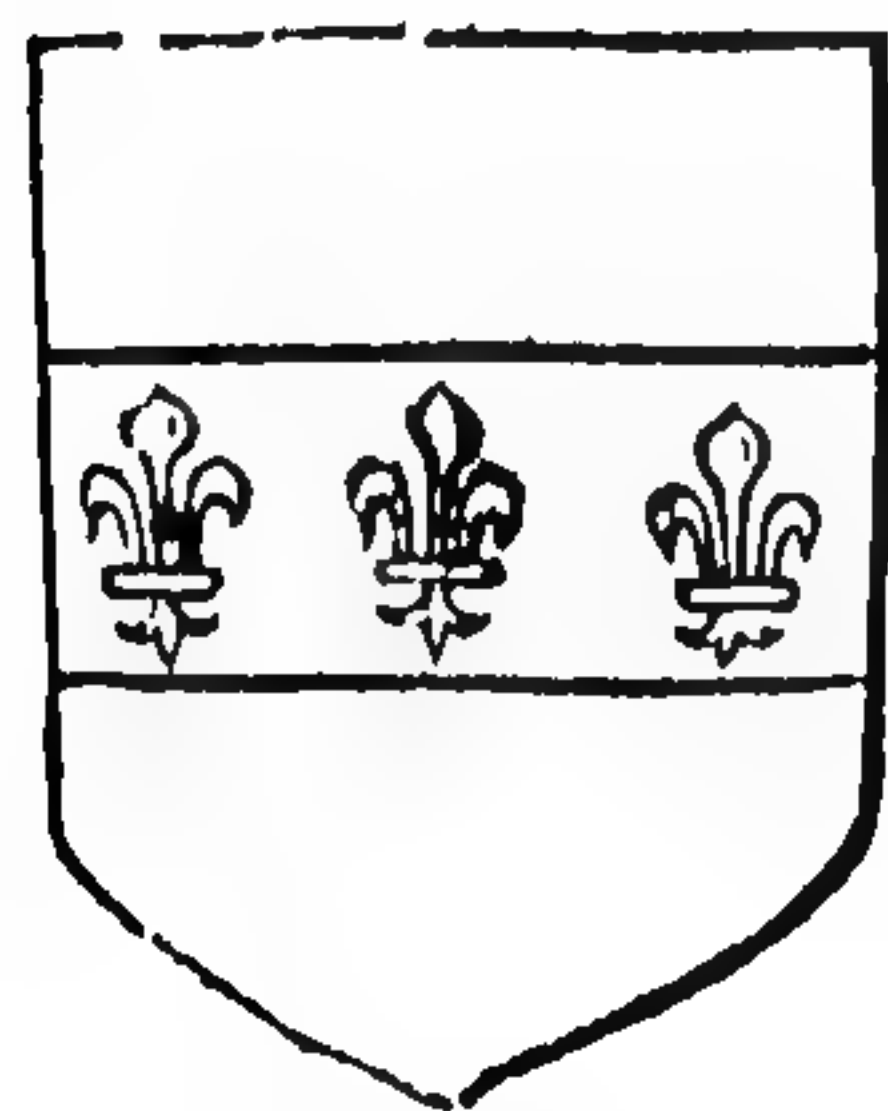
M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Rem. de Com. Oxon. p. 128.

Ermine, on a Bend engrailed Azure, three Fleurs de lis Or, pertain'd to Hugh Burye of Collyton in the County of Devon, Esq; who married Anne, Daughter of Richard Pollard of Harwood in the said County, Esq;

Note, That Hugh aforesaid was second Son of Richard Burye of Collyton, Esq; which Richard was Son and Heir of John of the same Place, the eldest Son and Heir of William Burye alias Berrey of Collyton aforesaid. —

Grafton, fol. 58.

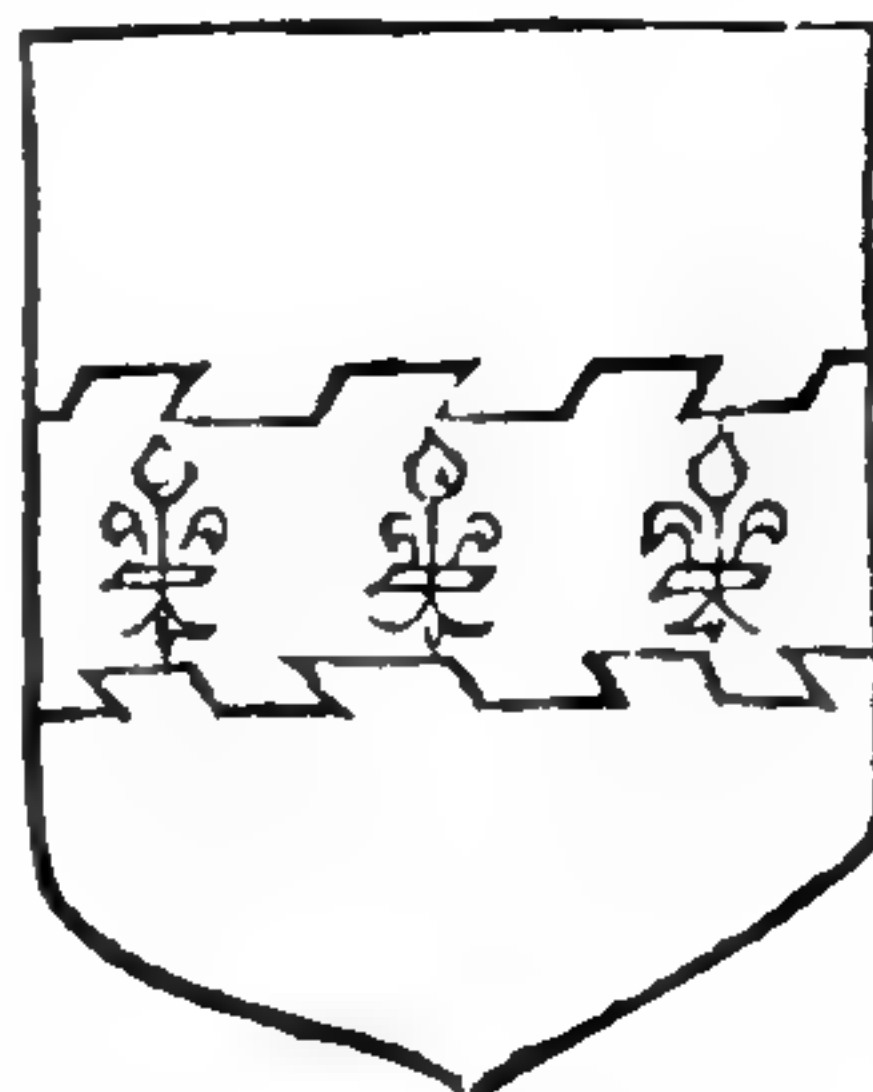
'Tis to be noted (saith the said *Grafton, fol. ibid.*) that one *George Berry, Anno 2. R. 3.* was an Herald by the Title of *Comfort*, and afterwards *Rougcross*, and bore this Coat *Anno Dom. 1483.*



"He bears Argent, on a Fess Gules, three Fleurs de lis, Or; by the Name of Disney of Norton Disney in Lincolnshire: And is now born by Daniel and John Disney of Lincoln, Esq; William Disney of Norton Disney aforesaid, Gent. the Reverend Mr. Richard Disney

ney Rector of Blokam, and the Reverend Mr. Matthew Disney Rector of Blechely in Buckinghamshire.

Or, on a Fess Gules, three Fleurs de lis of the Field, with a Crescent for a Difference, is born by the Name of Lennard; and was confirmed to Sampson Lennard, Son of William Lennard, second Son of John Lennard of Chepsted in Kent, and younger Brother of John Lennard of Clavering and Knolle, who was Father of Sir Sampson Lennard, Lord Dacre (in Right of his Wife) and of Herstmonceus in Suffex, by Sir William Segar, Garter, Anno Dom. 1628.

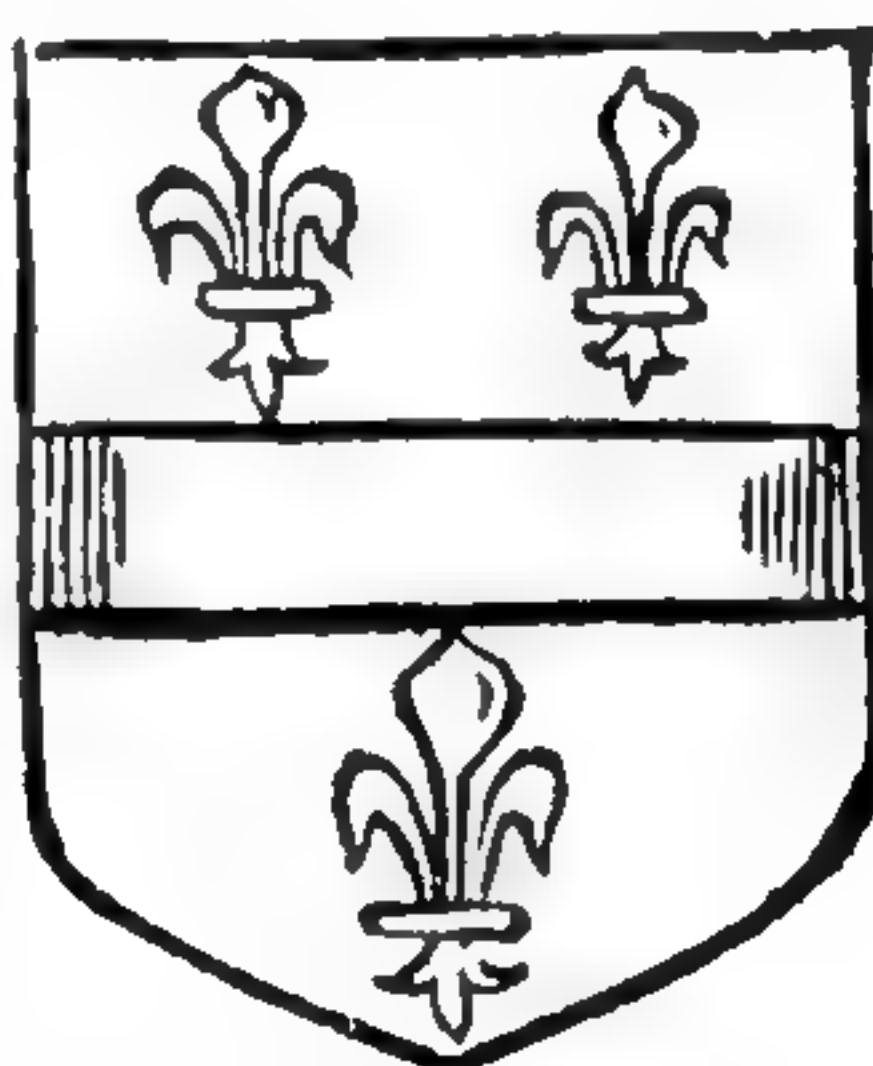


"Argent, on a Fess Ragule Azure, three Fleurs de lis, Or, and is the Coat-Armour of William Atwood of Bromfield in Essex, and of Gray's Inn in Middlesex. Esq; Son and Heir of John Atwood, Esq; deceased, by Elizabeth,

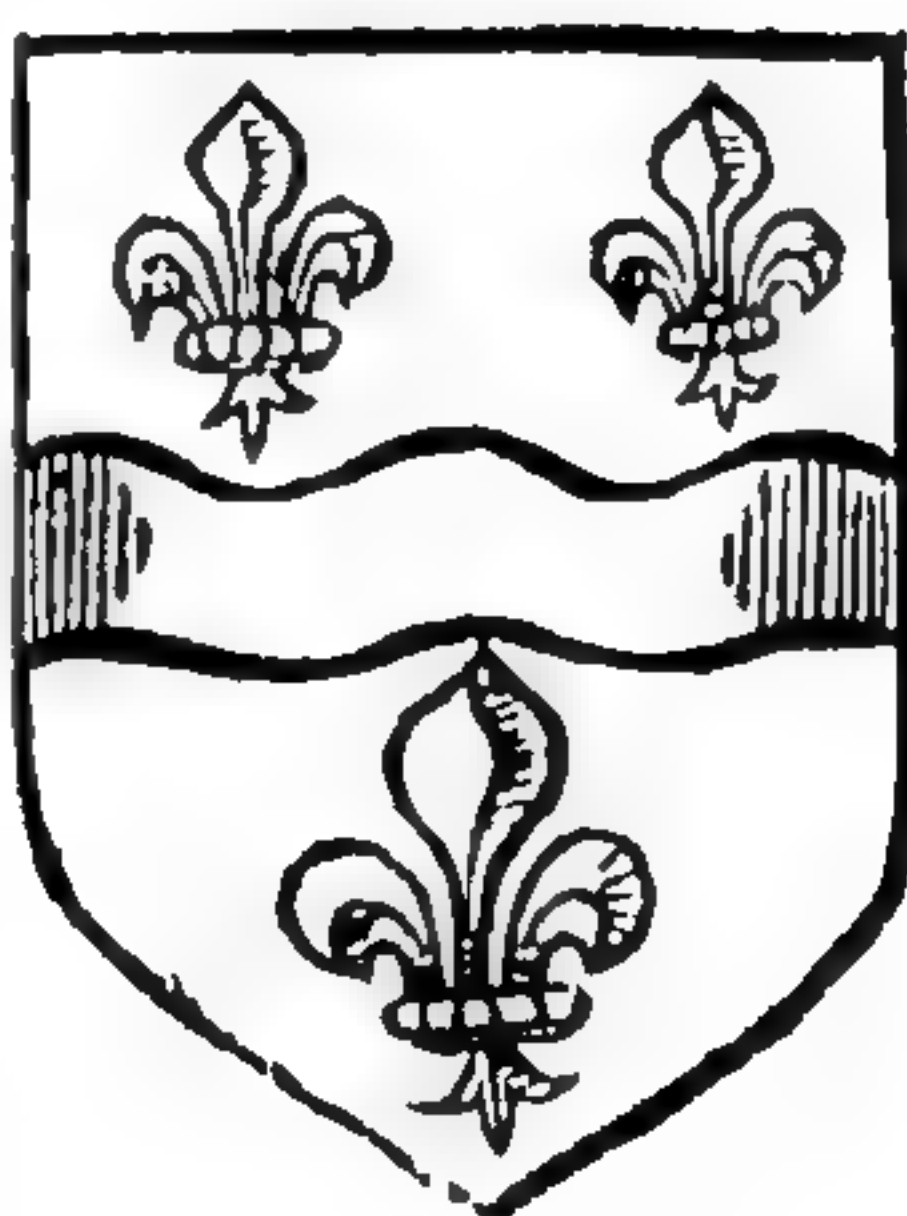
"eldest Daughter and Coheir of Patrick Young, Esq; Son of Sir Peter Young, Knight, Almoner and Privy Counsellor of Scotland to King James."

Argent, on a Fess Ragule Azure, three Fleurs de lis Or, was confirm'd or assign'd by Patent, by William Segar to Henry Wood of London, and Watringbury in Kent, and to Robert Wood his Brother.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. c. 7. b.



Argent, a Fess between three Fleurs de lis, Sable, by the Name of Evance; which said Coat is born by John Evance of the City of London, Esq;

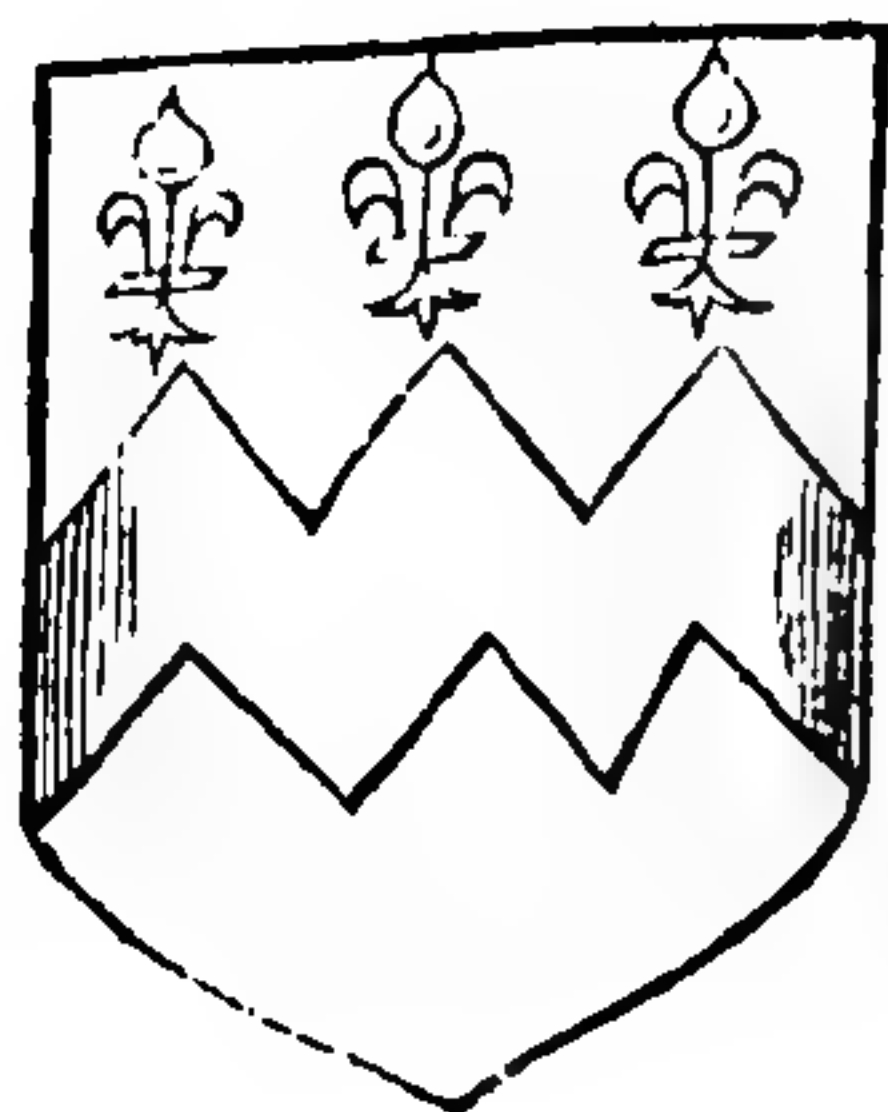


"He beareth Gules, a Fess wavy between three Fleurs de lis, Or, by the Name of Hicks; and with the Arms of Ulster, is the Bearing of Sir William Hicks of Rickols in the Parish of Low Layton in Essex, Knight and Baronet."

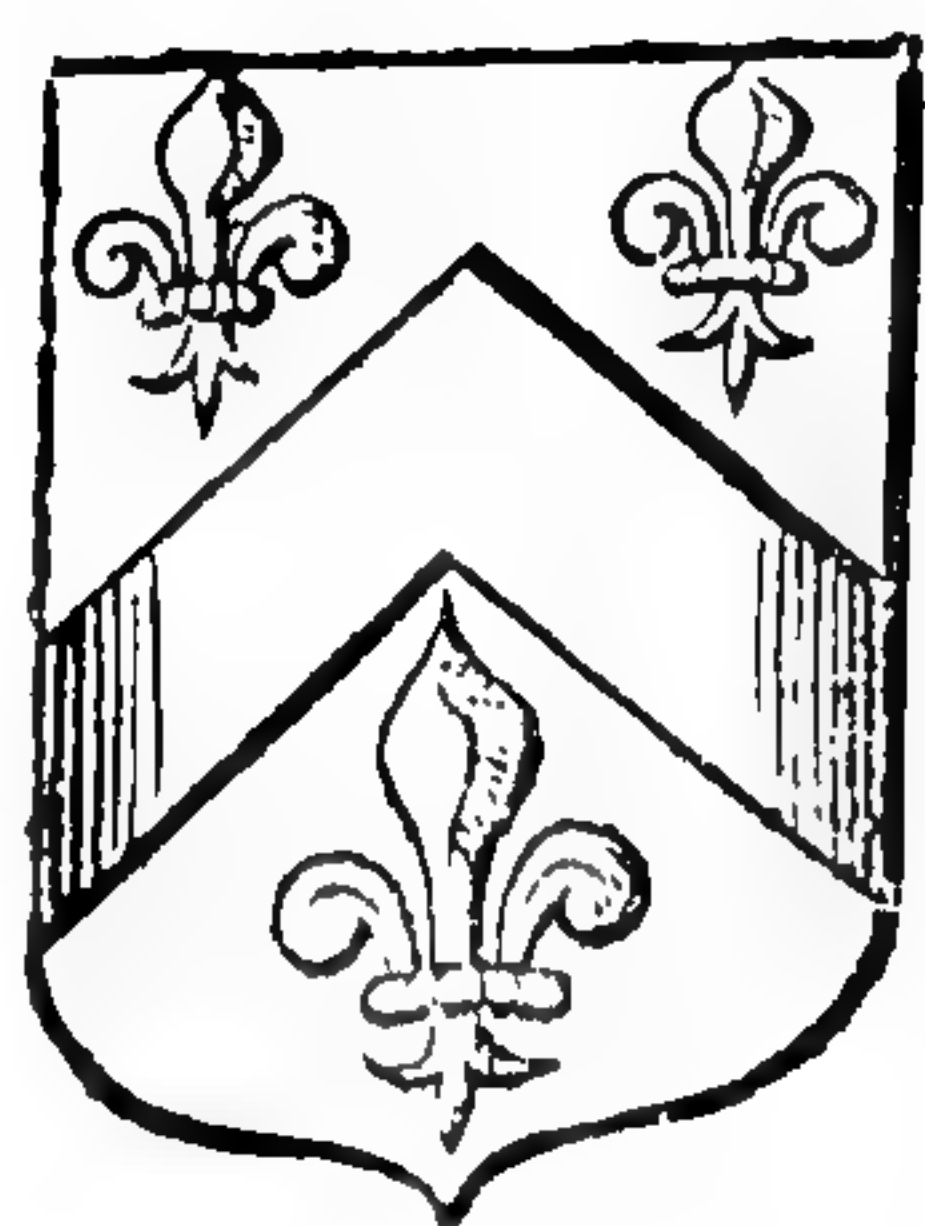
This Coat was certified by Sir William Segar, Garter, Richard St. George, Norroy, Henry St. George, Richmond; and R. Brook, York; to William Hickes, Esq; 6191, Son and Heir of Sir Michael Hickes, Kt. deceased.

Her. Off. Grants of Arms, Vol. 1. f. 42.

"Sabit,

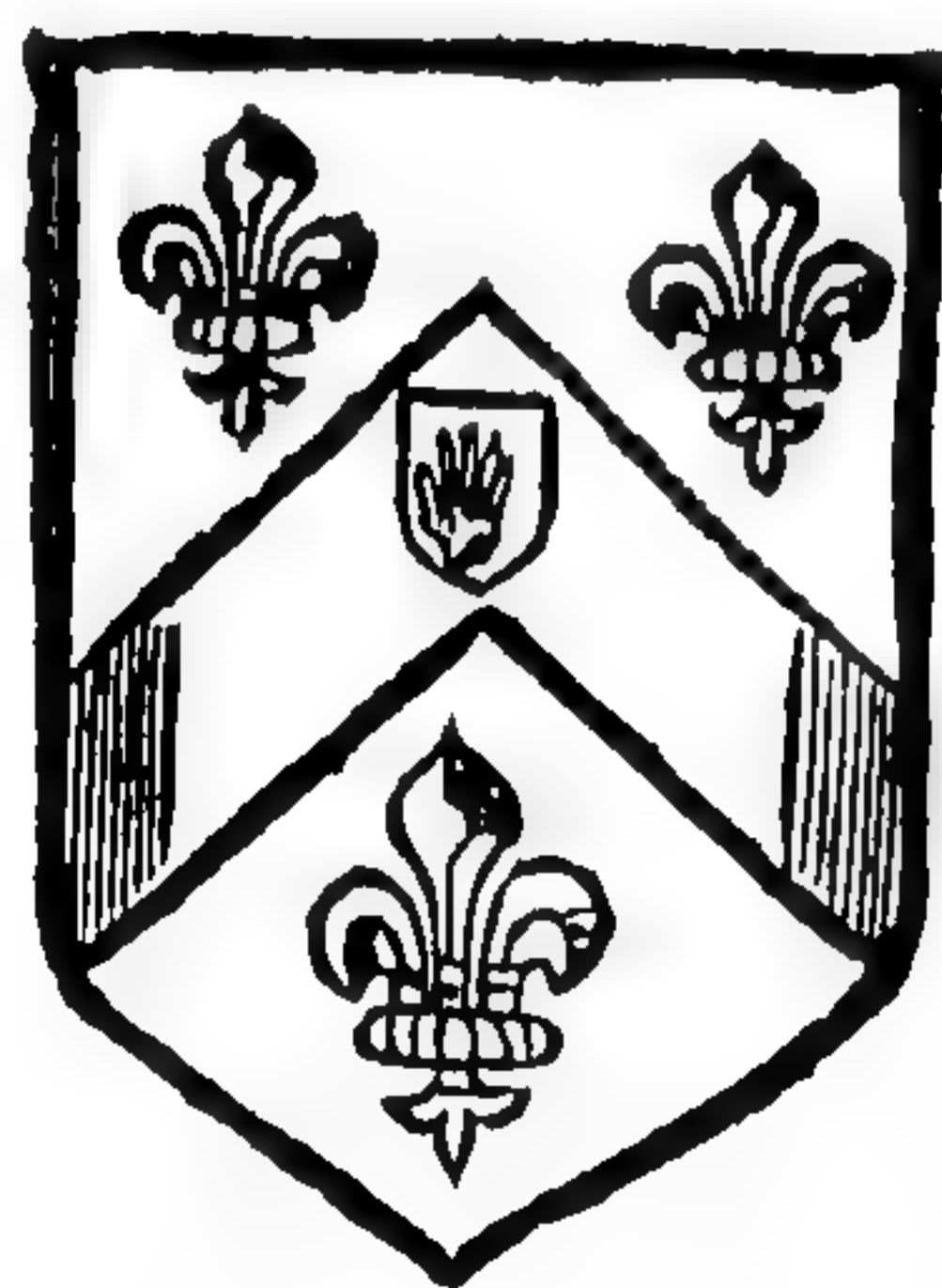


"Sable, a Fess dancettée, Or, in Chief three
"Fleurs de lis, Argent, by
"the Name of Feak, and
"is born by William Feak
"of Stafford in Stafford-
"shire, Gent. Son and
"Heir of John Feak of
"London, Gent. deceased.



"He beareth Or, a
"Chevron between three
"Fleurs de lis, Sable. This
"Coat-Armour pertained
"to the very worshipful
"Sir Thomas Fanshawe,
"Knight of the Bath, his
"Majesty's Remembran-
"cer of his Highness's
"Court of Exchequer;
"and was also born by
"the Right Honourable

"Thomas Lord Viscount Fanshawe of the King-
"dom of Ireland, his Majesty's Remembrancer
"of the Court of Exchequer. This Flower is,
"in Latin, called Iris, for that it somewhat
"resembleth the Colour of the Rainbow. Some
"of the French confound this with the Lilly,
"as he did, who doubting the Validity of the
"Salique Law to debar the Females from the
"Crown of France, would make it sure out
"of a stronger Law, because (forsooth) Lilia
"non laborant, neque nent: The Lillies neither
"Labour nor Spin: Which Reason excludes as
"well a laborious Hercules, as a spinning Om-
"phale.



"He beareth Argent, on
"a Chevron, Gules, be-
"tween three Fleurs de lis,
"Sable, an Inescutcheon
"of the First, charged with
"a sinister Hand couped
"at the Wrist, as the Se-
"cond. This is the Coat-
"Armour of that noble
"Knight and Baronet,
"Sir Basil Dixwell of Bar-
"ham in Kent, whose real

"Expressions of true Love and Affection to
"his native Country, deserve Commemora-
"tion. Here I name of the First, and as the
"Second, to avoid iteration of the same Words,
"according to the Rule formerly given.

"Sable, a Chevron between three Fleurs de
"lis, Argent, is the Coat-Armour of Sir Lionel
"Jenkins, Knight, Judge of his Majesty's High
"Court of Admiralty, and of the Prerogative
"Court.

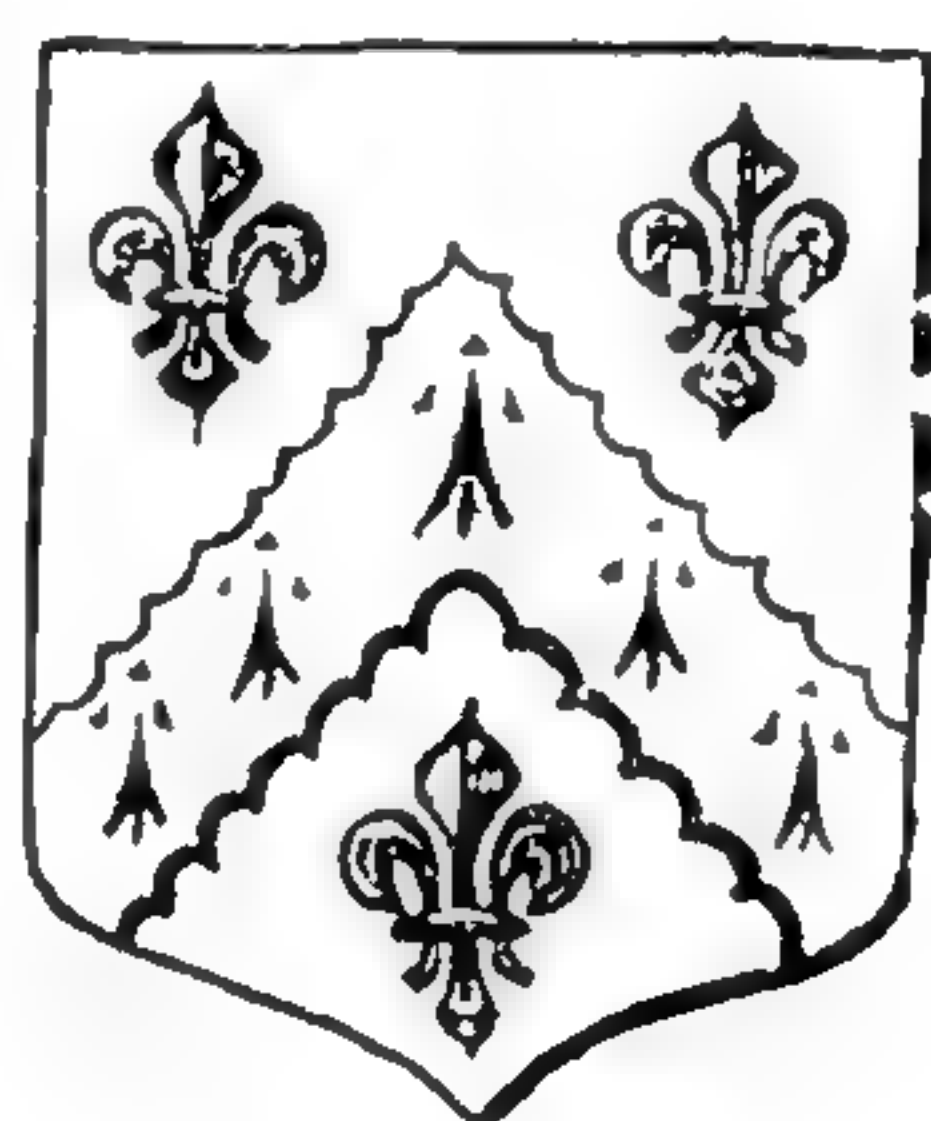
"Or, a Chevron, Sable, between three Fleurs
"de lis, Azure, is the Coat-Armour of John

"Millicent of Barham-hall in the Parish of Lin-
"ton in Cambridgeshire, Esq;

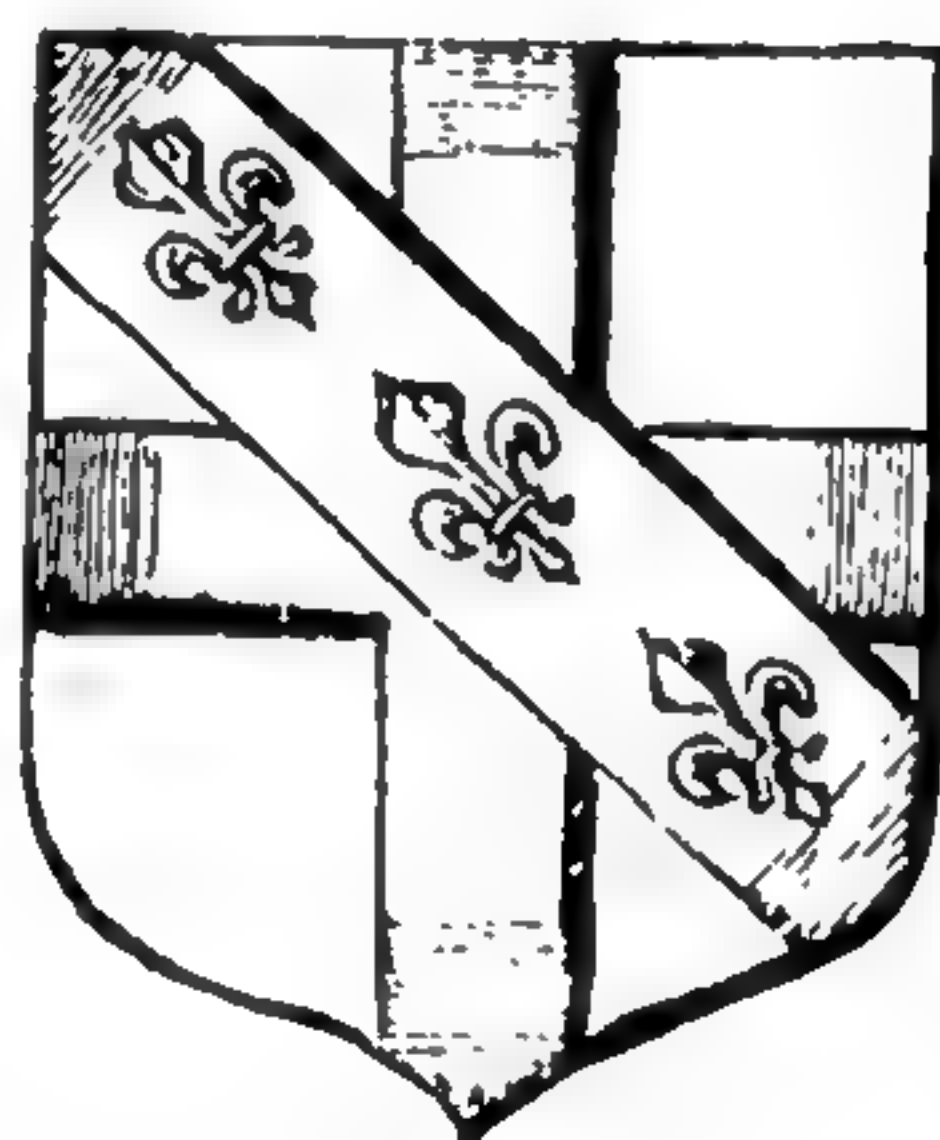
(8) Kinnymouth of Craighall in Scotland; Azure,
a Chevron between three Fleurs de lis, Ar-
gent.

(9) Brown of Colstome; Gules, a Chevron
between three Fleurs de lis, Or.

He beareth Or, a Chevron between three
Fleurs de lis, Purple, by the Name of Sweet.
This Coat was assign'd by Sir Edward Walker,
Garter, by Patent, dated April 10, 1665, in
the 17th Year of King Charles II. to Sir Giles
Sweet Doctor of Laws, and Dean of the Ar-
ches; a Person of singular Integrity, Learn-
ing, Justice, and Loyalty even in the Worst of
Times.



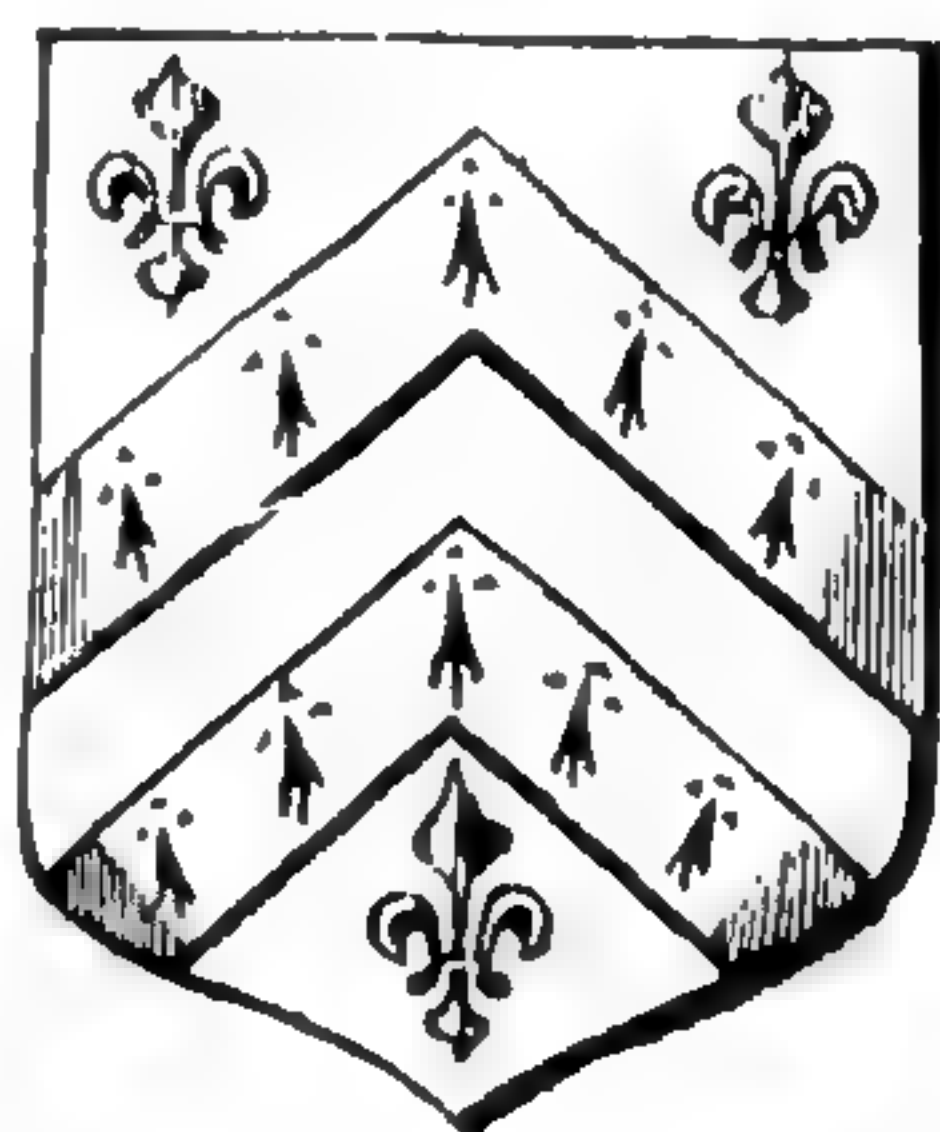
He beareth Gules, a Che-
vron engrailed, Ermine, be-
tween three Fleurs de lis, Argent,
by the Name of Crome,
and is the Paternal Coat-
Armour of Valentine Crome
of Maiden-Early in Berk-
shire, Esq; descended from
the ancient Family of Lewis
in Yorkshire.



He beareth Or, a Cross
Vert, on a Bend over all
Gules, three Fleurs de lis of
the Field, by the Name
of Berenger. This Coat
was assigned to
Berenger of Bucks, by Wil-
liam Segar, in the eighth
Year of King James the
First, 1610.

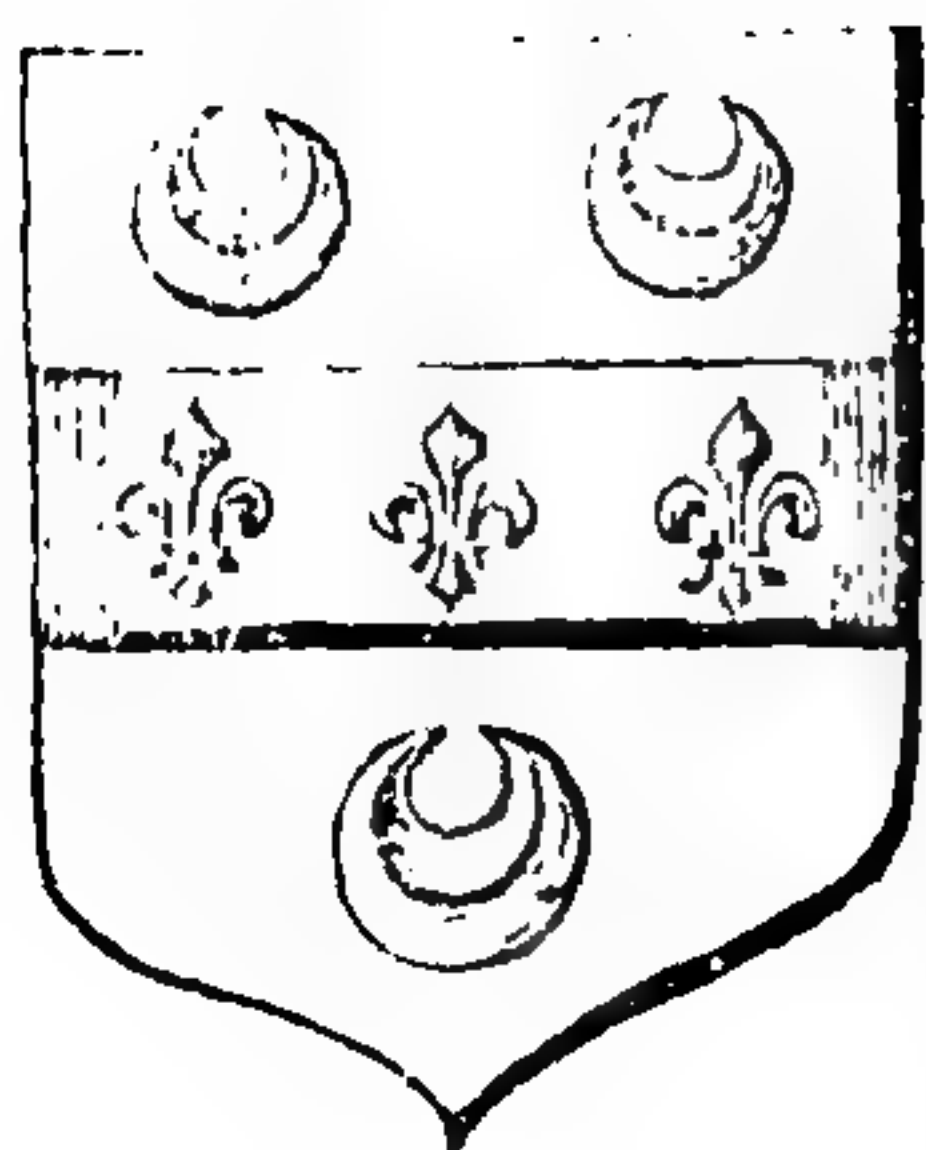
Vide Her. Off. Bucks, C. 26. f. 14.

Carruthers of Howmains; Gules, two Chev-
rons engrail'd between three Fleurs de lis, Or.



Or, two Chevrons Er-
mines between three Fleurs
de lis, Sable, was assign'd
by Patent by Sir Gilbert
Dethick, Garter, Robert
Cooke, Clarencieux, and
William Flower, Norroy,
Anno 1571, about the
13th of Queen Elizabeth,
to John Fanshawe of Fan-
shaw-gate in the County of Derby, Master of the
Court of Remembrances to Queen Elizabeth of
blessed Memory.

M. S. in Ath. Num. 834. p. 28.

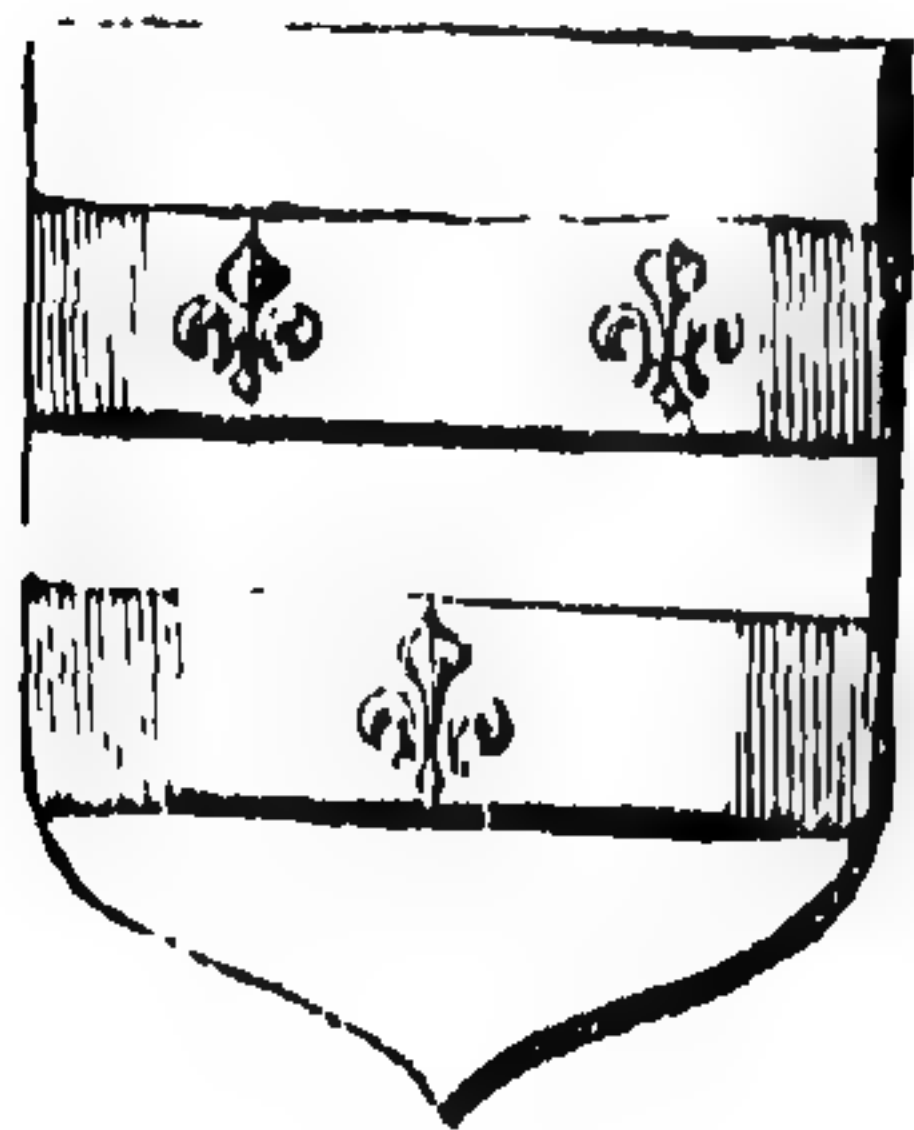


He beareth *Argent*, on a Fess between three Crescents, *Gules*, as many *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*, by the Name of *Oakley*. This Coat belonged to the *Oakleys* of *Oakley* in the County of *Salop*, of whose Genealogy I find this Account, *viz.*

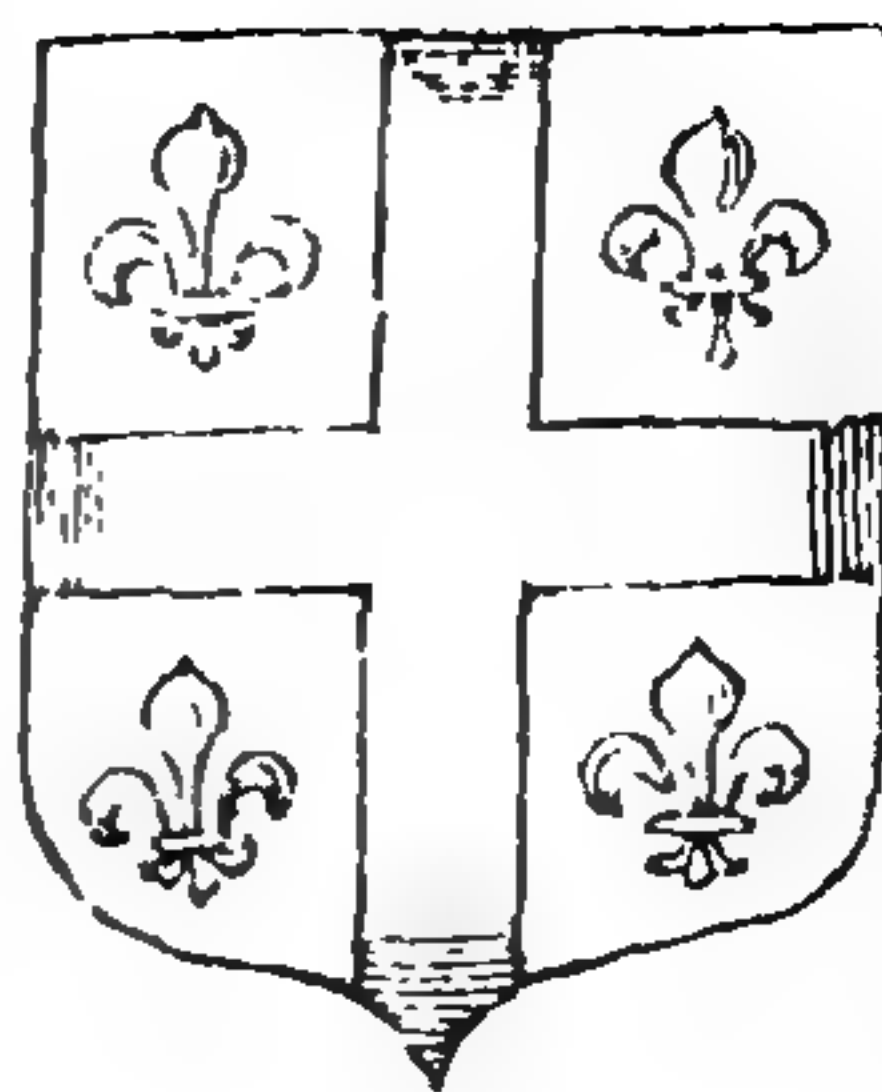
Rowland Oakley of *Oakley* in the County of *Salop*, married *Mary*, Daughter of *William Crowther* of *Betson* in the said County, and had Issue by her four Sons and three Daughters; the Sons were *Richard*, eldest Son; *Samuel*, second Son, a Merchant in *London*; *John Oakley*, third Son, of the City of *Westminster*; and *Jeremy*, fourth Son, a Divine. The Daughters were *Judith*, Wife of *Maurice Tanner* of *Bishop's Castle*, eldest Daughter; *Mary*, Wife of *Rowland Oakley* of *Pentrenant* in the County of *Montgomery*; and *Martha*, third Daughter, Wife of *John Ambler*, Clerk.

Richard Oakley of *Oakley* in the County of *Salop*, eldest Son and Heir of *Rowland* aforesaid, married two Wives; the First was *Mary*, Sister of *John Combes* of *Grey's Inn* in the County of *Middlesex*; the second Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter of *Wormall*, but by her he had no Issue; though, by his first Wife *Mary* aforesaid, he had two Sons and five Daughters. The Sons were *William Oakley* of *Oakley*, Esq; eldest Son (at the Date hereof one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of *Salop*, aged Thirty Two, the 6th of September, Anno 1664; he married *Mary*, second Daughter to *Walter Waring* of *Owlbury* in the County of *Salop*) and *Rowland Oakley*, second Son, in *Hamborough*, Merchant. The Names of the Daughters were *Martha*, eldest Daughter, Wife to *Richard Owen* of *Rhusayson* in the County of *Montgomery*, Esq; *Mary*, second Daughter, Wife of *John Newton* of *Higley* in the County of *Salop*; *Margaret*, third Daughter, Wife of *Tho. Crump* of *Ludlow*, Esq; *Judith*, fourth Daughter, Wife of *Edward Hervert* of in the County of *Merioneth*; and *Anne*, fifth Daughter.

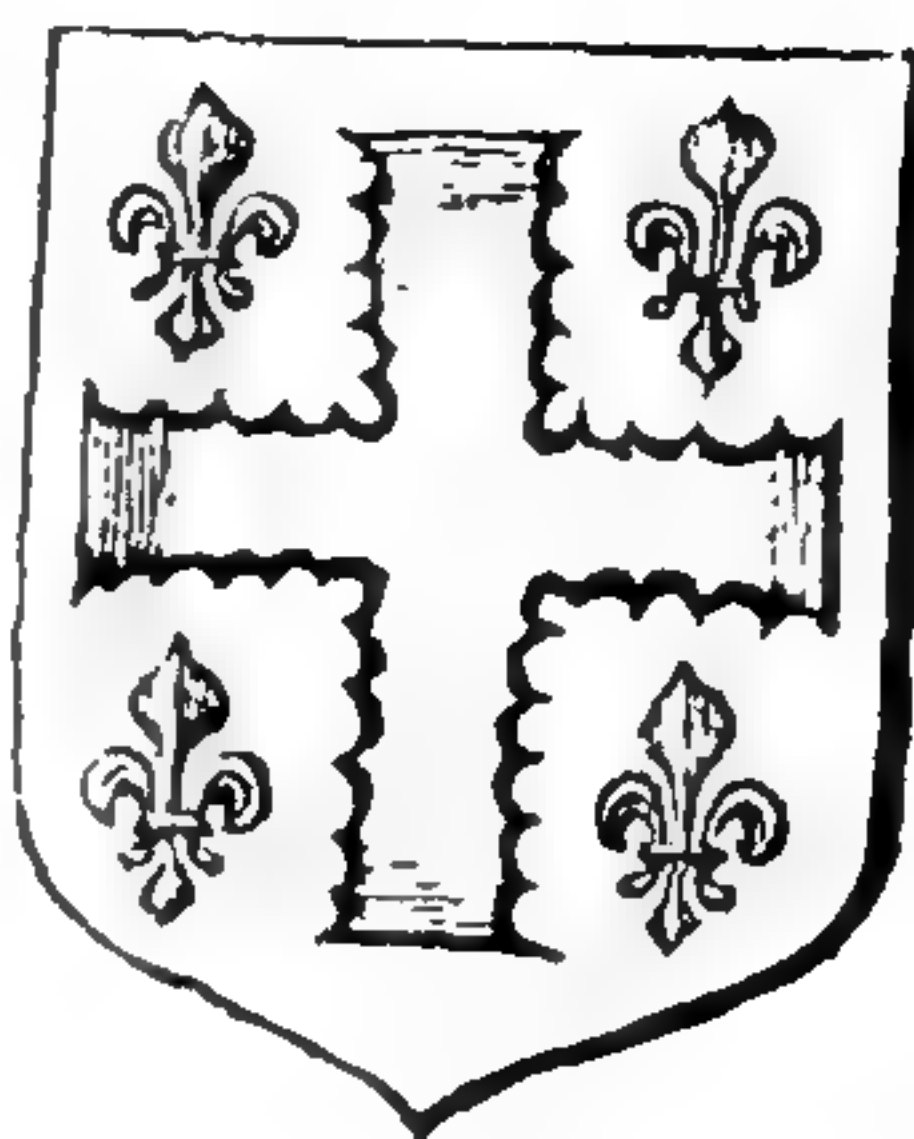
Purflow Hundred. Taken at *Bridgnorth*, Sept. 6, Anno 1664. Vid. Lib. Not. Cum. C. 35. Fol. 96. a. in Coll. Arm. orum.



Argent, on two Barrs *Sable*, three *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Hoet*; and was granted to *Peter Hoet* the Elder, *Gent.* and Merchant of *London*, by Sir *Edward Bylbe*, *Clarencieux*, *March* 22, 1663.

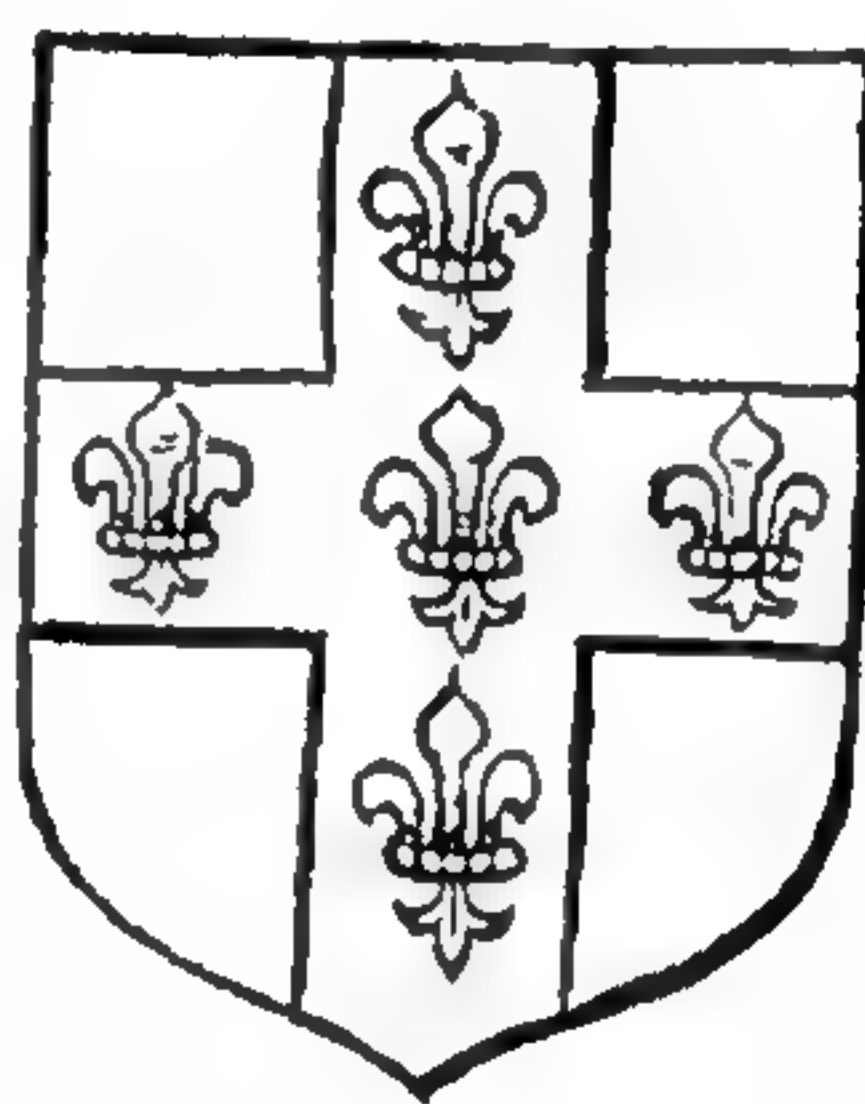


Gules, a Cross between four *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*, is the Coat-Armour of Sir *William Ashburst*, sometime Lord Mayor and Alderman of the City of *London*, as appears by the Register of the Colledge of Arms.



Gules, a Cross engrailed *humetté*, *Or*, between four *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Ashworth*, and was attested *March* Anno 1585, by Norroy, and his Son Somerset, to belong to *Gervais Ashworth* of *Eaton* near *Windsor*.

M. S. of Grant's in Ashm. No. 844.



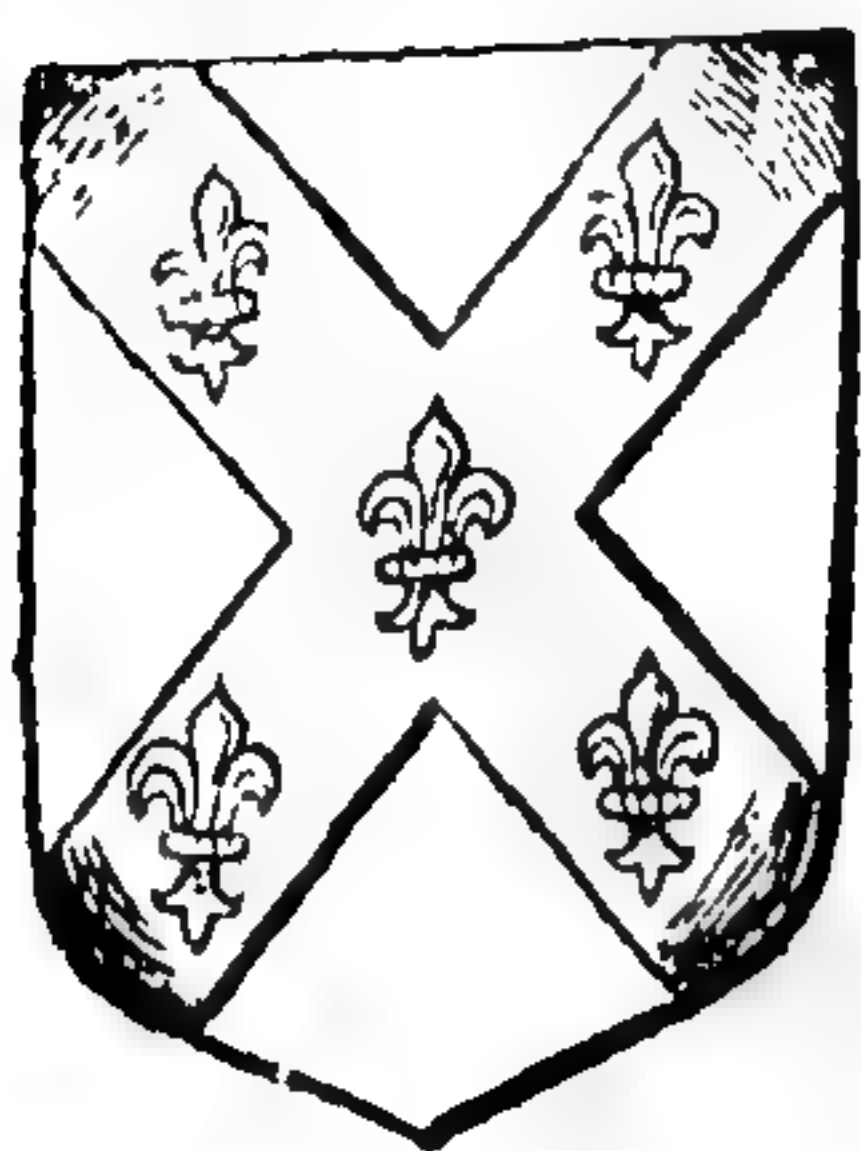
"He beareth *Argent*, on a Cross, *Sable*, five *Fleurs de lis* of the First. This Coat-Armour, in the Time of King *Henry* the Fourth, appertain- ed unto *Robert le Neve* of *Tivetshall* in the County of *Norfolk* (as appeareth by Seals of old Deeds and ancient Rolls of Arms) from whom are descended those of that Surname now remaining at *Astaftun*, *Witchingham*, and other Places in the said County."

This Coat was confirmed by Sir *William Sagar*, Garter, the 5th of May 1627, in the third Year of King *Charles I.* to *William le Neve*, Esq; *Tork Herald* (afterwards Knight, and *Clarencieux King of Arms*) which *William* descended from the ancient Family of *le Neve*, who, in the Reigns of King *Edward III.* and former Kings, were Owners of a Seigniorie nam'd *le Neves*, which from late Possessors hath indeed been since called *Spencers*, *Goodwins* and *Grises*. 'Tis scituate in *Tivetshall* in the County of *Norfolk*; but they had other Lands in *Suffolk*. Of this Family is *Peter le Neve*, Esq; at present Norroy King of Arms.

"If this Cross were seminated all over with *Fleurs de lis*, shewing upon the Sides or Edges thereof but the Halves of some of them, then it should be blazoned *Semy de Fleurs de lis*: And the like is to be observed when they be so born on any other Ordinary or Charge."

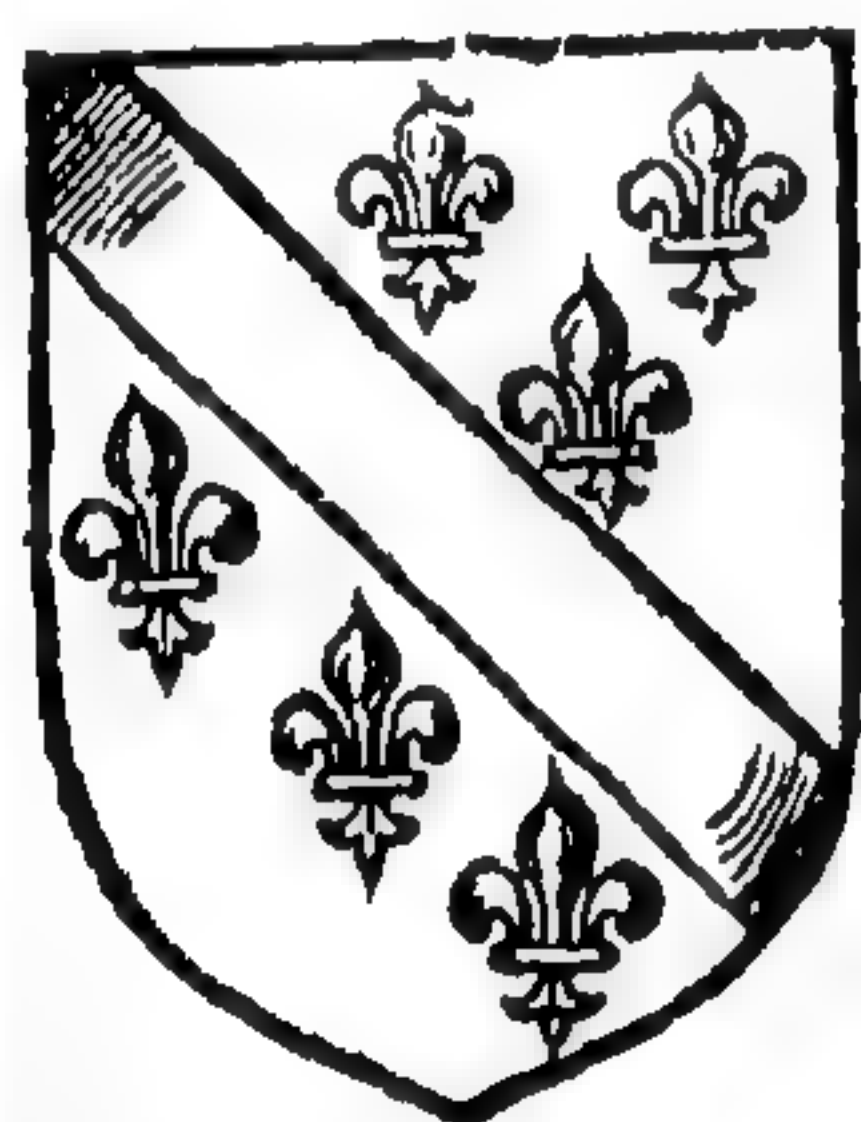
Argent,

Argent, on a Cross *Gules*, five *Fleurs de lis* of the Field, is born by the Name of *Ivat*, and was confirm'd to *Thomas Ivat* of London, Esq; Searcher of the Port of the City of London, Son of *William Ivat*, who married the Daughter of *William Littleton* alias *Lodge*, sometime of *Creswell* in the County of *Salop*, Esq; and Niece to *Sir Tho. Middleton*, who, Anno 1583, was Lord Mayor of the City of London, by *Sir William Segar*, June the 27th, 1626, in the second Year of King *Charles I.*

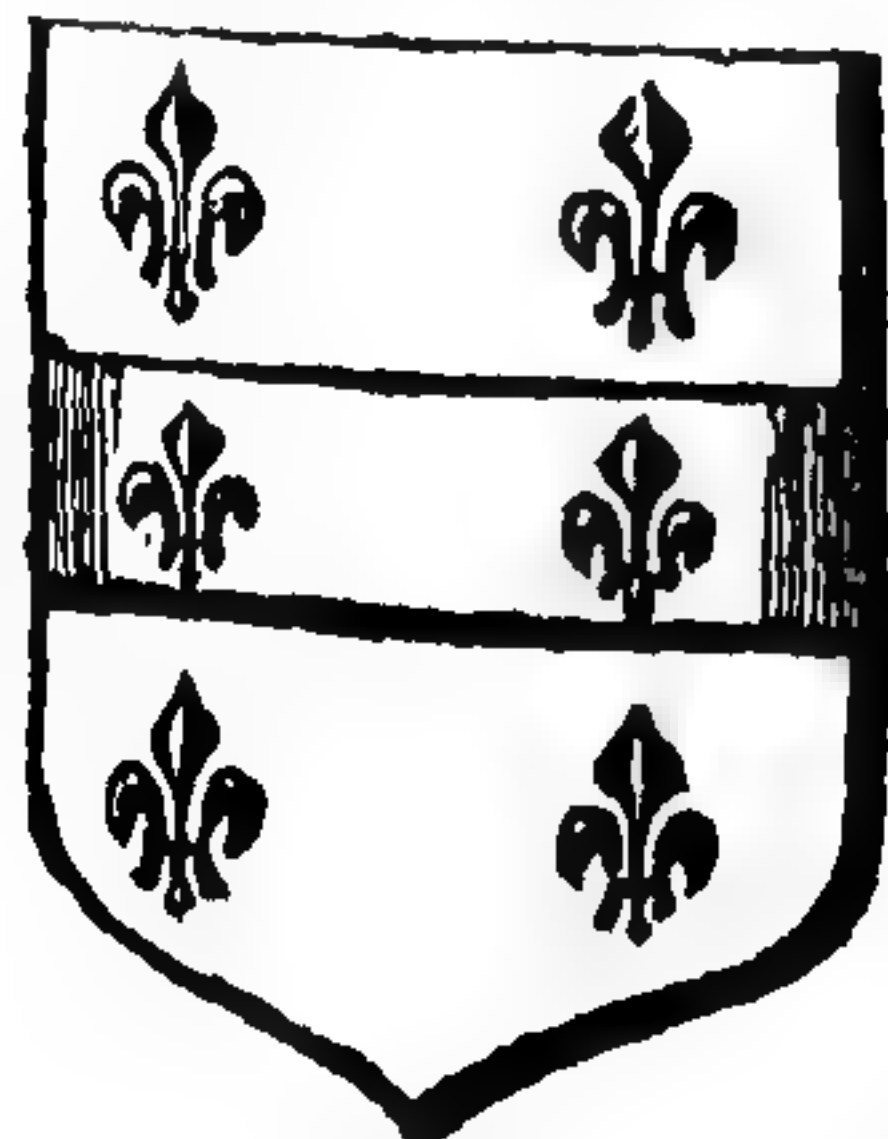


"He beareth *Argent*,
"on a Saltire, *Sable*, five
"*Fleurs de lis*, *Or*. This
"Coat-Armour pertained
"to *Sir Thomas Hawkins*
"of *Nash* in *Kent*, Kt."

"I have inserted this Escutcheon, not only
"to shew you that this Flower is born upon
"this Kind of Ordinary, but also to give de-
"monstration that the Saltire charged contain-
"eth the third Part of the Field, according to
"the Rule formerly given."



"He beareth *Sable*, a
"Bend, *Argent*, between
"six *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*, by
"the Name of *Redmere*.
"This Coat-Armour have
"I added in regard of the
"Variety of Bearing here-
"of, from those before-
"handled, inasmuch as in
"this one Escutcheon is
"comprehended the full Number contained in
"both the former; as also to make known in
"what Manner these, or other Charges of like
"Bearing must be placed, the same being born
"entire: But if they were strewed, or (as I
"may better term it) seminated all over the
"Field, then were it not a Bend between, but
"upon, or over them: Forasmuch as in such
"Bearing only the Halves of many of them, or
"some greater or lesser Portion of them would
"appear as well under the Bend, as in the Li-
"mits or Edges of the Escutcheon."



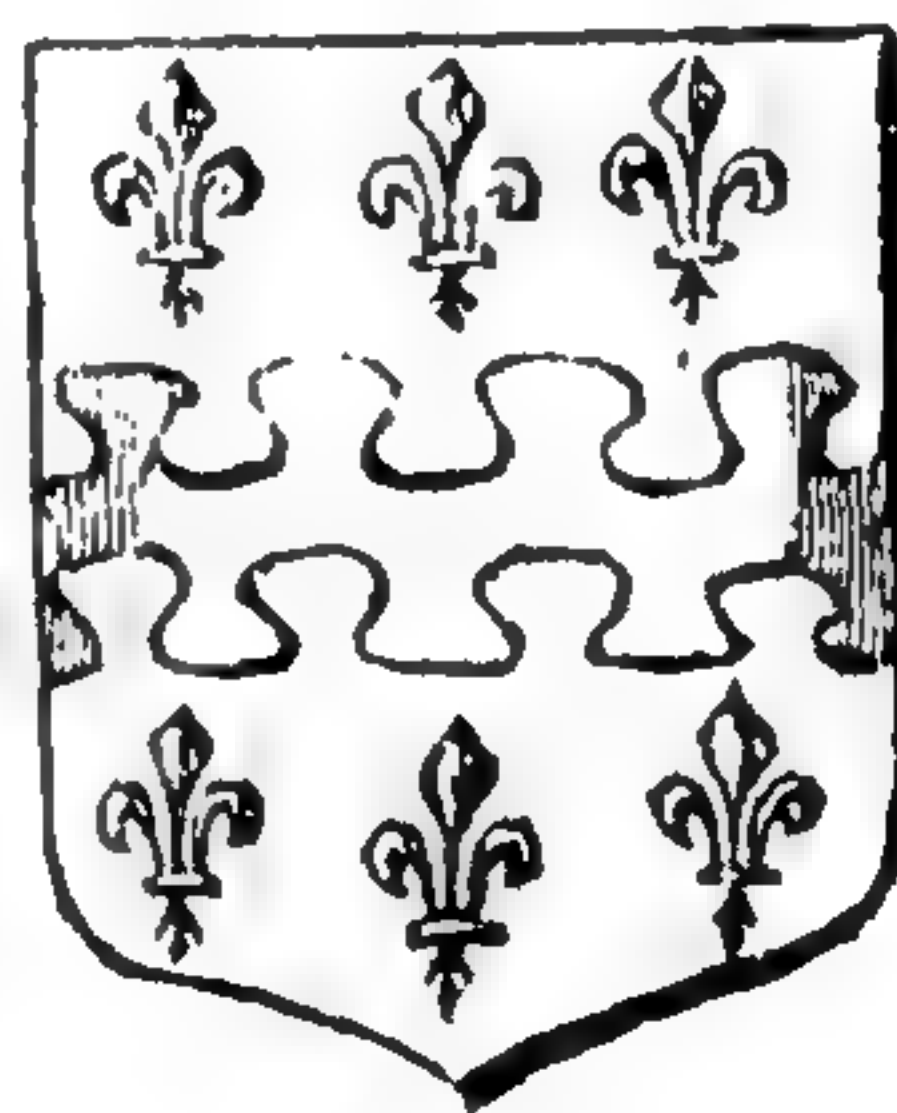
Or, on a Fess between
four *Fleurs de lis*, *Gules*,
two other *Gold*, was the
Coat of *Roger Davell* of
Cokold or *Cokwold*, who
married *Anne*, Daughter
of *John Colver* of *Bauke*,
by whom (saith *Glover*)
he hath Issue *Francis*, Son
and Heir, *Richard*, second
Son, and *Thomas* a Daughter, also *Katherine* a

Daughter. He was (of Seven) the eldest Son
and Heir of *Robert* and of *Katharine* his Wife,
one of the Daughters of *Sir Robert Lassels* of
Brekenbrughe; which *Robert* (of two) was the
Eldest; Son and Heir to *John Davell*, and his
first Wife one of the Daughters of *Leo-
nard Conyers* of *Byland*; which *John* was (of
four Sons) the Eldest, and Heir to *George Da-
vell*, by his second Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of
one *Tho. Foyster*; which *George* was Son and
Heir of *George Davell* of *Cokold* or *Cokwold*
and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Co-
heir of *Sir John Covell*.

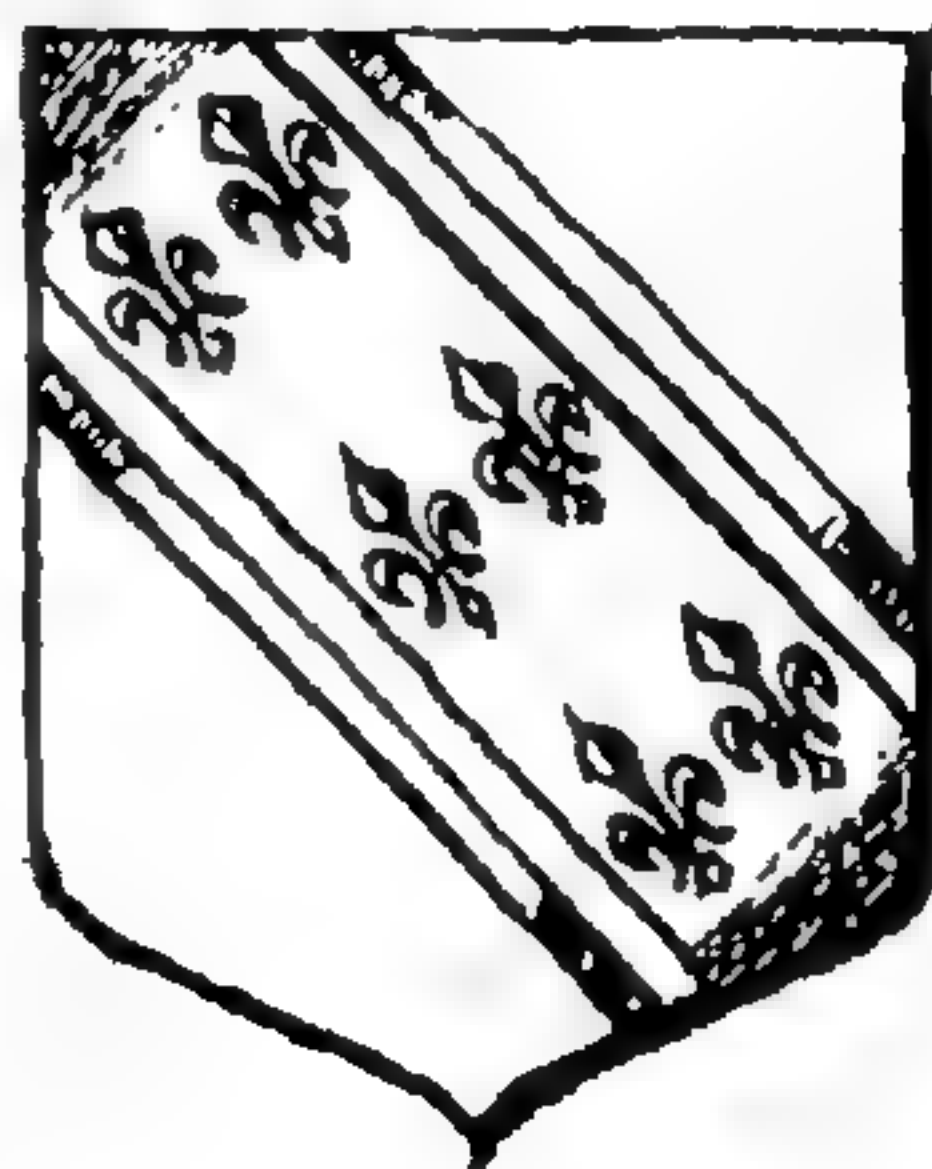
*Pedigrees per Glover, p. 4, 5. Arm. in the Alph. M. S
in Ashm. Num. 834.*

'Twas the Coat also (with a Crescent in
Chief for a Difference) of *William Davell*, who
married to his first Wife, *Anne*, Daughter of
Robert Bovell of *Newbrough*, and by her (saith
Glover) hath Issue *Henry*, Son and Heir; also
Margaret, married to *John Warner* of *London*;
Anne, married to *John Mason* of *London*; and
Joan. To his second Wife he married *Jane*,
Daughter of *James Foxe* of *Thorp*, Gent. and by
her (saith the said *Glover*) hath Issue *Christo-
pher*, second Son, and *Thomas* third Son; also
three Daughters, *Dorothy*, *Elizabeth* and *Jane*.

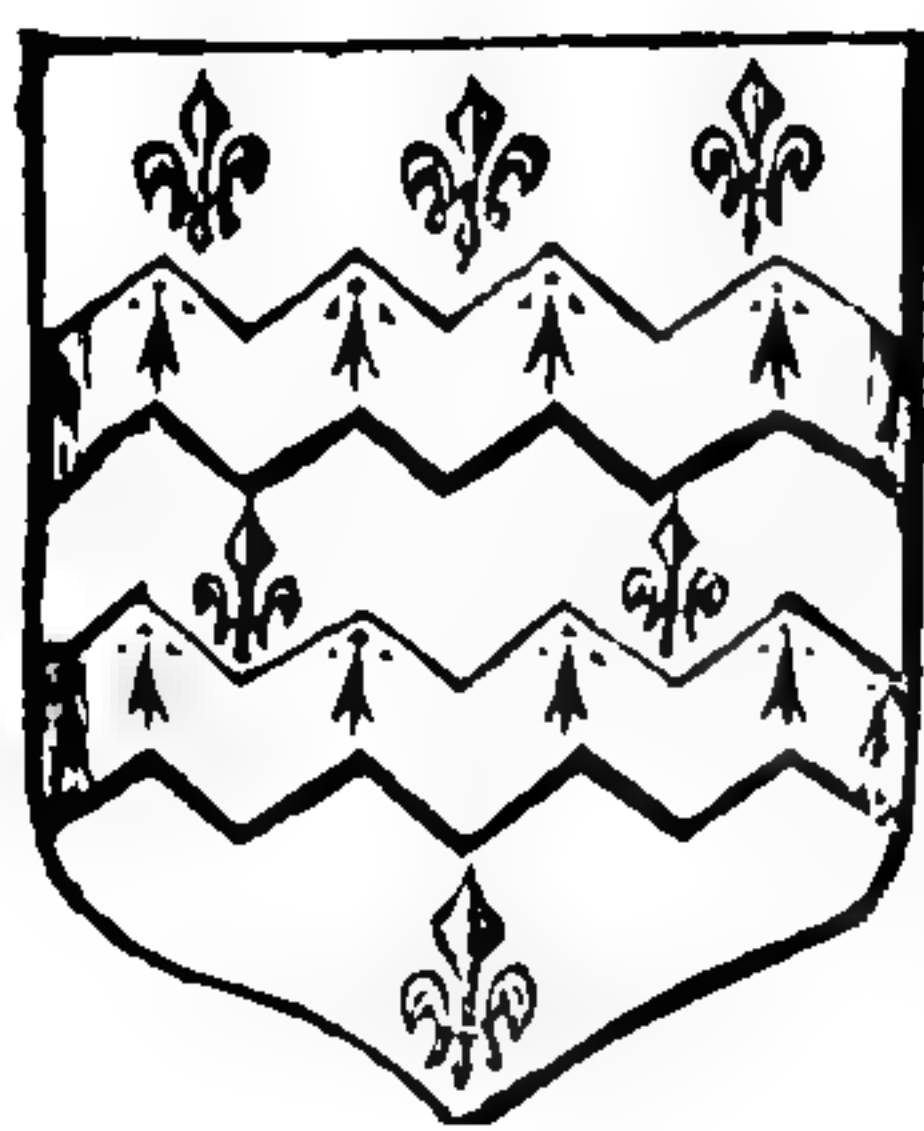
Note, That the said *William Davell* (of three
Sons, the two Youngest of whom dy'd Issue-
less) was eldest Son and Heir of *George Davell*
of *Cokold* or *Cokwold*, second Son of the second
George Davell of *Cokwold* abovemention'd, which
George (second Son) married *Jane*, one of the
Daughters and Co-heirs of *William Laurence* of
Myton, Gent.



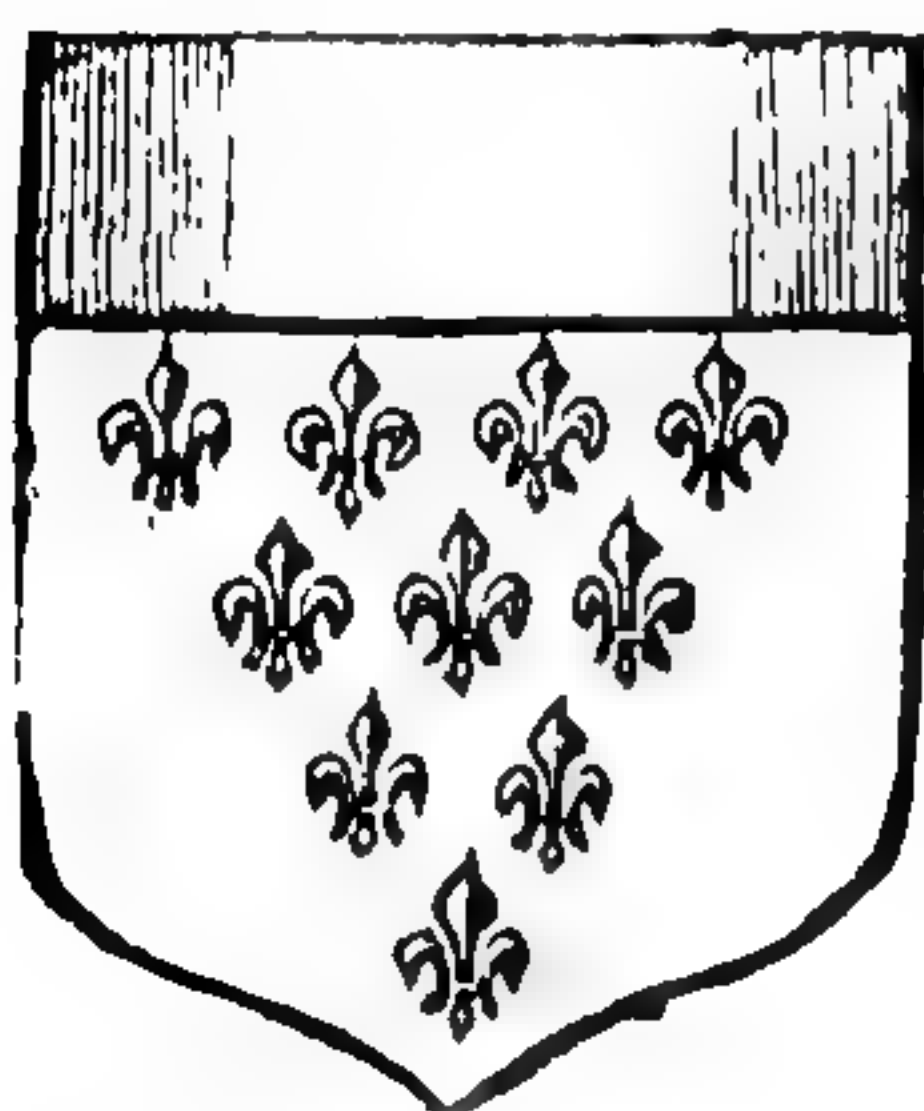
"He beareth *Argent*, a
"Fess *Nebule*, *Gules*, be-
"tween six *Fleurs de lis*,
"Sable, by the Name of
"Dobson, and is the Coat-
"Armour of *Edward Dob-
"son* of *Liverpool* in *Lan-
"cashire*, Esq;



He beareth *Argent*, on
a Bend *Azure*, cottised
Gules, six *Fleurs de lis*, 2,
2, 2, *Or*, by the Name of
Clapham. This Coat was
confirm'd or granted by
William Segar and *William
Camden*, Anno Dom. 1599.
to *John Clapham* of the
City of *London*. — *Inter
M. S. P. le Neve*, Norroy. —

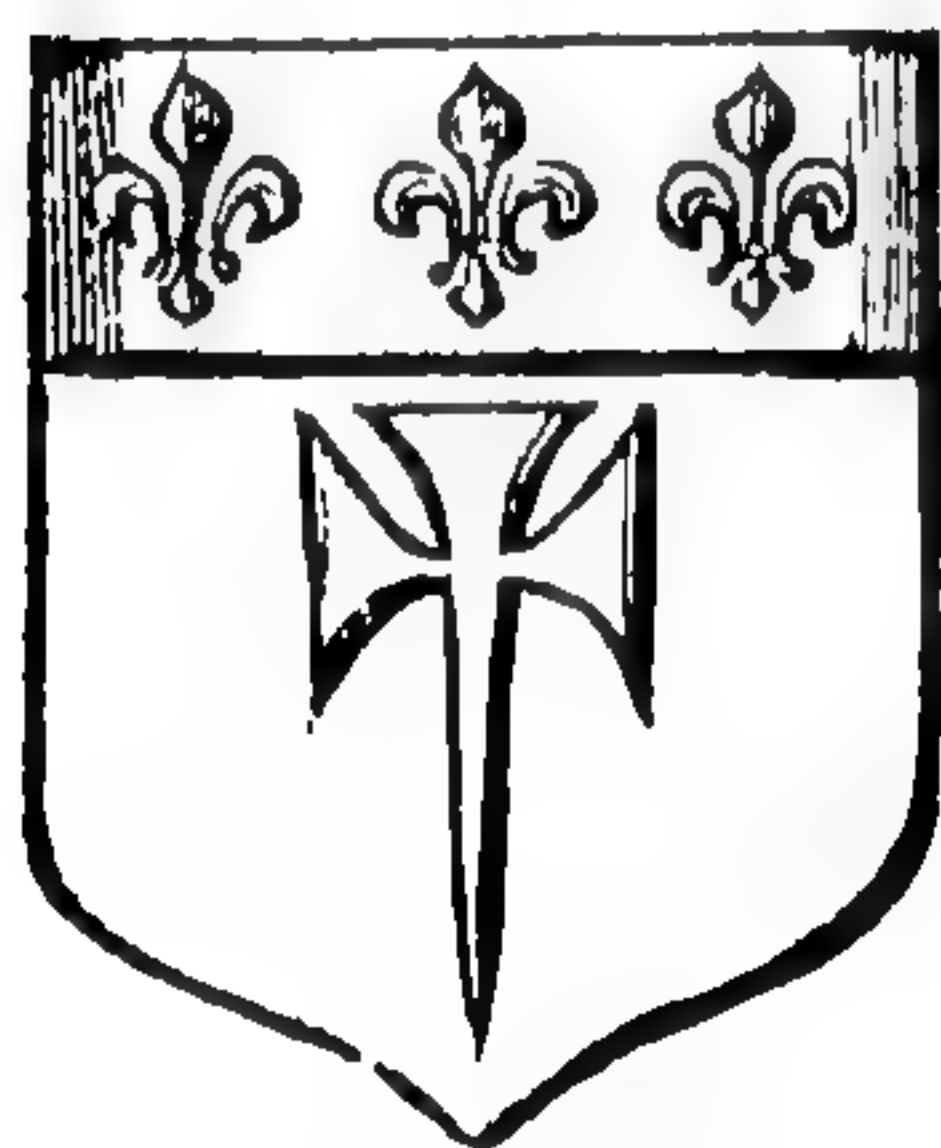


He beareth *Azure*, two Barrs indented, *Ermine*, between six *Fleurs de lis*, 3, 2, 1, *Or*, by the Name of *Cadiman*. This Coat was confirmed to *Thomas Cadiman*, Doctor of Physick to the Queen, Son of *Thomas Cadiman* of *Rygate* in the County of *Norfolk*, by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 16th of December, 1633.



Or, Ten *Fleurs de lis*, 4, 3, 2, 1, *Sable*, and a Chief, *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Mortimer*; and was granted to *John Mortimer* of *Cheshunt* in the County of *Hertford*, Son of *Mark Mortimer* of *London*, Merchant, by Sir *Tho. St. George*, Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George*, Clarencieux, June 14, 1688. in the 4th Year of King *James II.*

The Arms of *Mortimer* of *Attilburgh* in the County of *Norfolk*, and (anciently) Barons of Parliament, were *Or*, ten *Fleurs de lis*, 4, 3, 2, 1, *Sable*.

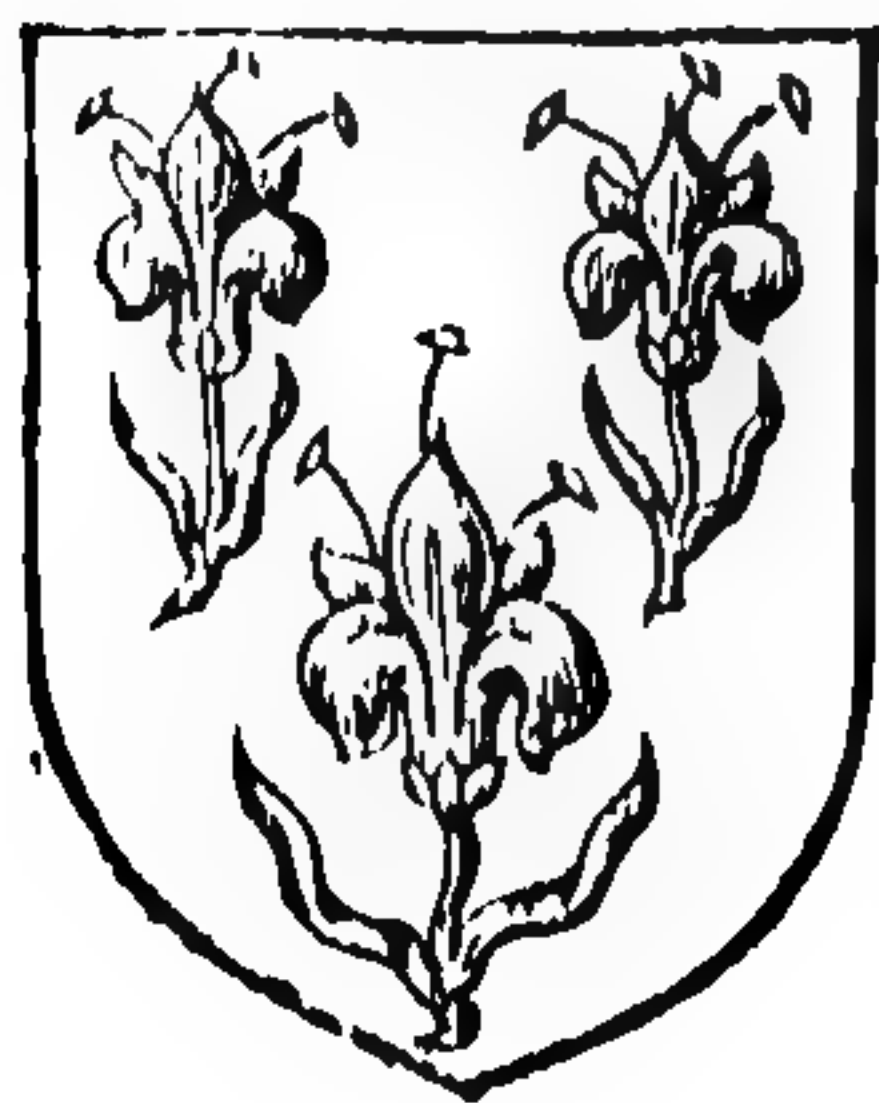


Or, a Crofs Pateé Fichée, *Sable*, on a Chief of the second three *Fleurs de lis*, *Gold*, is born by the Name of *Brockman*, and was by Patent assigned or allowed by *William Camden* in June 1606. to *William Brockman* of *Brichborough* in the County of *Kent*.

Azure, a Crescent *Or*, between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*, within a Bordure engrail'd of the Second, was confirm'd unto *William Unwyn* of *Chatterley* in the County of *Stafford*, by *William Flower*, Norroy, Novemb. 18, 1581. in the 24th Year of Queen *Eliz.*

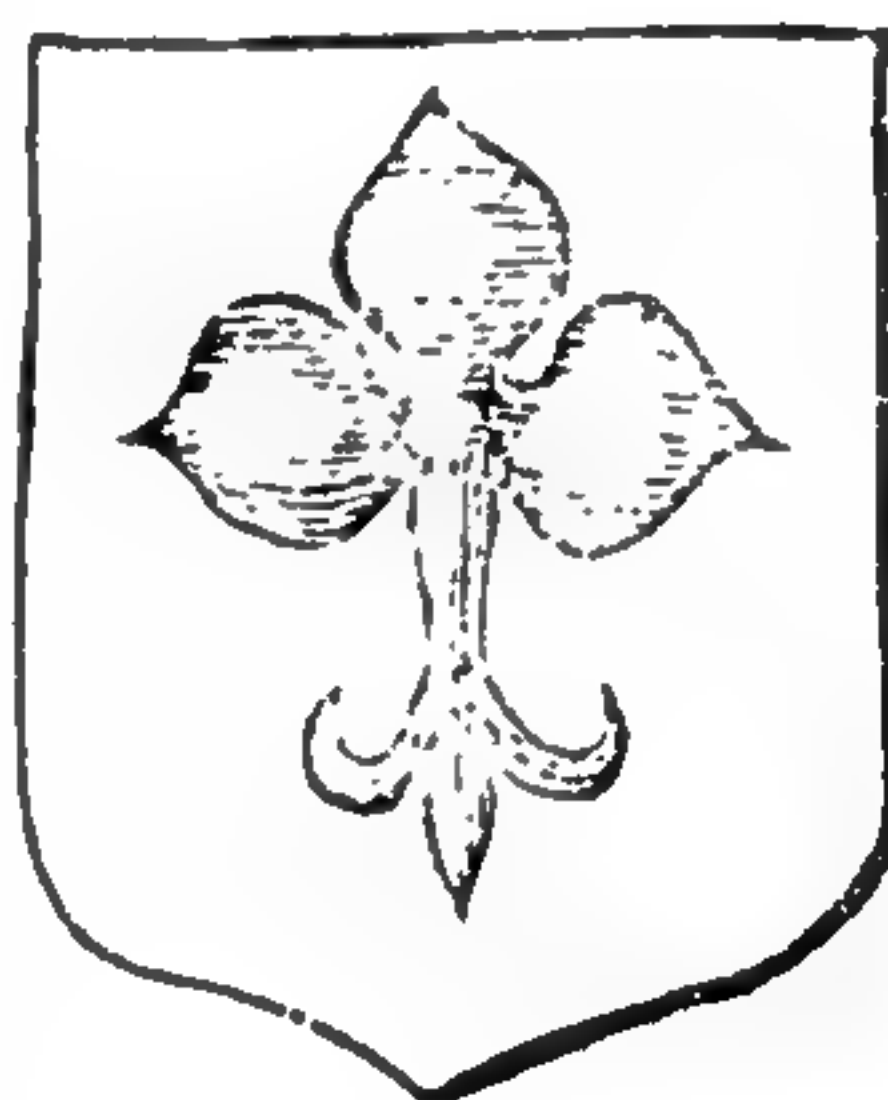
M. S. of Grant's in Ash. Num. 844.

(99) *Brownhill*; *Azure*, the Sun in his Glory, Proper, between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*.

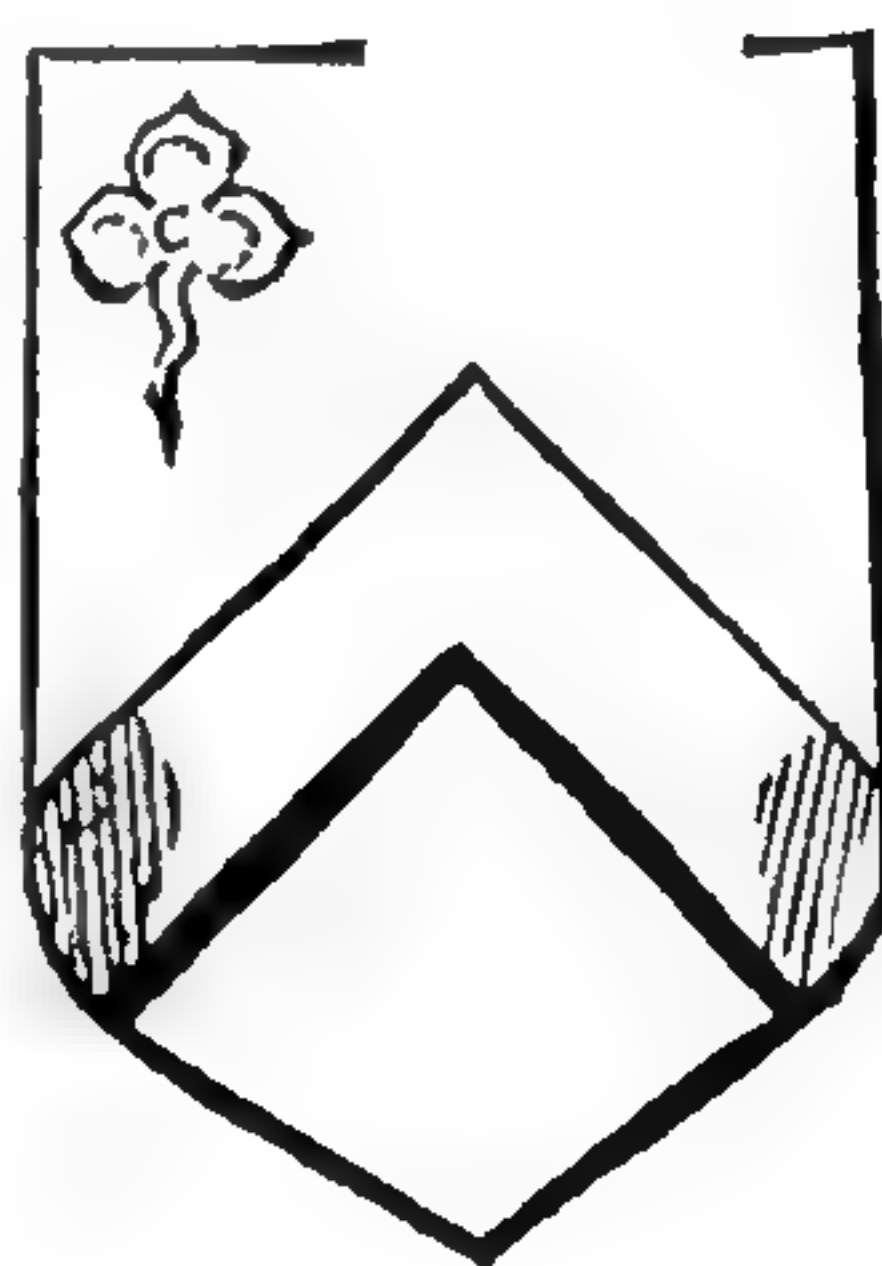


'The Field is *Sable*, 'three Lillies slipped, their 'Stalks, Seeds, Blades and 'Leaves, *Argent*. These 'Arms pertain to the 'Colledge of *Winchester*, 'founded by the renowned Architect, *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Winton*, who contrived those

'many and most curious Castles and other 'Buildings of King *Edward* the Third's. And 'besides this goodly Colledge of *Winton*, built 'another magnificent Colledge (called the New 'Colledge) in the University of *Oxford*; Two 'such absolute Foundations, as never any King 'of this Land did the like. This *Wickham* having finished the Castle of *Windsor*, caused to be inscribed on the Wall of the round Tower, 'This made *Wickham*; which caused such as were envious of his high Favour, to suggest unto the King, That he arrogated all the Honour of that great Work to himself: But he pleasantly satisfied the King, saying, That he wrote not, *Wickham* made this; but, This made *Wickham*; because by his Service in these Works he had gained his Sovereign's Princely Favour.'



Or, a Trefoil erased in the Stalk, Proper, was born by the Name of *Askerton*.

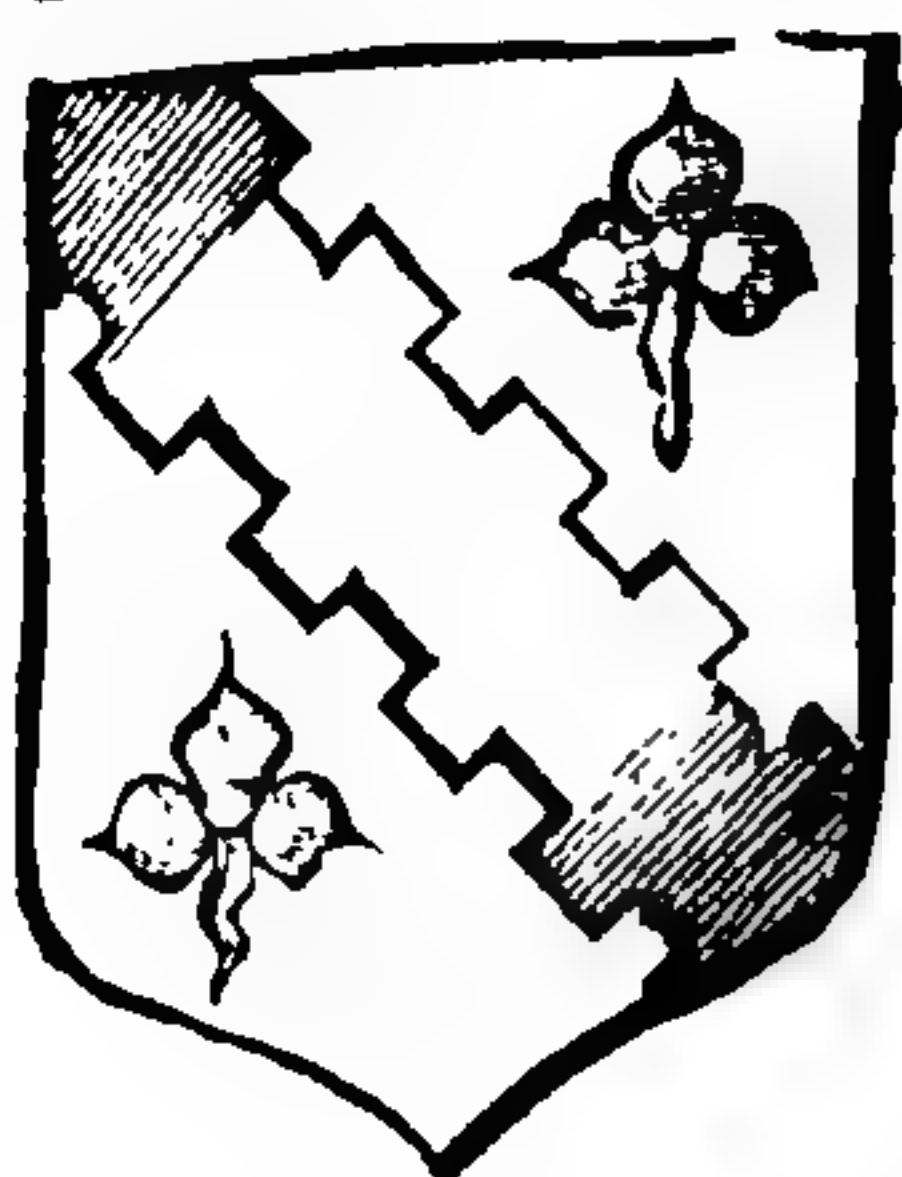


Argent, a Chevron, and in dexter Canton a Trefoil slipped, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Foot*.

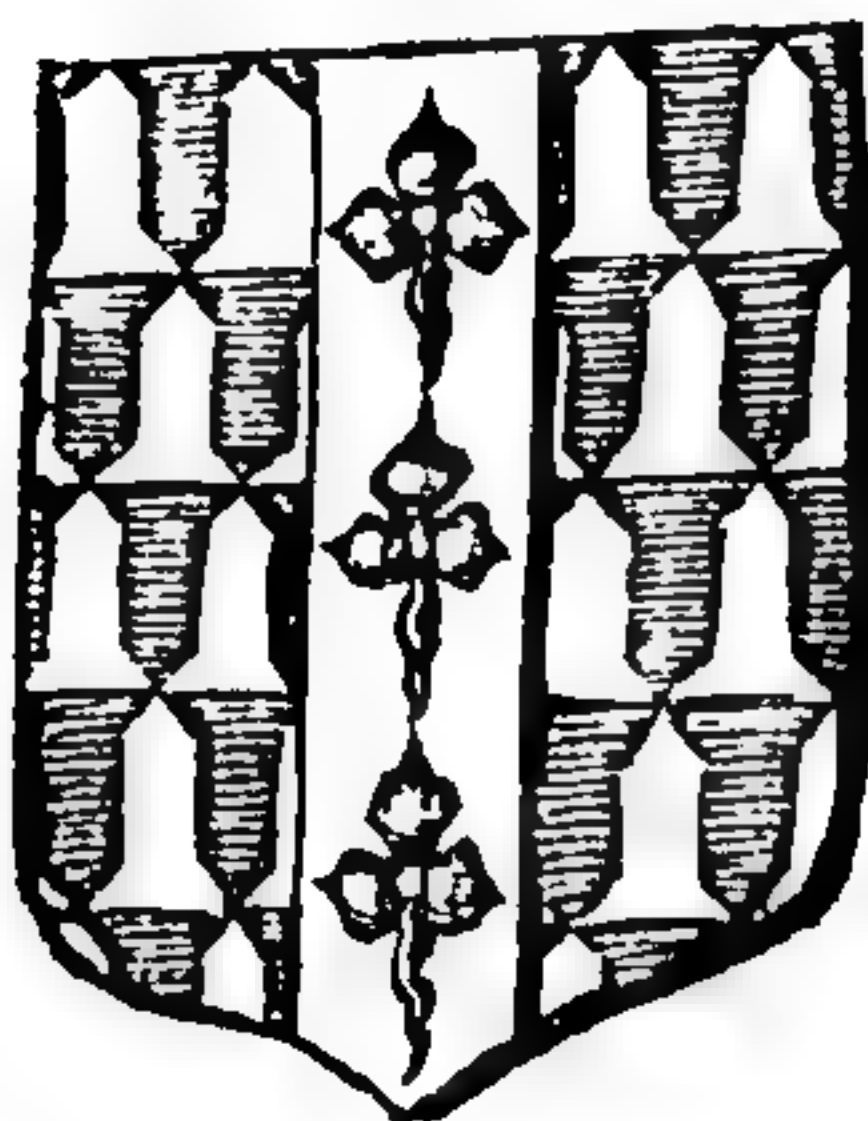
Argent, a Chevron, *Sable*, in dexter Canton a Trefoil slipped, *Gules*, was born by *Anthony Ricard* of *London*, living Anno 1634, who married Daughter of *Bateman*, Chamberlain of *London*.

Sable, a Trefoil, *Or*, charged with a German Text r, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Linne* of *London*.

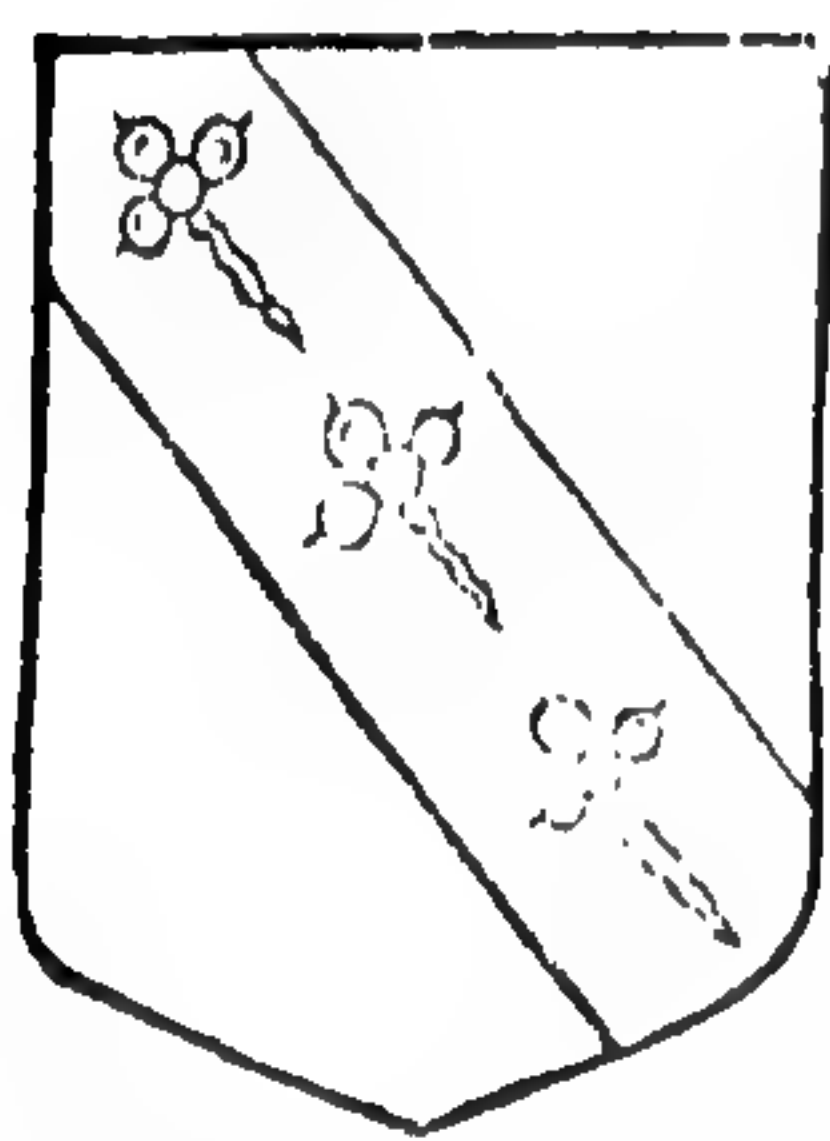
Argent, on a Fess ragulé, *Azure*, three *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*, with a Trefoil slipped, in Chief, *Vert*. This Coat was confirmed or granted by Patent to *James Wood* of *Staples Inn* in *Middlesex*, Gent. (descended from a Family of that Surname in the County of *Kent*) by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, May 6, 1613, in the 11th Year of King *James I.*



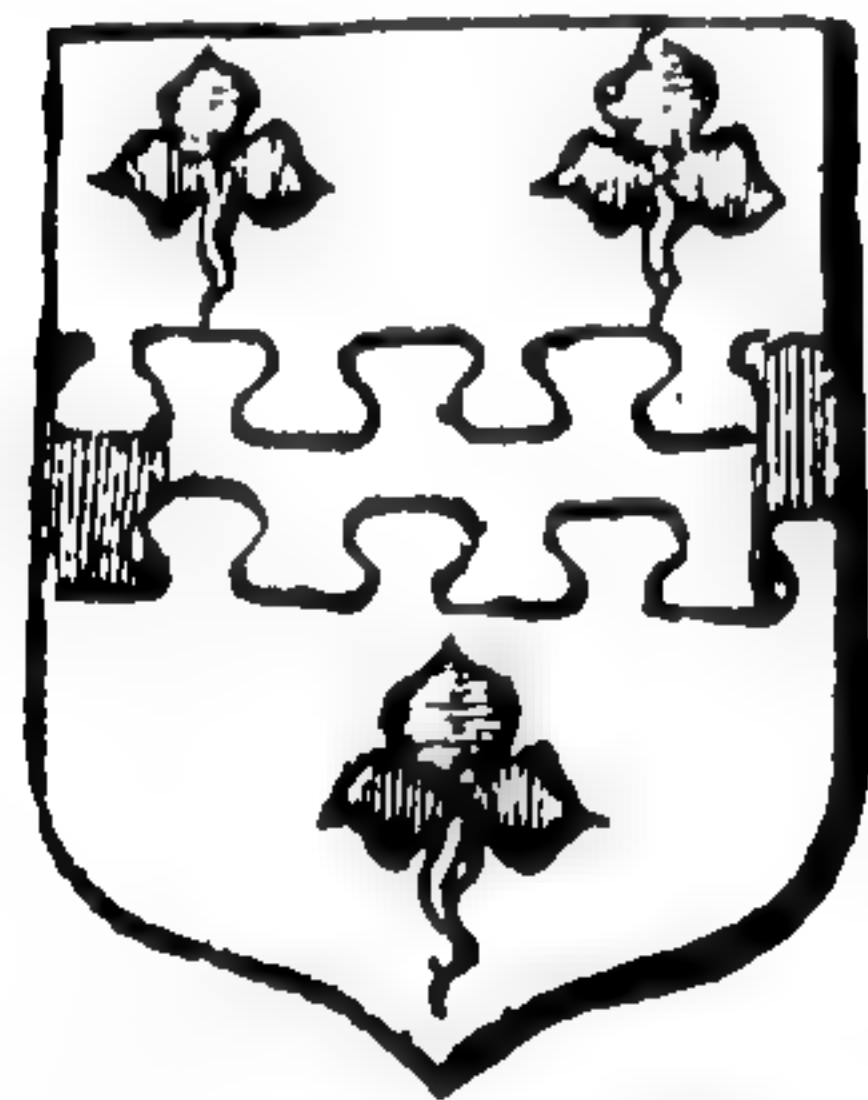
Borough, Garter, the 28th of May 1640.



Vaire, Argent and Gules, on a Pale, Or, 3 Trefoils slipped, Vert, is born by the Name of Turner, and was assigned by William Camden, Clarencieux, November 1604, to Turner of Blechingley in Surry.

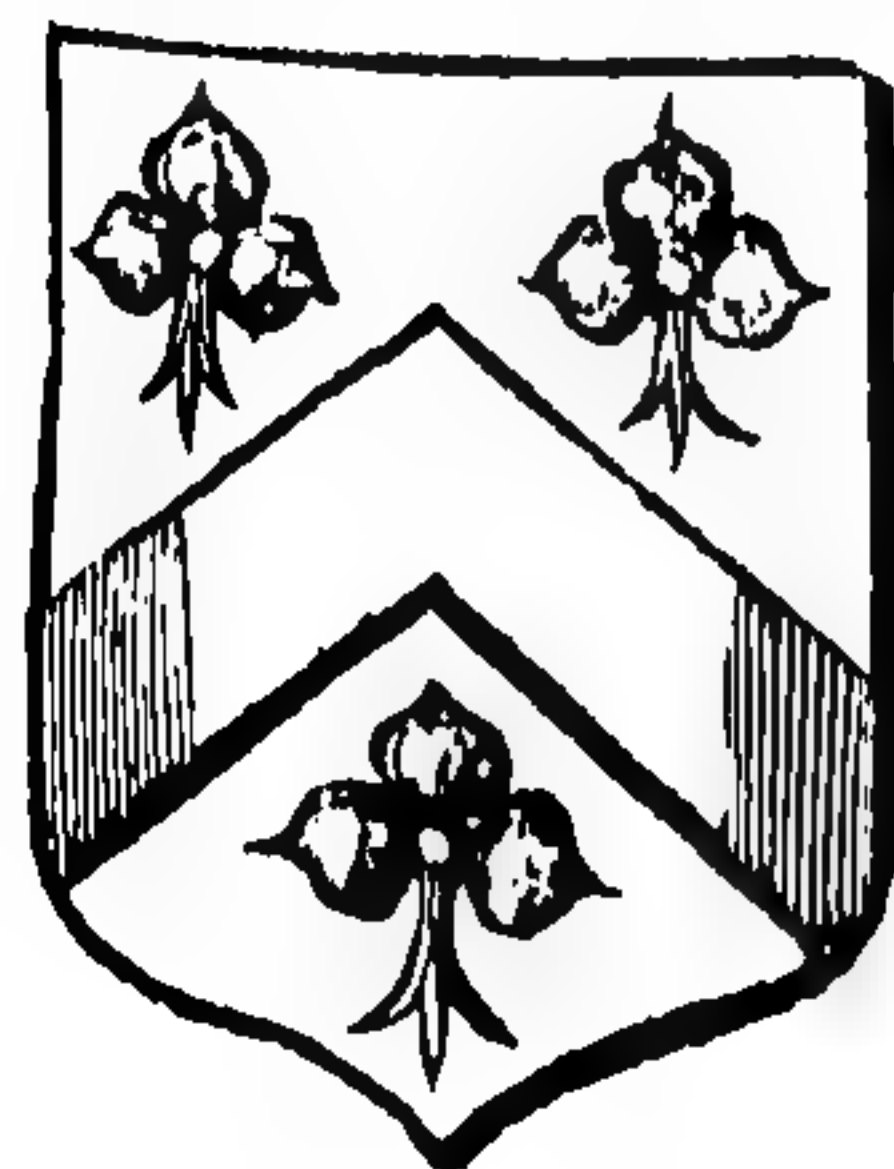


"He beareth Gules, on a Bend, Argent, three Trefoils slipped, Vert, by the Name of Hervey, and is the Coat-Armour of the Honourable John Hervey of Ickworth in Suffolk, Treasurer to her Majesty Queen Katherine," and now born by the Right Hon. John Earl of Bristol.



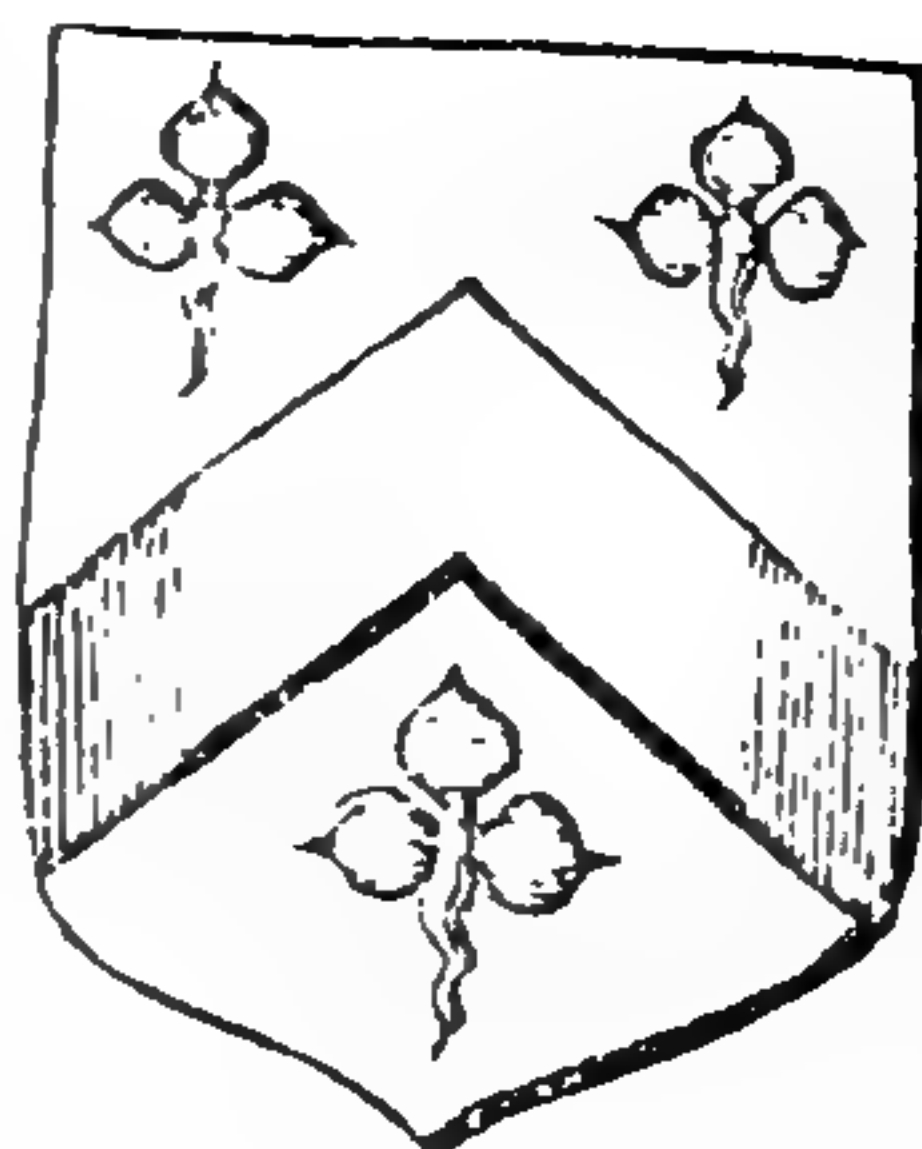
"He beareth Argent, a Fess Nebule, between three Trefoils slipped, Gules. This Coat pertained to George Thorpe of Wanswell in the County of Gloucester, Esquire, one of the honourable Band of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners.

"The Trefoil is accounted the Husbandman's Almanack, because when it shutteth in the Leaves, it foretelleth Rain; and therefore the Fess Nebule representing the rainy Clouds, is not unaptly joined with it. This Leaf being grassy, some may marvel I should reckon it among the Coronaries: But they must know, That in ancient Roman Times, among other Sorts of Crowns, the Graminea Corona, or grassy Crown, was of very high Honour to the Wearer.



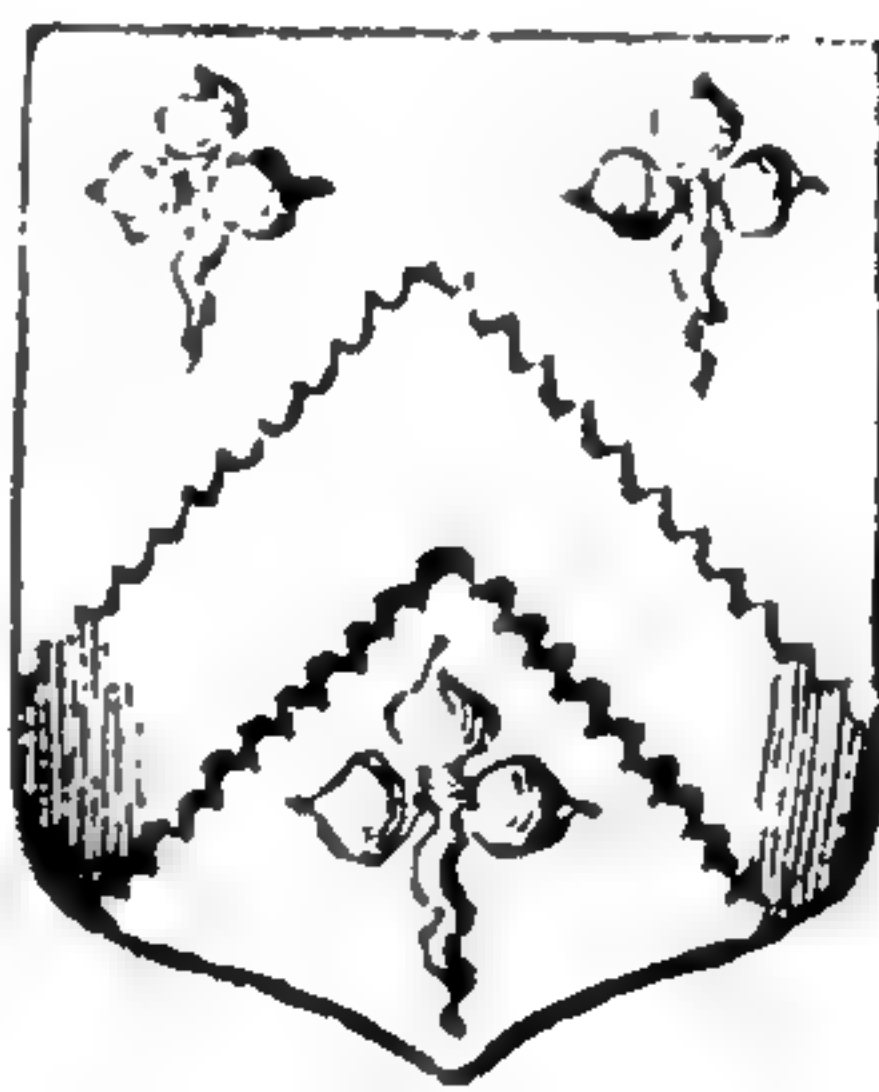
Argent, a Chevron, Gules, between three Trefoils erased in the Stalk, Azure, was the Coat pertaining to the Family of Frosto of York.

Glov. Alph. of the North. in M. S. in Ashm. No. 834.



in the said County, by William Flower, Norroy, the 22d of October 1586, in the 28th Year of Queen Elizabeth.

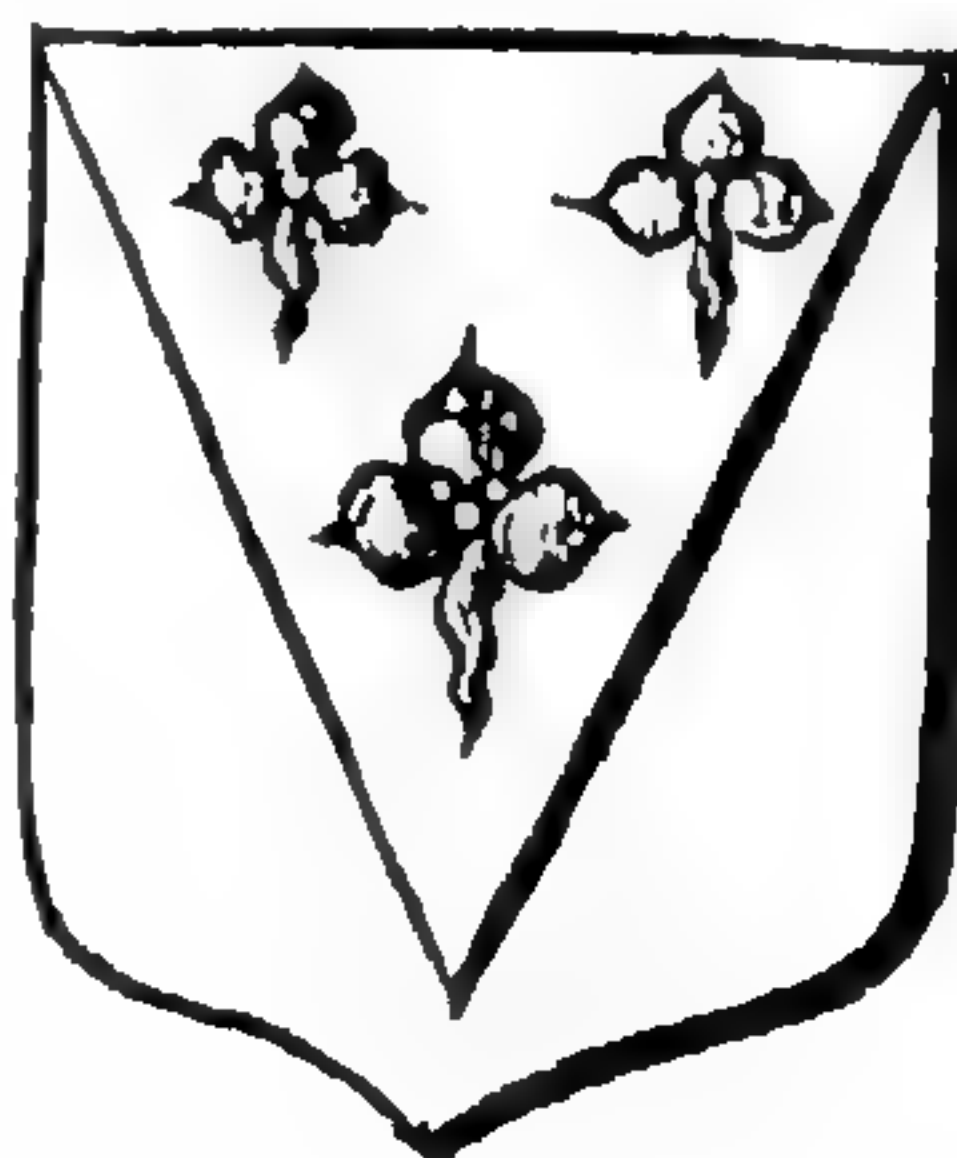
M. S. of Grant in Ashm. No. 844.



"He beareth Or, a Chevron engrailed, between three Trefoils slipped, Sable, by the Name of Williamson, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Williamson of Milbeck-hall in Cumberland, Kt. one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

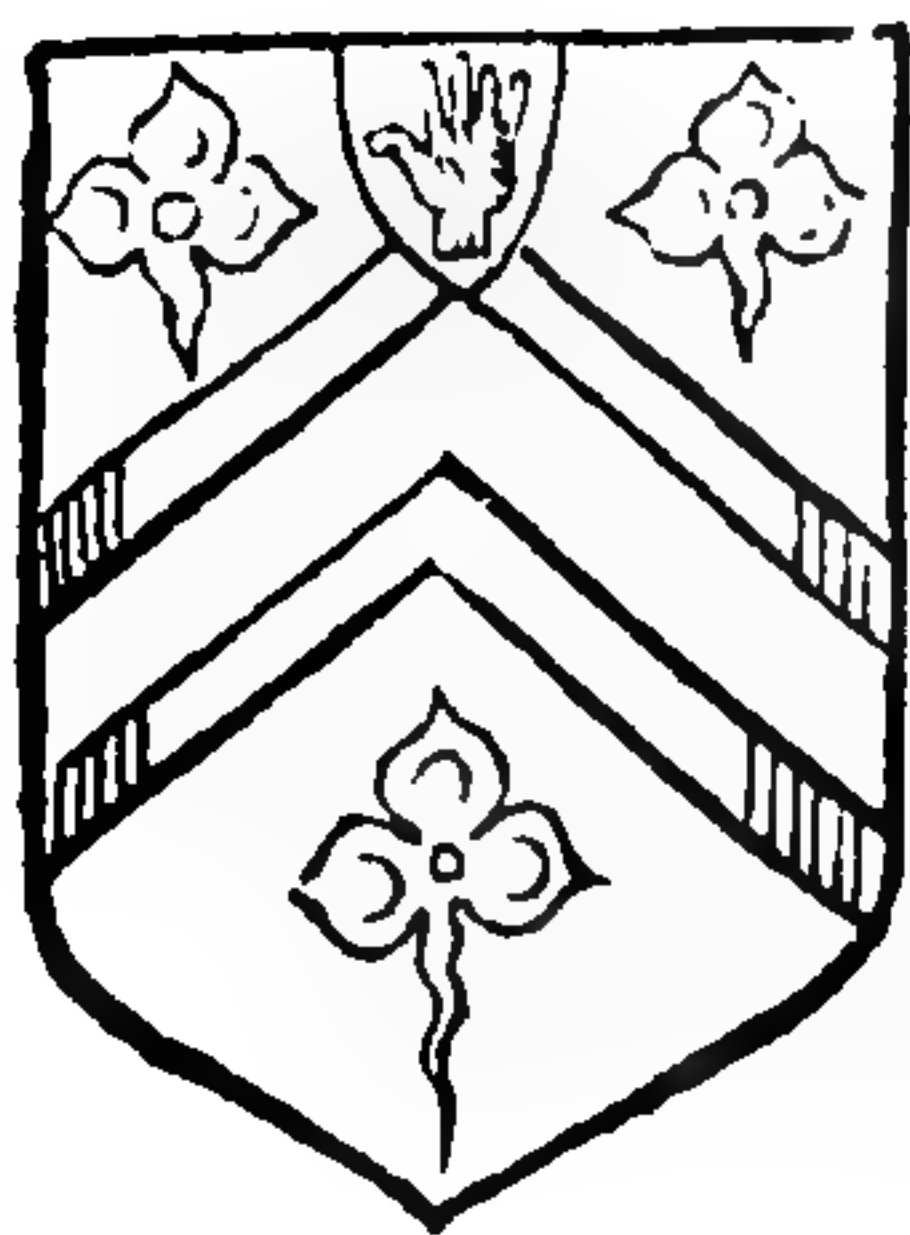
This Coat was altered from the Arms of his Ancestors [which were Argent, on a Chevron engrailed, Azure, three Crescents, Or, between as many Trefoils, Sable] by Sir Edward Walker, Garter, Feb. 1, 1670-1, in the 23d Year of King Charles II. by a Patent, to Joseph Williamson, Esq; Keeper of his Majesty's Paper-Office for Matters of State and Council, in his Palace at White-hall, and Clerk Extraordinary of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and, diverse Years since the Restoration of King Charles II. employed as Clerk, or chief Secretary both to the Right Honourable Sir Edward Nicholas, Kt. and the Earl of Arlington, his Majesty's Secretaries of State.

(G) Azure, on a Chevron between three Trefoils slipped, Or, a Muller, Gules, by the Name of Bothwell of Ford in Scotland.



Sable, on a Pile, Argent, three Trefoils slip'd of the First, is born by the Name of Noads, and was confirmed or granted by Sir Richard St. George, Clarencieux, Feb. 10, 1634, in the 10th Year of the Reign of King Charles I. to George Noads of Shepallbury in the County of Hertford, Son and Heir of Charles Noads of Shepallbury aforesaid; which Charles was Son and Heir of John Noads, sometime Servant to King Henry VIII. and Nephew and Heir to George Noads of Shepallbury, sometime Serjeant at Arms to the said King, who granted the Mannor of Shepallbury to the said George by

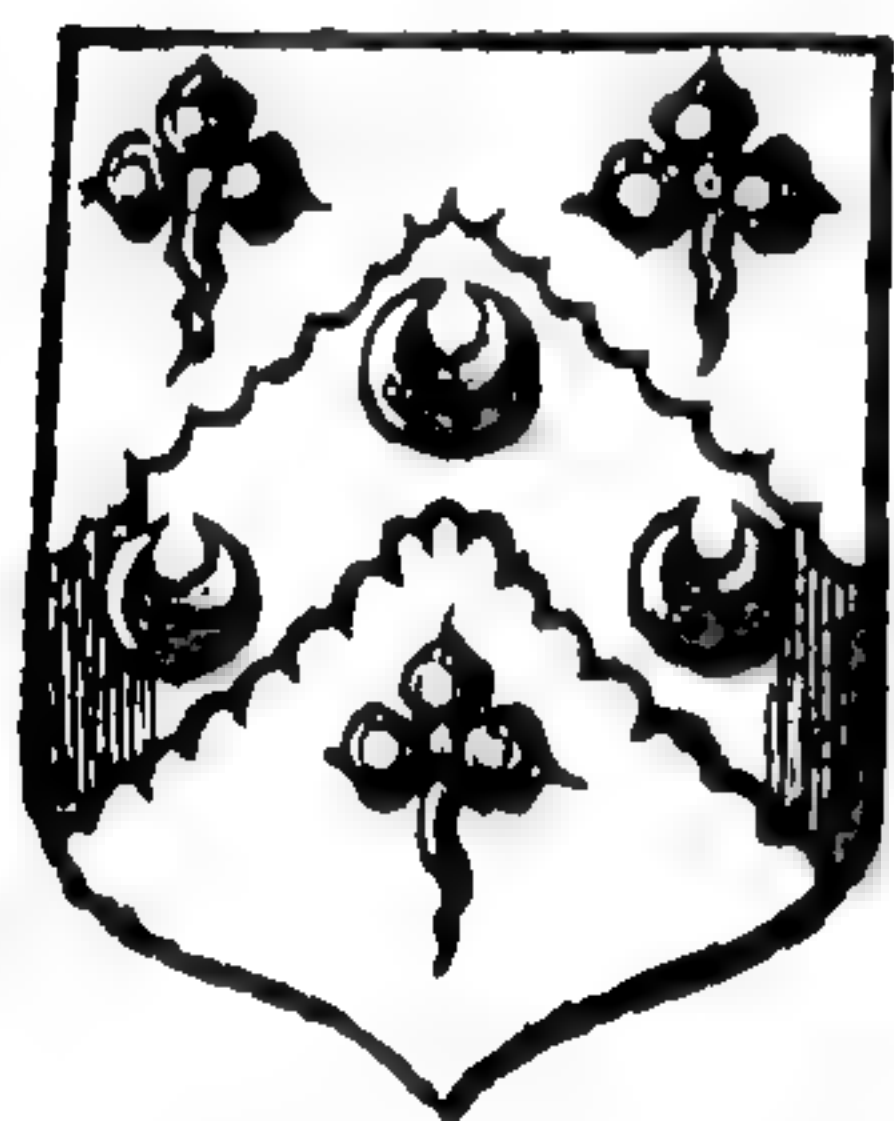
by the Name of *George Noads*, Esq; Serjeant at Arms, as appears by the Grant thereof under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the 33d Year of King *Henry VIII*.



"He beareth Or, 2 Chevrons between three Trefoils slipped, Sable, by the Name of *Abdy*, and with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Coat-Armour of Sir *John Abdy* of *Stapleford-Abbot* in *Essex*, Baronet.

Argent, on a Chevron within a Bordure engrailed, Azure, between three Trefoils slipped, Sable, as many Crescents, Or, was the Coat (saith *Glover*) of *Tho. Williamson* of *Clough-ton* in the County of *York*, as more plainly appears in a Patent of the Gift of *William Harvie* alias *Norroy King of Arms*, bearing Date the 4th and 5th Years of the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*.

Collect. per *Glover* in *Ashm.* M. S. Num. 834.



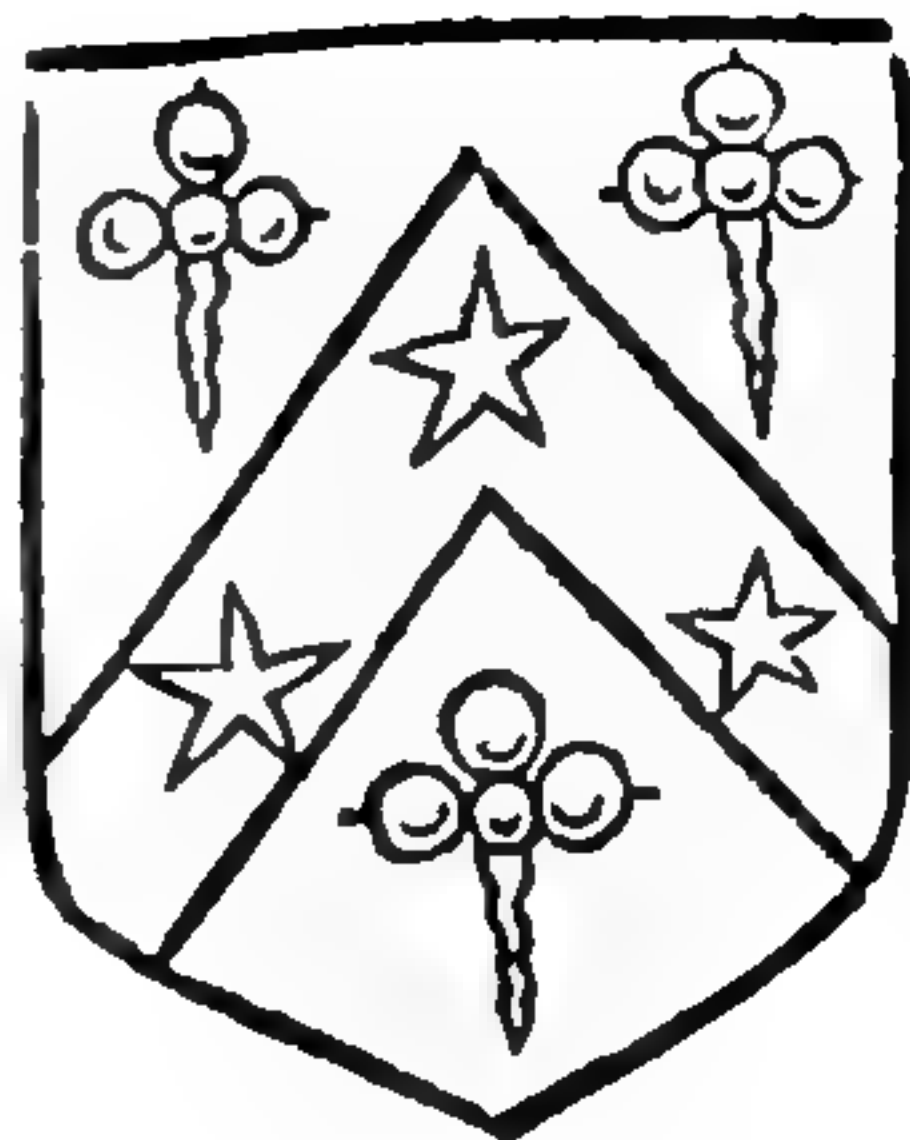
Argent, on a Chevron engrailed between three Trefoils slipped, Azure, as many Crescents, Or. This was the Coat of *John Williamson* of *New-hall* in the County of *Cumberland*, who married two Wives; the Second was the Daughter of *John Thwaytes* of *Va-*

ridge alias *Varigg* in the County of *Cumberland*, by whom he had no Issue: The First was *Alice*, Daughter of *John Salkeld* of *Pardsey* alias *Pradsey* in the County of *Cumberland*, by whom he had *Tho. Williamson* of *Denford* in the County of *Northampton*, who married *Bridget*, Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas Williamson* of *Meresby* in the County of *Northampton*, living Anno 1613; *Anthony* second Son, and *Nicholas* third Son.

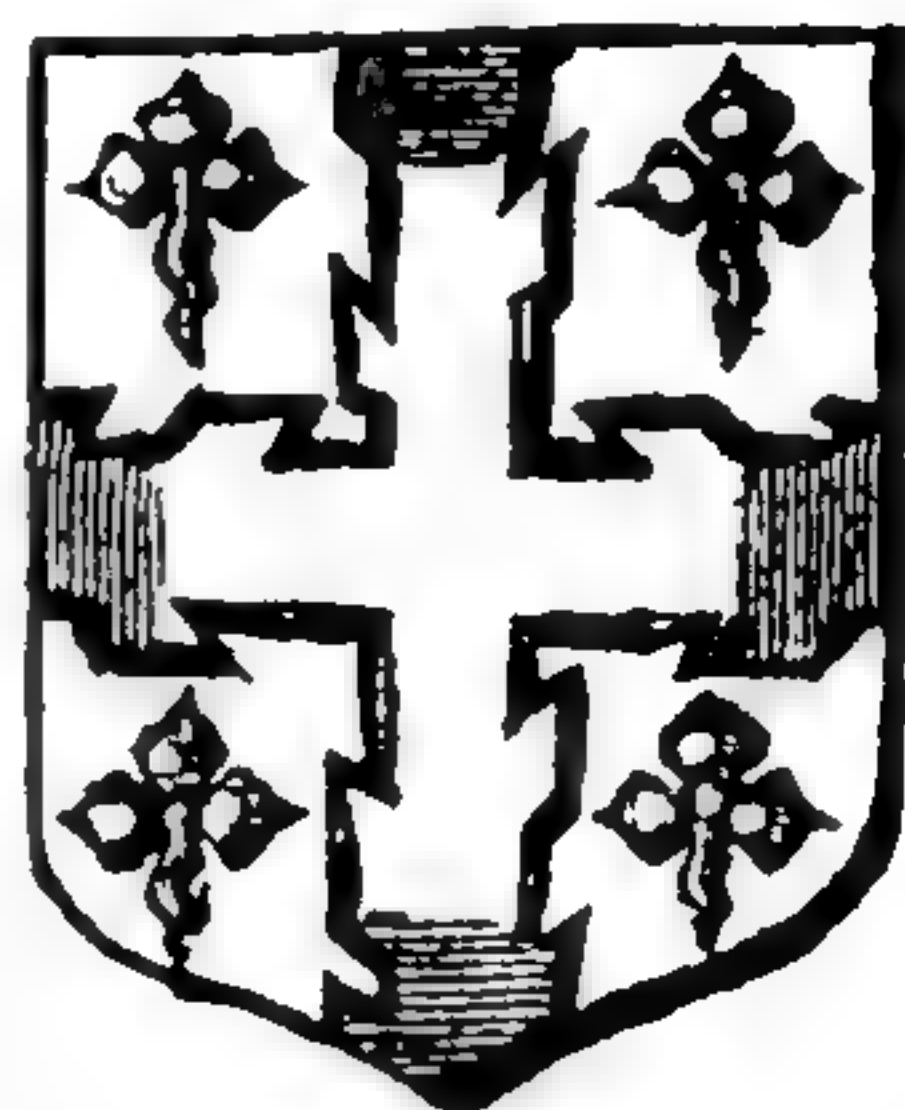
The above-named *John Williamson* of *New-hall* was eldest Son and Heir of *John Williamson* of *Wilbech* in the County of *Cumberland*.

Those two Sons, *Anthony* and *Nicholas* above-mentioned, appear in another Place (saith *Wood*) to be the Sons of the said *John* by his second Wife, and (continues he) perhaps from one of them was descended Sir *Jos. Williamson*, Secretary of State, who bare the same Coat without the Crescents; the Reason of which Alteration you have seen.

M. S. of Ant. a *Wood*, T. 3.



"Or, on a Chevron between three Trefoils slipped, Sable, as many Mulletts of the Field, by the Name of *Holworthy*, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of Sir *Matthew Holworthy* of *Great Palgrave* in *Norfolk*, Kt.



He beareth Or, a Cross Ragulé between 4 Trefoils slipped, Vert, by the Name of *Clarke*. This Coat was assigned by Patent dated October 10, 1671, in the 23d Year of King *Charles* the Second, to *Robert Clarke* the Elder, of *St. Ives*, in the County of *Huntington*, Gent.

The Genealogy of whose Family (so far as I find) runs thus. *Robert Clarke* of *Somersham* in the County of *Huntington*, who dy'd about 1641, *etat. circa* 65, married and had Issue *Robert Clarke* of the same Place, afterwards of *St. Ives* in the same County, who dy'd about the Year 1673, *etat.* 67, having first married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of and Relict of *Stephen Cope* of *Pidley* in the County of *Huntington*, and by her had Issue three Sons and one Daughter *Mary*, who was married to *John Jegon* of *Sibell Hedingham* in the County of *Essex*, Clerk. The Sons were *Robert*, *Richard* and *Edmund*.

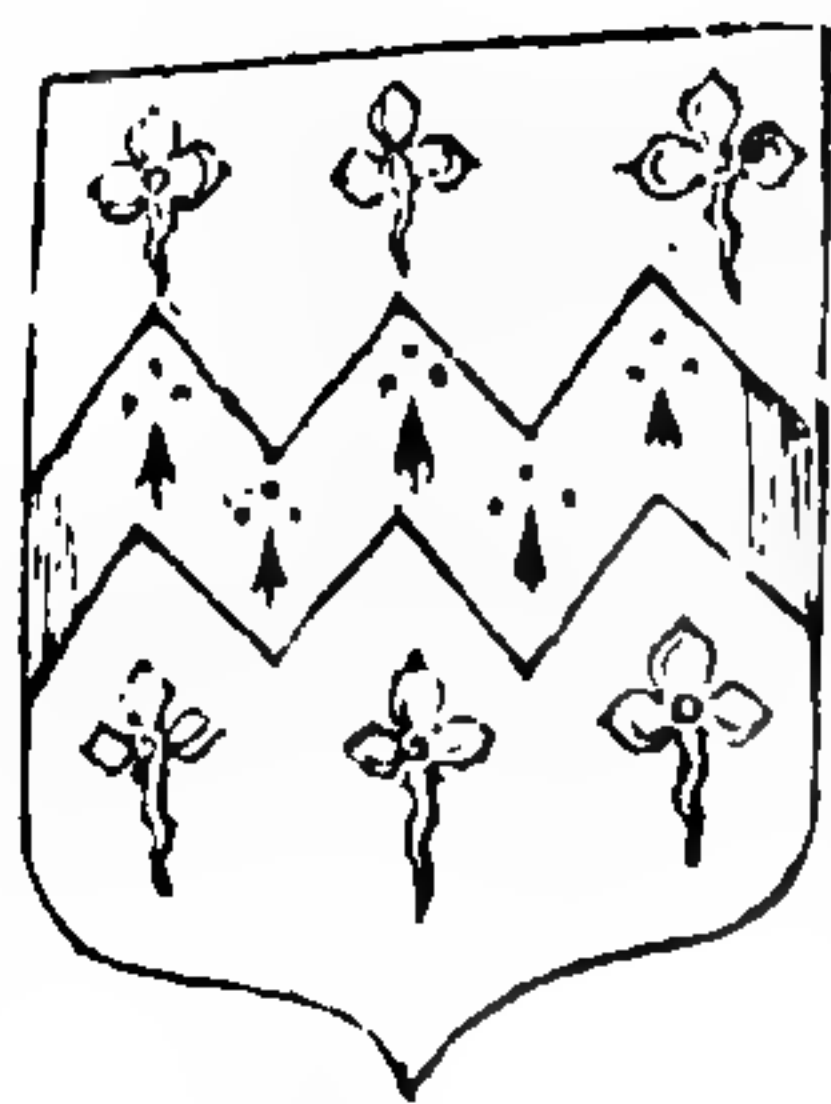
Robert Clarke of *St. Ives*, eldest Son and Heir of *Robert* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, was an Attorney at Law, and Clerk of the Peace for the said County of *Huntington*, from the Time of the Restoration of King *Charles II.* to the Time of the Visitation Anno 1684. at which Time he was 44 Years old. He married *Frances*, Daughter of *George Benson* of *Towcester* in the County of *Northampton*, Gent. by whom he had Issue *Robert Clarke* of *St. Ives* in the County of *Huntington*, Attorney at Law, aged 22, Anno 1684. [who married *Mary*, Daughter of *John Newman* of *Swavesey* in the County of *Cambridge*, Gent.] and also two Daughters, *Mary*, Wife of *John Crane* of *Forest* in the County of *Huntington*, Gent. and *Frances* living unmarried, 1684.

Richard Clarke, second Son of *Robert* and *Elizabeth*, was of *Topisfield* in the County of *Essex*, and aged 42 Anno 1684. He married and had Issue *Edmund*, aged almost 18 Years at the said Time, and *Aldred*; also *Frances*, *Mary*, and another Daughter.

Edmund Clarke, third Son of *Robert* and *Elizabeth*, was Citizen of *London*, aged 36, Anno 1684.

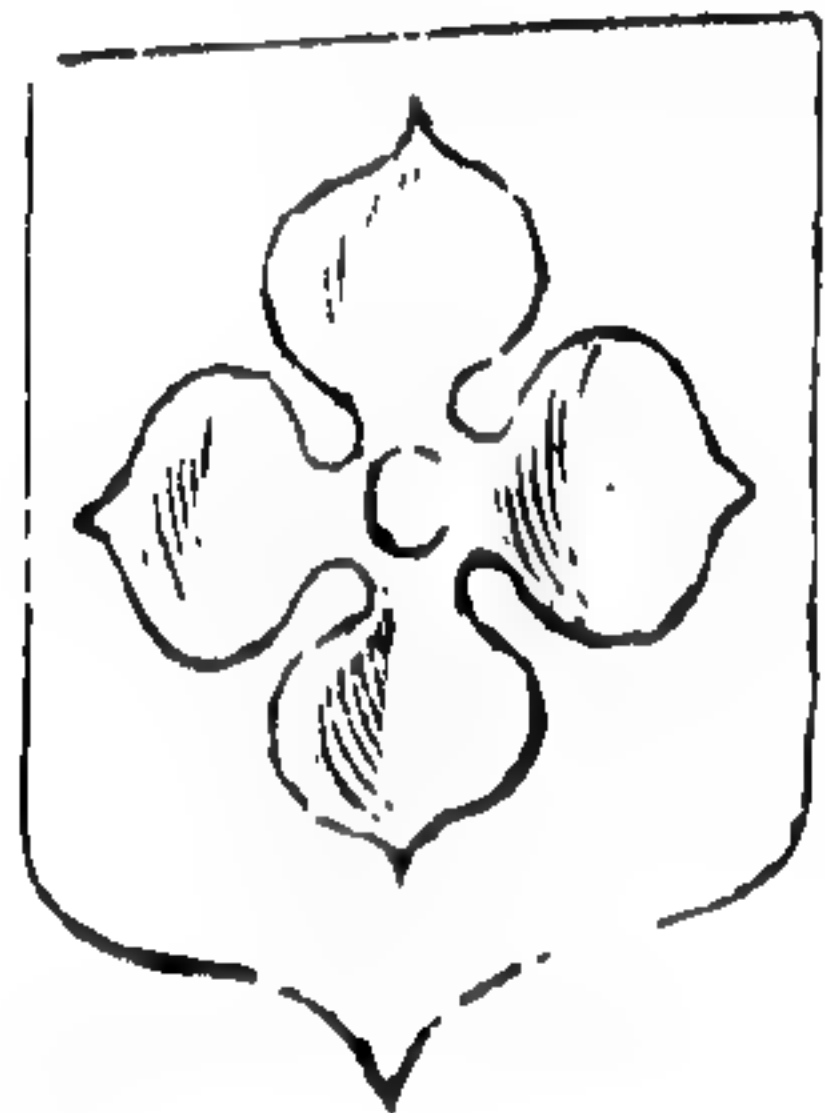
1684. He married and had Issue *Mary*, his only Child.

Vide Visit. de Com. Hunt. in Coll. Arm.

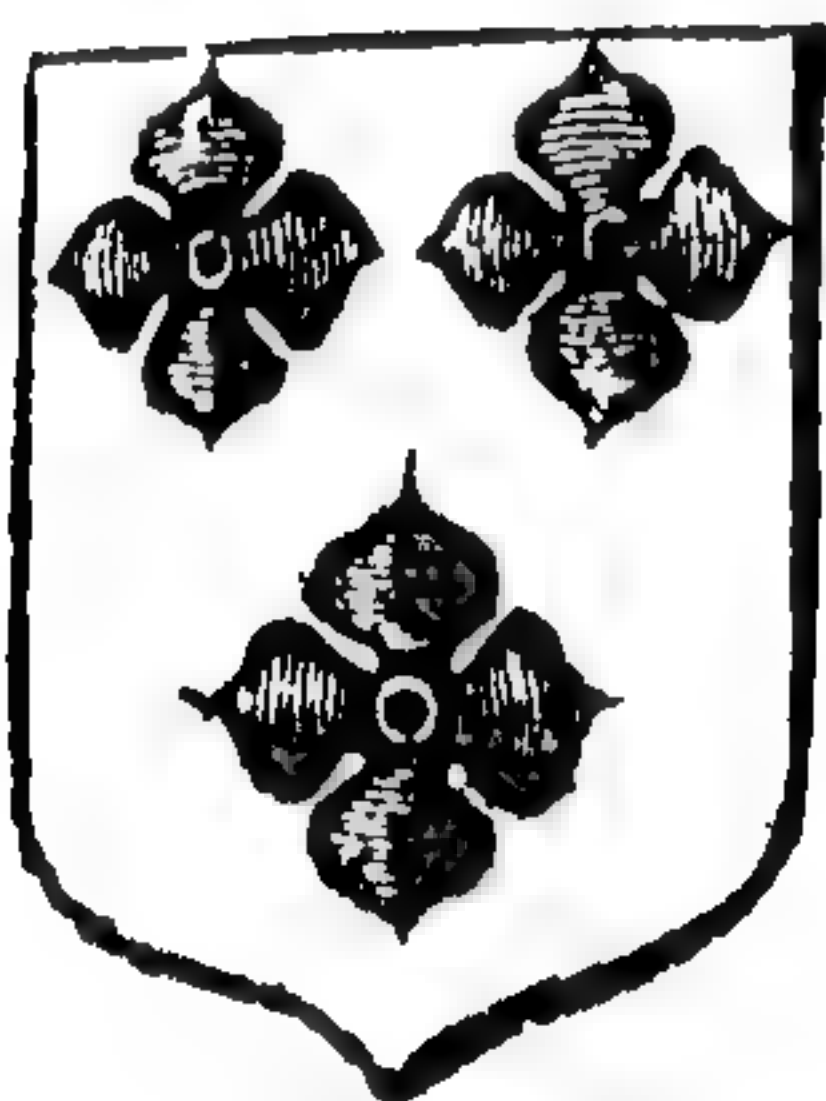


He beareth *Gules*, a Fess dancetté, *Ermine*, between six Trefoils slipped, *Or*, by the Name of *Inkerfall*. This Coat was assigned by *William Segar*, Garter, to the Family of *Inkerfall*.

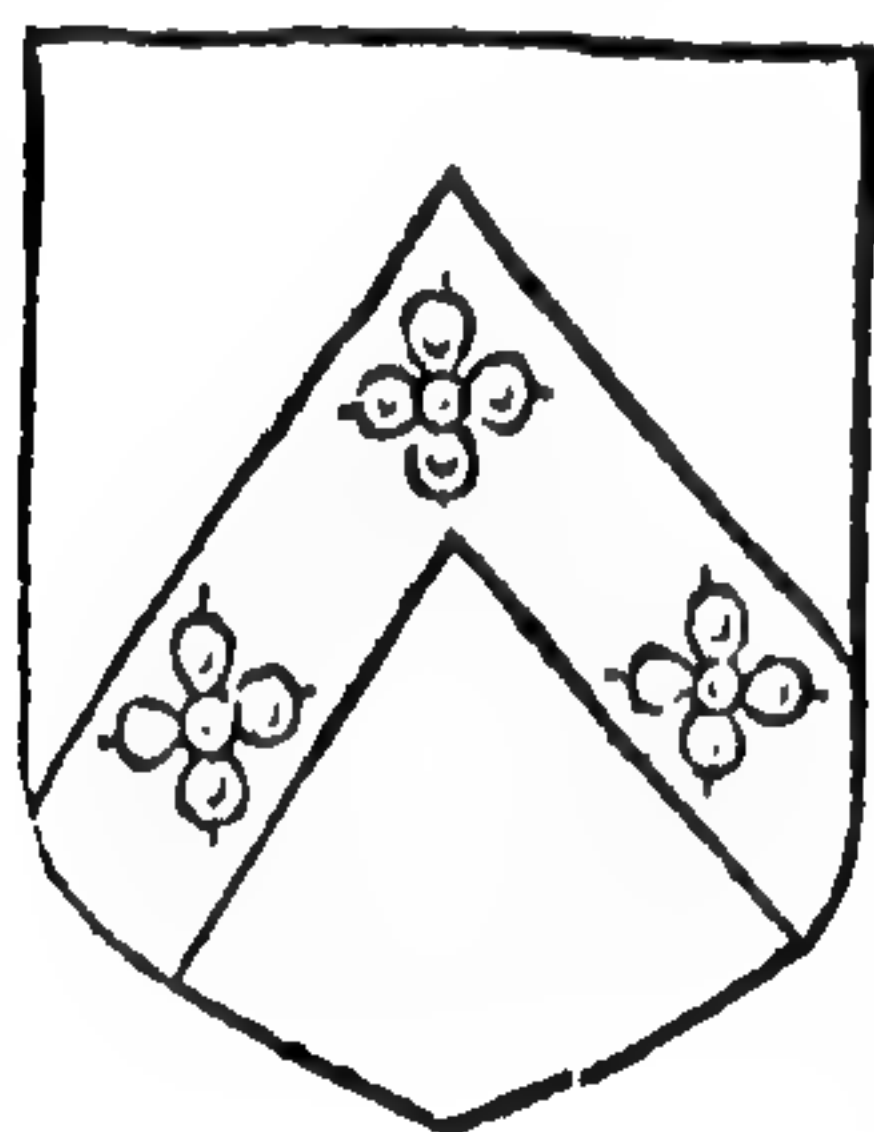
Vid. Her. Off. Hart. and Middlesex, C. 28. f. 45. 2d Index.



He beareth *Gules*, a Quaterfoil, *Or*, by the Name of *Rowe*, and is born by *Anthony Rowe* of *St. Martins in the Fields* in *Middlesex*, Esq; third Son of *Sir Thomas Rowe* of *Moswell-hill* in the said County, Knight.



He beareth *Azure*, three Quaterfoils, *Argent*, by the Name of *Vincent*, and with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Paternal Coat-Armour of *Sir Francis Vincent* of *Stoke-Dabernon* in *Surry*, Baronet.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Chevron, *Sable*, three Quaterfoils, *Or*, by the Name of *Eyre*, and is born by the Family of the *Eyres* of *Dorsetshire*, and of *New-Sarum* in *Wiltshire*, from whom is descended *Mr. Nicholas Eyre* of the City of *London*.

Argent, a Chevron betwixt three Quaterfoils, *Sable*, by the Name of *Winford* of *Worcestershire*.

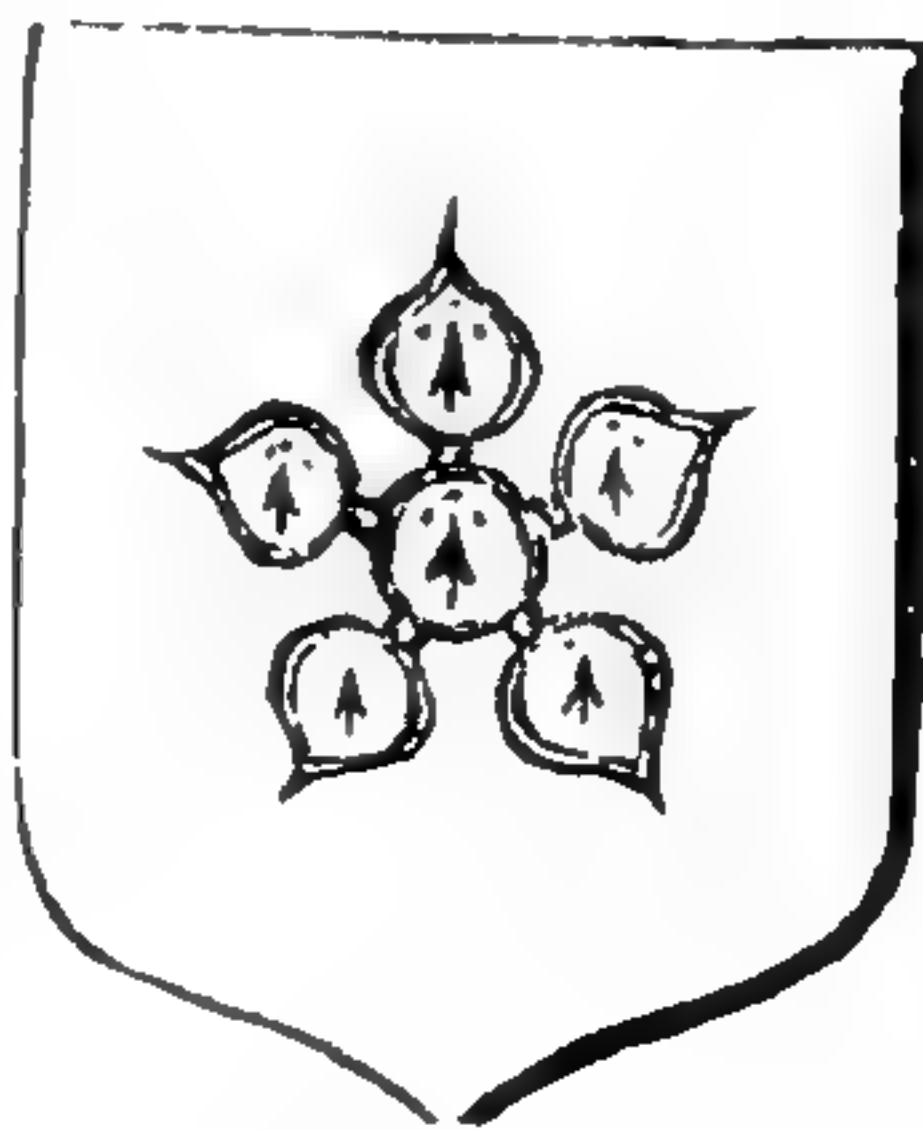
Azure, a Chevron between three Quaterfoils on their Stalks, *Argent*, with a Crescent for a Difference, was allowed by *William Segar* and *Nicholas Charles*, *Lancaster Herald*, to *Vincent*, descended from *Vincent Lovell*, whose Son called himself *Vincent*.

This *Vincent Lovell* (by an old traditional Story in the Family) was a near Kinsman to *Francis*, Viscount *Lovell*, who was slain with the Earl of *Lincoln* at *Stokefield* the 16th of June 1487, which *Vincent*, being there with his Kinsman (the Viscount,) escaped the Battle,

and took sanctuary at *Monk and Hopton* in the Abby of *Wenlock*, and by favour of the Abbot lived safely there and married, calling himself *Vincent*, thereby the better to secure himself from the Danger of the Times. He afterwards built an House in the Town, and left it with the said Sirname of *Vincent*, to his Posterity.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24.

Argent, a Chevron between three Quaterfoils voided, *Sable*, by the Name of *Wandford* of *Torkshire*. Some write it three Quaterfoils charged with three more of the Field.



Gules, a Cinquefoil, *Ermine*, was the Coat belonging to the ancient Earls of *Leicefter*.

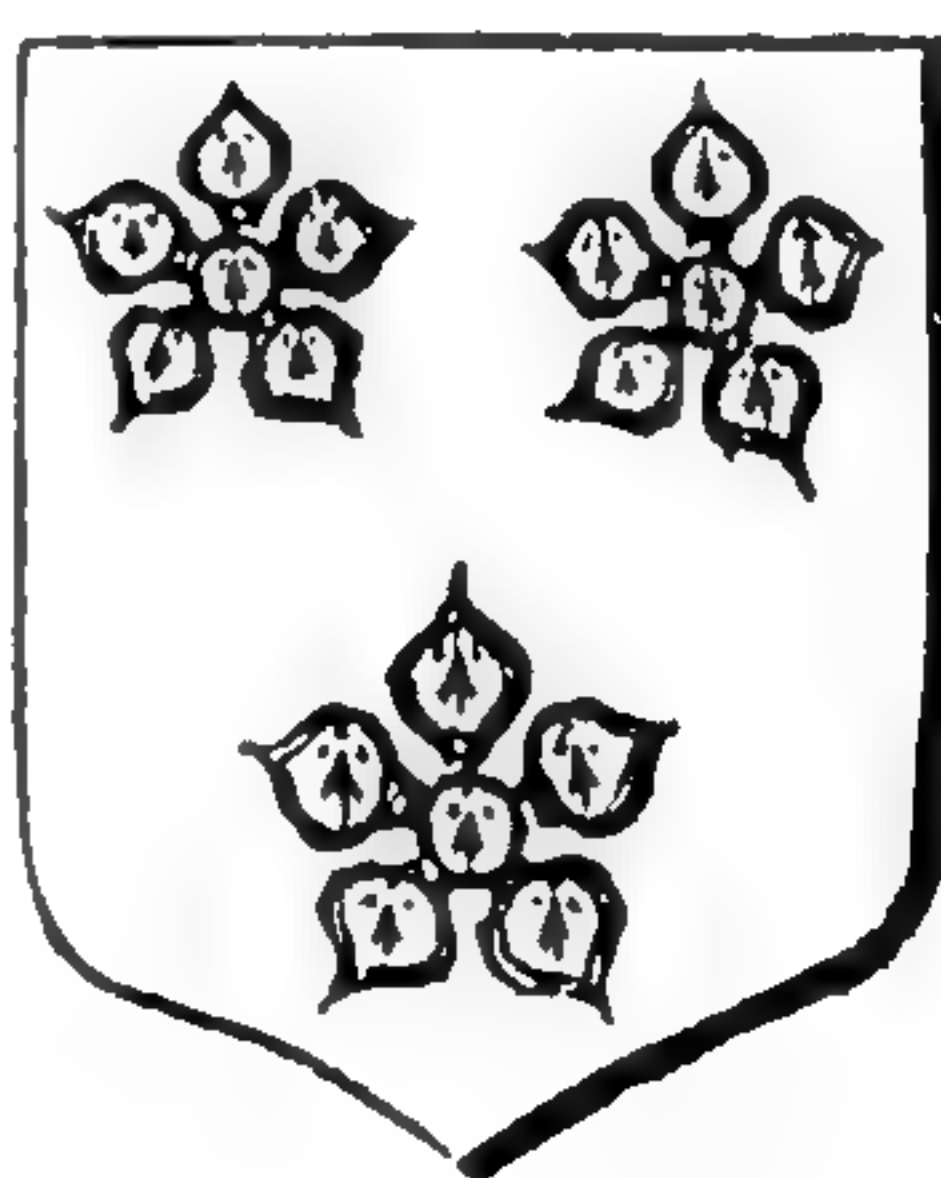
Azure, a Cinquefoil, *Or*, by the Name of *Befington*.

Azure, a Cinquefoil, *Ermine*. This is the Coat pertaining to the ancient Family of *Ashley* (sometime written *Astley*) in *Leicestershire*, and devised or borrowed (as *Cambden* expresses it) from the Earl's Coat above shewed.

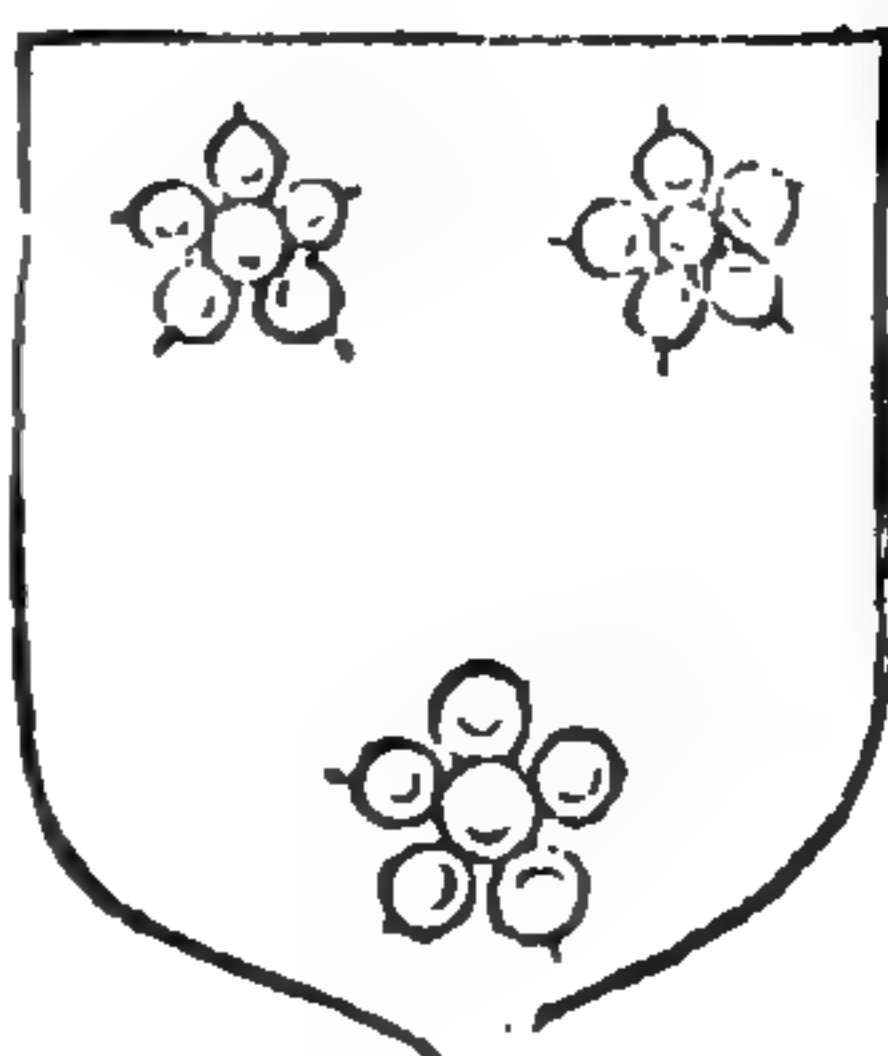
Or, a Cinquefoil, *Sable*, by the Name of *Braileford*.

Sable, a Cinquefoil, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Flazin*.

Argent, a Cinquefoil, *Azure*, by the Name of *Moton*.



(39) *Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton*; *Gules*, three Cinquefoils, *Ermine*, quarter'd with the Coat of *Arran*.



Argent, three Cinquefoils, *Sable*, pertained to *Edward Sebright* of *Blackball*, in the County of *Warwick*; who married *Joyce*, Daughter of *William Grosvenor* of *Bubington* in the County of *Stafford*, Esq; and had Issue *William Sebright* of *Blackball* and of *London*, Esq; and Lord of the Manor of *Besford*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Morley* of *London*, Gent. Also *John Sebright*

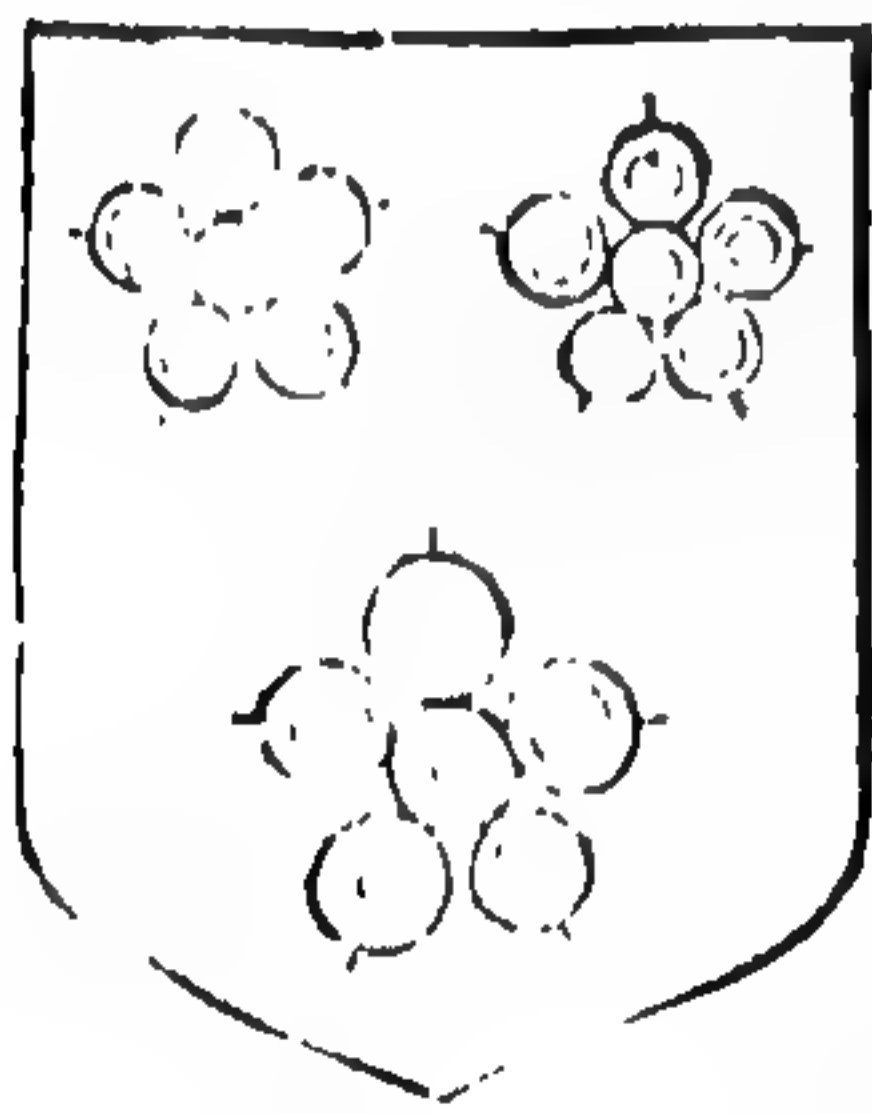
Sebright of *Blackball*, second Son, who by his Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Richard Bullingham*, Esq; had Issue *William Sebright* of *Blackball* (who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Morley* of *Bishops-Storford*, but dy'd without Issue) and *Edward Sebright* of *Blackball*, second Son, besides several Daughters.

Note, That *Edward Sebright* of *Blackball*, who married *Grosvenor's* Daughter as aforesaid, was Son and Heir of *Humfrey Sebright*, the Son and Heir of *John Sebright* of the same Place, *Gent.* living in the 6th Year of *Hen. 7.* which *John* descended from *Mabel Sebright* of *Blackball* aforesaid, which Estate the said *Mabel* held in Right of his Wife *Katherine*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Raffe Couper* of *Blackball*.

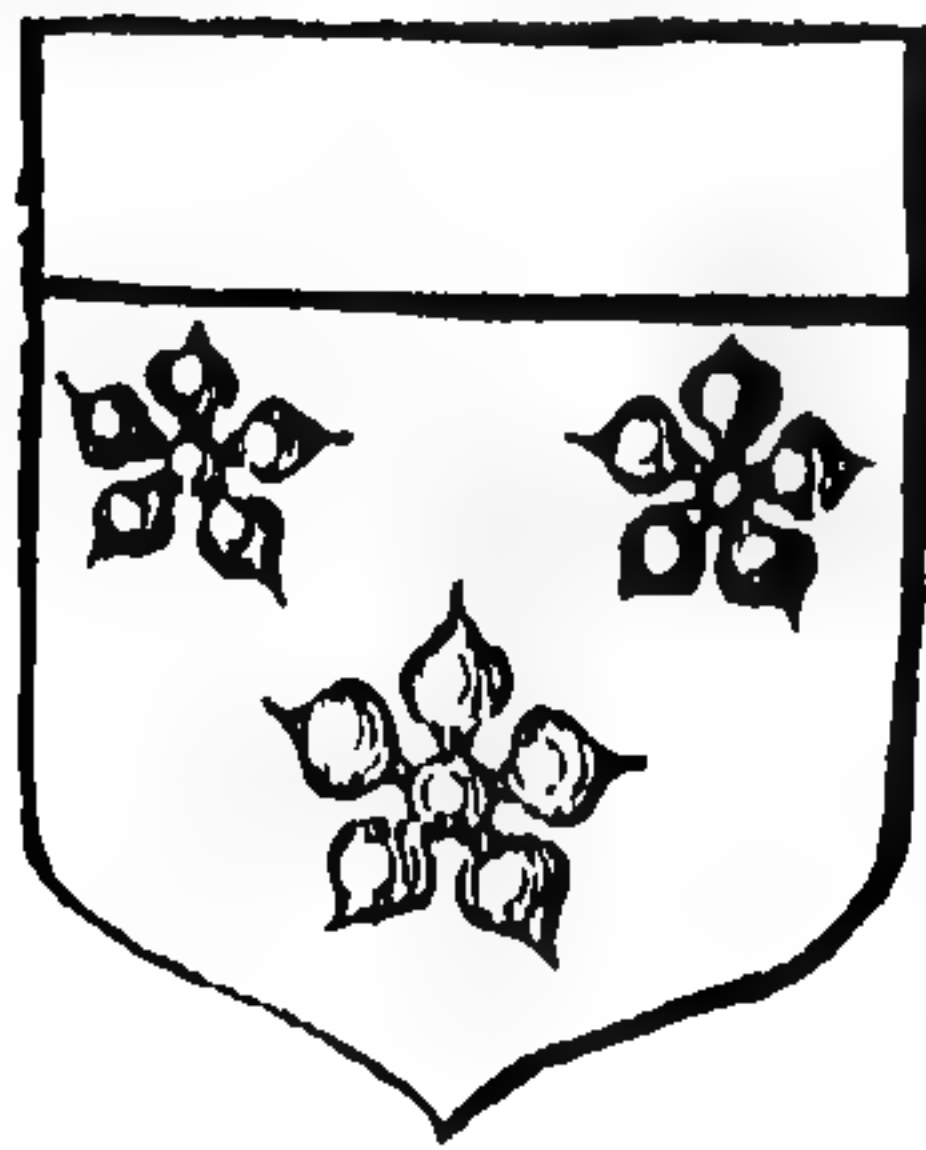
Note, That the said *Mabell* was second Son of *Peter Sebright* of *Sebright's Hall*, in *Much-baddow* in the County of *Essex*, the Son and Heir of *Walter*, who was Son and Heir of *Stephen*, who was Son and Heir of *William Sebright* of *Sebright's Hall* aforesaid, who lived in the Time of King *Henry 2.*

Vid. *Visit. de Com. Essex*, Ann. 1614. fol. 20.

(9) *Azure*, three Frazes, *Argent*. These (saith *Sir George Mackenzy*) are Strawberry-leaves, but the Painters have, of long Time, done them like to Cinquefoils, making no Difference, which certainly is an Error. But notwithstanding this his Observation, *Mr. Nisbet*, an ingenious *Scots* Author, who writ since him, in his *Essay upon additional Figures*, scruples not to call them Cinquefoils in many Places thereof. They are the Paternal Bearing of the Lords *Salton*, *Lovat*, and *Frazer*; and are quartered in the Achievements of the Marquess of *Huntley*, Earls of *Wigtoun* and *Tweeddale*, and Lord *Pittligo*. The *Frazers* have been particularly zealous (as I remember from the Papers) in asserting the Title of his present Majesty King *George*, and in quelling the Rebellion against him in *Scotland*.

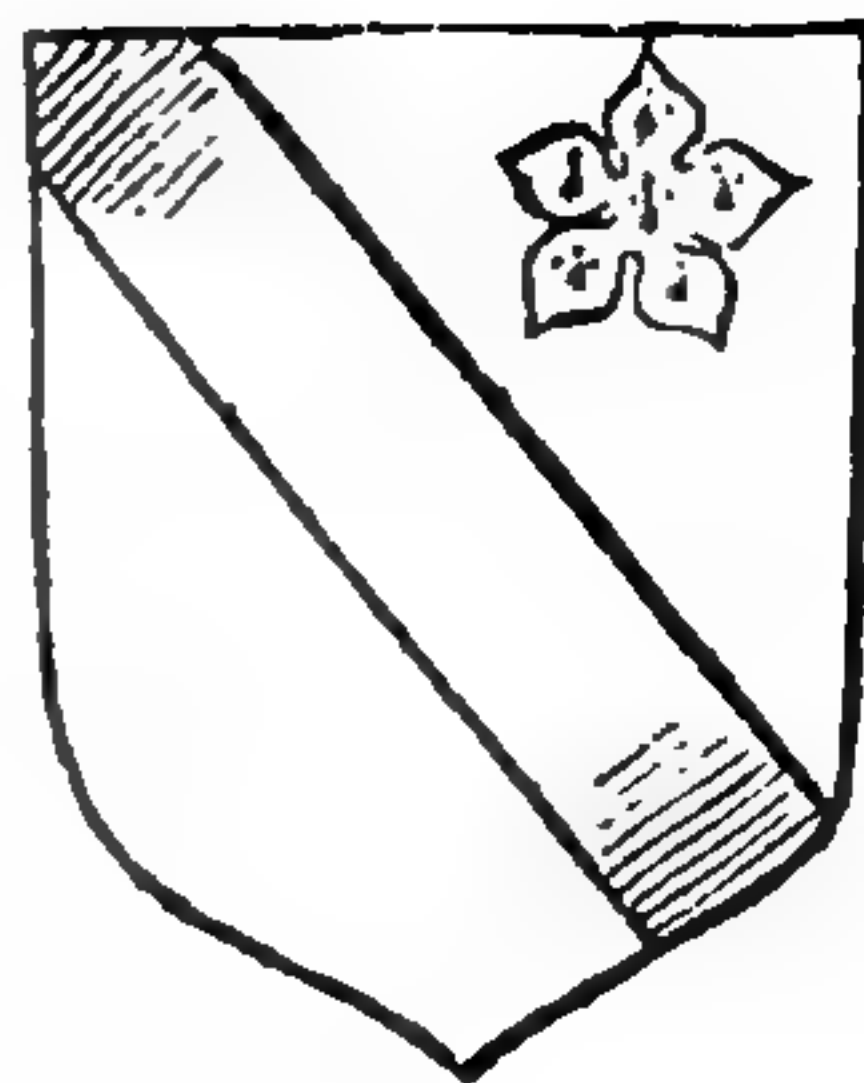


He beareth *Argent*, three Cinquefoils, *Gules*, by the Name of *Darcey*. This, with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Paternal Coat-Armour of *Sir Tho. Darcy* of *St. Clere-hall* in *St. Osyth* in the County of *Essex*, Baronet.



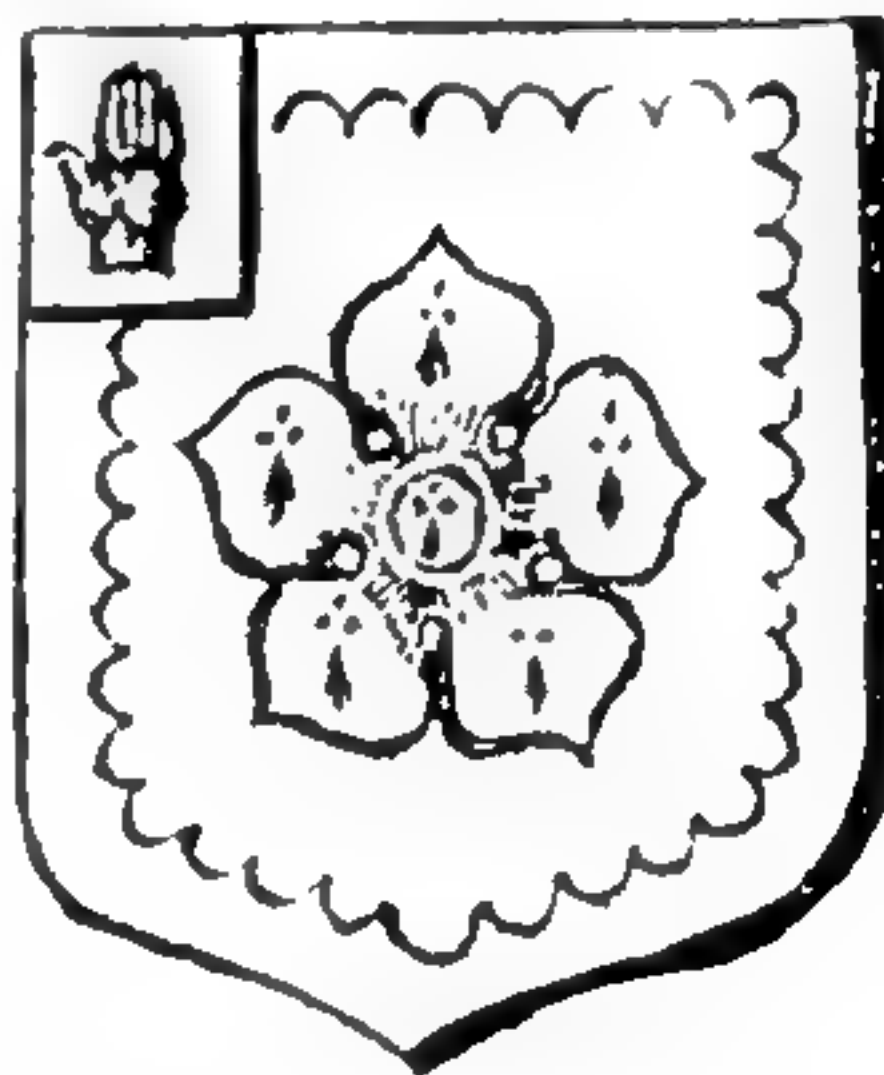
Argent, three Cinquefoils, *Sable*, a Chief, *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Stone*, and was granted to *William Stone* of the City of *London*, by *Robert Cooke*, Anno 1583. This same Coat was again confirmed to *Stone* of *London*, Anno 1614. by *William Segar*.

See *Off. int. M. S. Vincent*, No. 154. and *Cook's Grants*, f. 2.

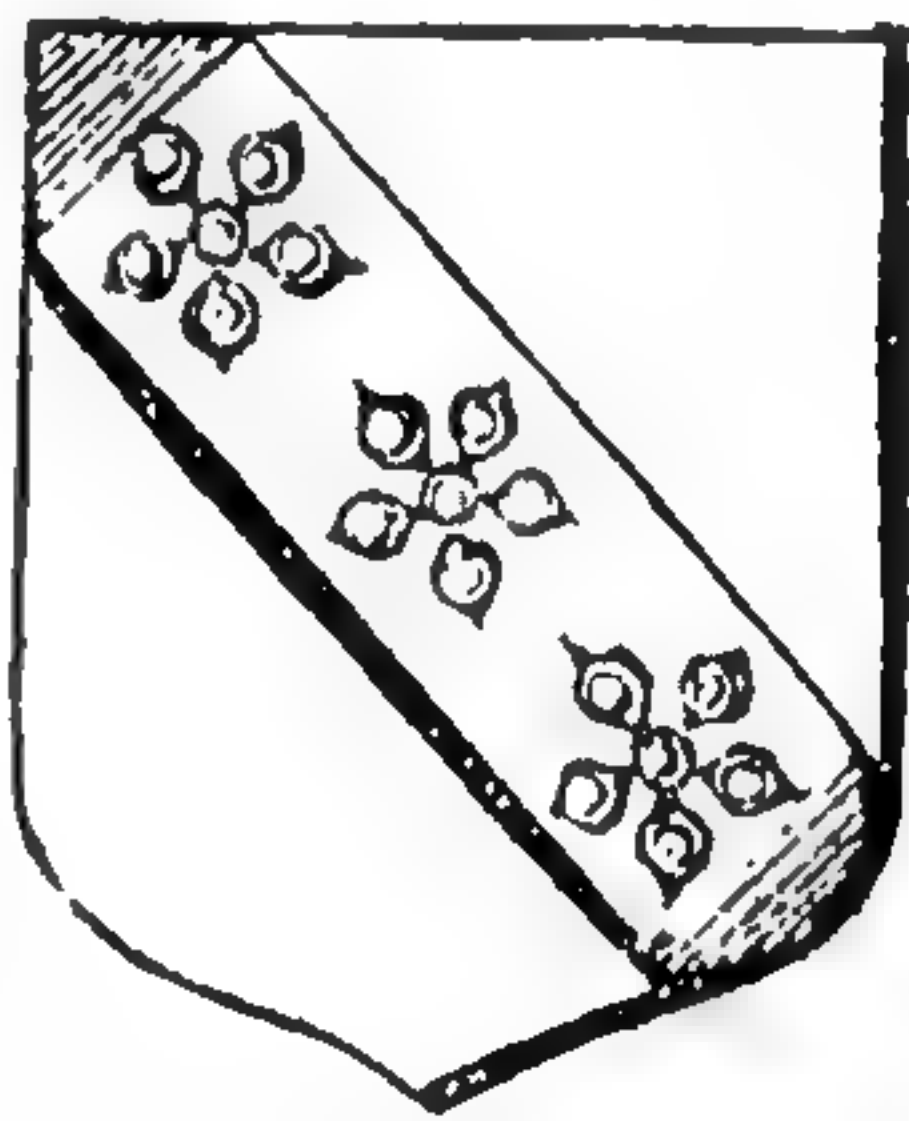


"He beareth *Gules*, a Bend, *Or*, in the finisther Chief a Cinquefoil, *Ermine*. This was the Coat-Armour of *Sir Erasmus de la Fontaine* of *London*, Knight, deceased, whose Lady was Sister to the Right Honourable, *Baptist*, Lord Viscount *Camden*.

But the Patent for this Coat granted by *William Camden*, Feb. 22, 1619. to *Erasmus de la Fontaine* of *Belchampe St. Paul*, in the County of *Essex*, gives the Cinquefoil, *Argent*.



"He beareth *Saphir*, a Cinquefoil, *Ermine*, within a Bordure engrailed, *Topaz*. This is the Coat-Armour of the Right Honourable *Jacob Lord Astley*, Baron of *Reading*, &c. and with the Addition of the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Coat-Armour of *Sir Jacob Astley* of *Melton-Constable* in *Norfolk*, Baronet. Of this Family there hath successively been Barons of Parliament from the Time of King *Edward* the First, to the Reign of King *Henry* the Fifth, and one Knight of the Garter in the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth.

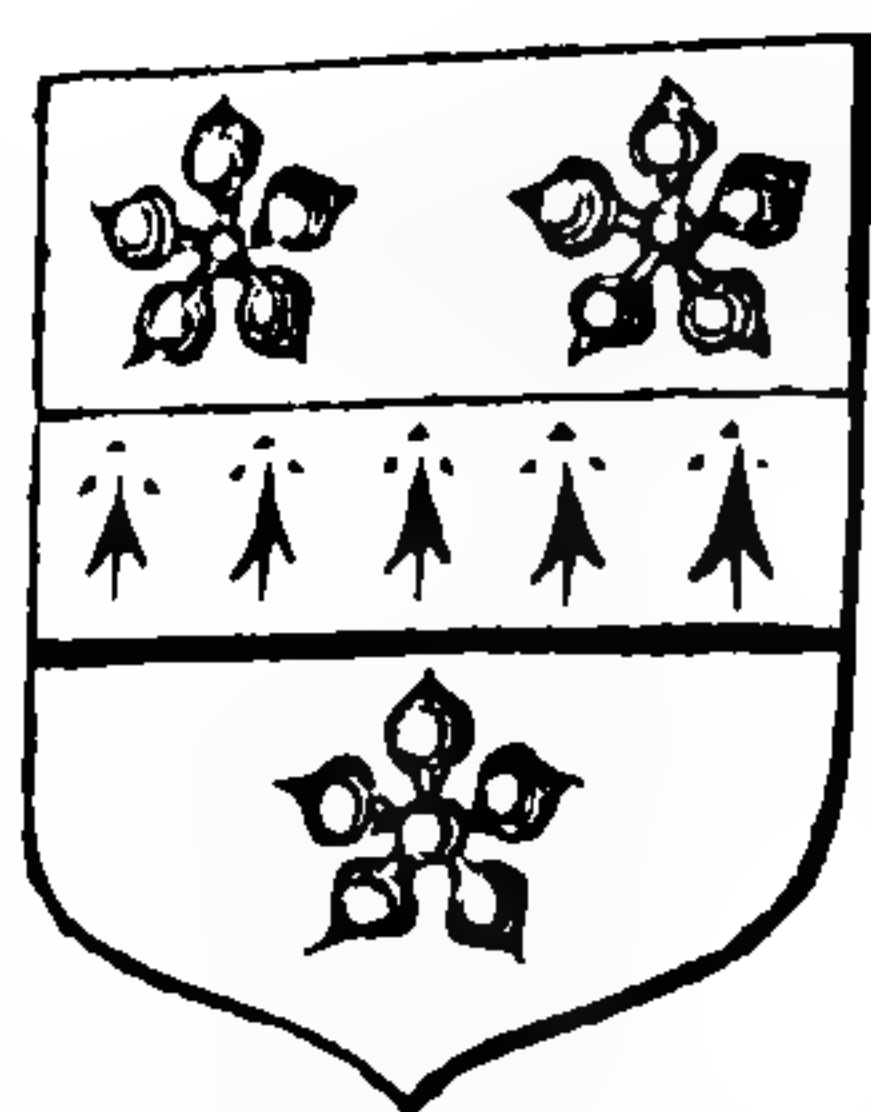


He beareth *Or*, on a Bend, *Azure*, three Cinquefoils pierced, of the Field, by the Name of *Herry*. This Coat, with a Mullet for a Difference, was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, Anno 1578. the 19th of *November*, to *Arthur Herry* of *Cryxsey* in the County of *Essex*, Esquire, Son of *William Herry* of *Southminster*, Esquire, who was Son of *John Herry* of *Prittelwell* in the County of *Essex*, *Gent.* descended from those of that Surname in the North Parts of this Realm.

M. S. of Grants in Ashm. Num. 511. p. 23.

Argent, on a Bend engrail'd, *Sable*, three Cinquefoils of the First, is born by the Name of *Harris*, and was granted to *John Harris* of the *Middle-Temple*, (a Person ever Loyal to his Prince) by *Sir Edward Walker*, Garter, April the 10th, 1671. in the 23d of King *Charles* the Second.

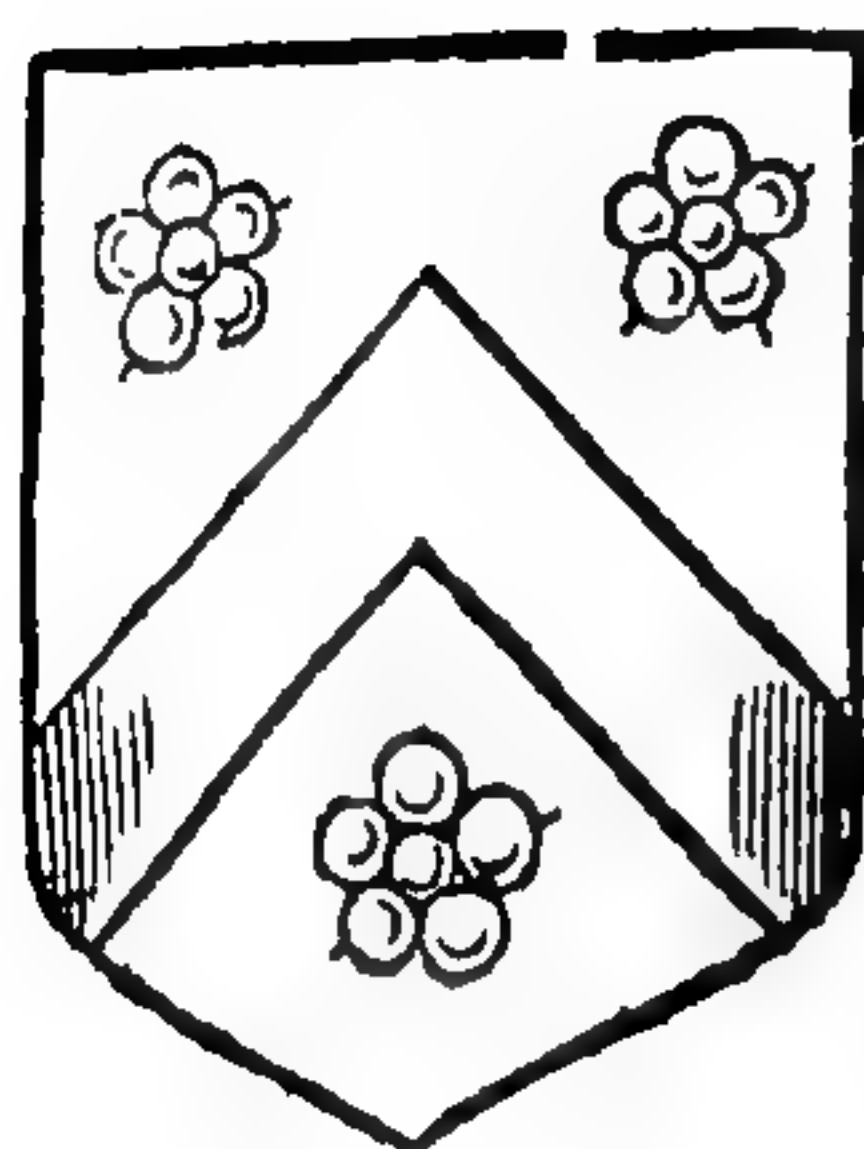
Sable,



Sable, a Fess, Ermine, between three Cinquefoils, Argent, was born by George Potter, Citizen and Draper of Oxford, who died the 2d of March, 1657. and was buried in his Parish Church of All-hallows. He married Joan, Daughter of Porter

of Abendon, by whom he had Issue one Daughter, Elizabeth, Wife of Edward Faldo, Alderman of London.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.



Argent, a Chevron between three Cinquefoils, Gules, is born by Charles Beauvoir of the City of London, Esq; descended from the Family of the Beauvoirs of the Island of Jersey.

"Or, a Chevron between three Cinquefoils, Gules, by the Name of Chicheley, and is the Coat-Armour of the Right Hon. Sir John Chicheley of Wimpey in Cambridgeshire, Kt. Master of the Ordnance, and One of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, &c.

He beareth Argent, a Chevron Gules, between three Cinquefoils, Azure, by the Name of Hampton. This Coat was testified by Sir William Segar, Garter, to Robert Hampton of London, descended from the Hamptons in Staffordshire.

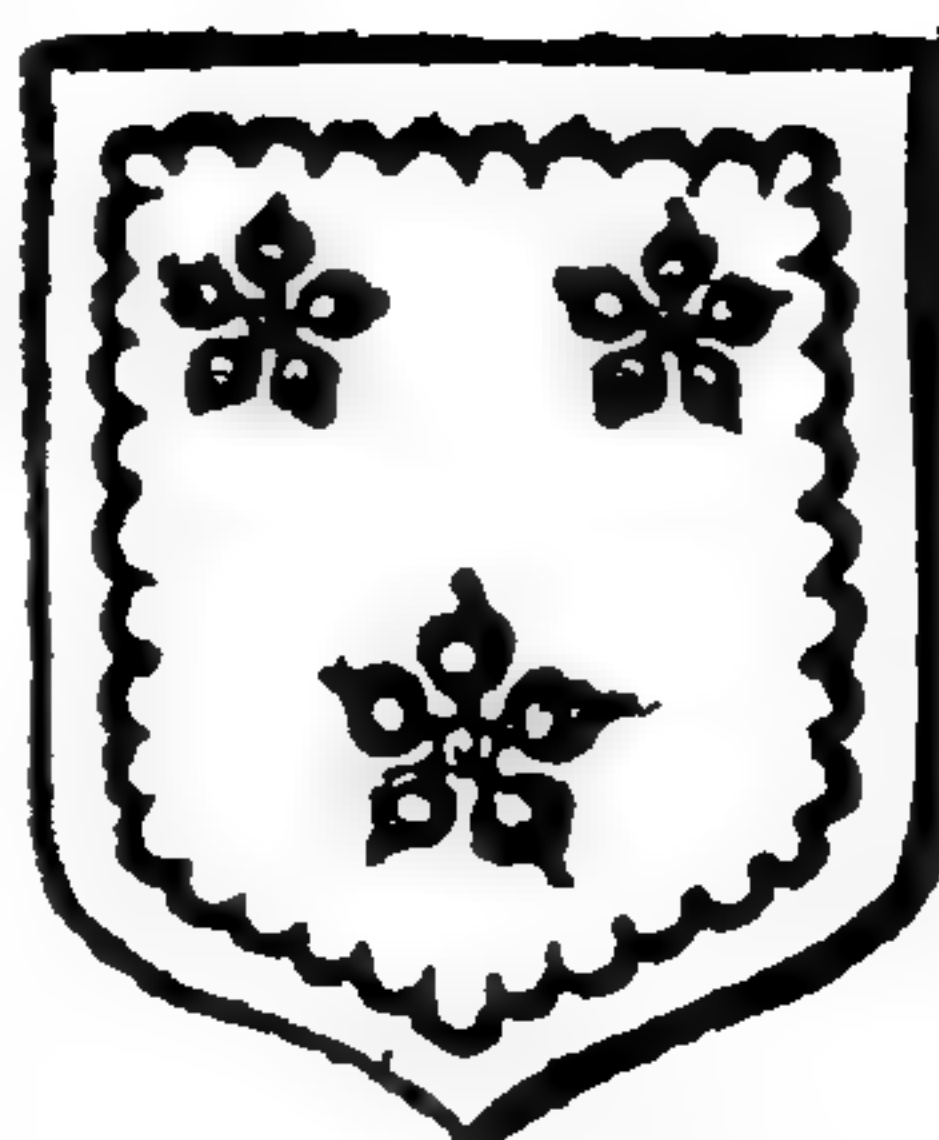
Her. Off. London, C. 24. fo. 144.

Gules, a Chevron between three Cinquefoils Or, is born by the Name of Chamber, and was confirmed by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, to John Chamber of Gaddesby in the County of Leicester, March the 3d, Anno 1581, in the 23d of Queen Elizabeth.

M. S. of Grants in Ashm. No. 834.

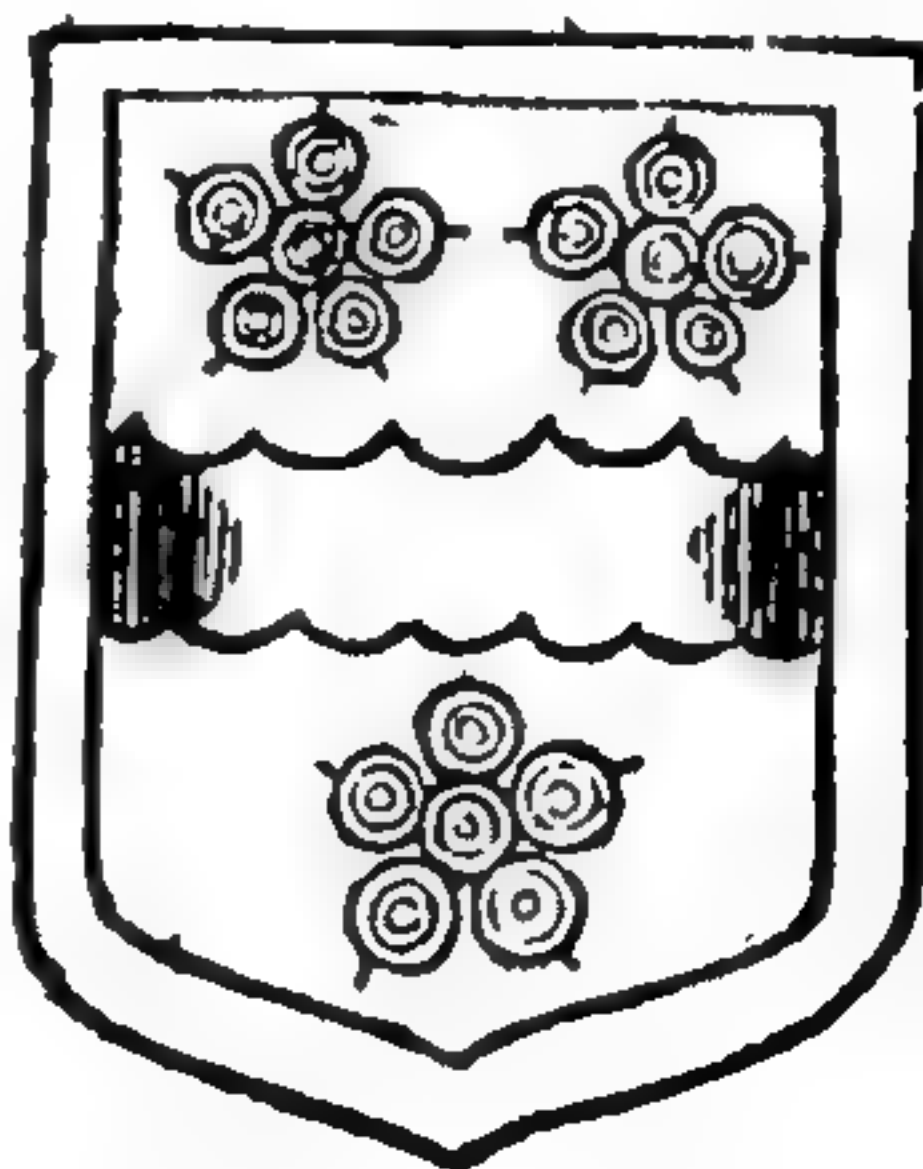
He beareth Sable, a Chevron engrailed between three Cinquefoils, Argent, by the Name of Stone. This Coat was assigned by Sir William Segar, Garter, Decemb. 14, 1628. to Thomas Stone of Framfield in the County of Sussex. Vid. Her. Off. Sussex, C. 27. 42.

Chiesley of Kerswell; Gules, a Chevron voided, between three Cinquefoils, Or.



Or, three Cinquefoils, within a Bordure engrailed, Sable, is born by the Name of Seddon, and was granted to Thos. Seddon of London, Gent. by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, August 4, 1590. in the 23d of Eliz.

(G) Jerdan of Applegarth in Scotland; Argent, a Saltire and Chief, Sable, on the Latter three Cinquefoils of the First.

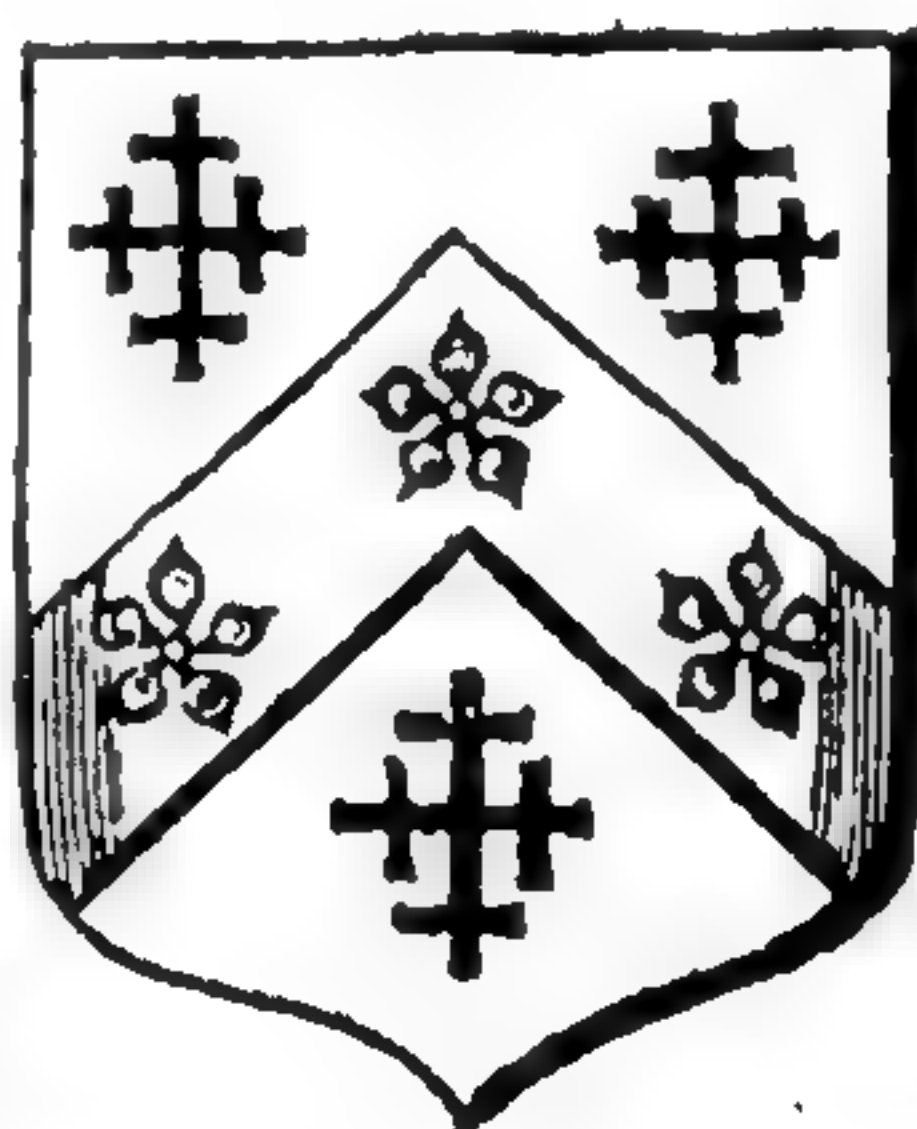


"Argent, a Fess engrailed, between three Cinquefoils within a Bordure, Sable. This is the Paternal Coat-Armour of Thomas Foley of Witley-Court in Worcestershire, Esquire, Father of Thomas Foley of the said Place, Esq; of Paul Foley of Stoak-

Court in Herefordshire, Esq; and of Philip Foley of Prestwood in Staffordshire, Esq;

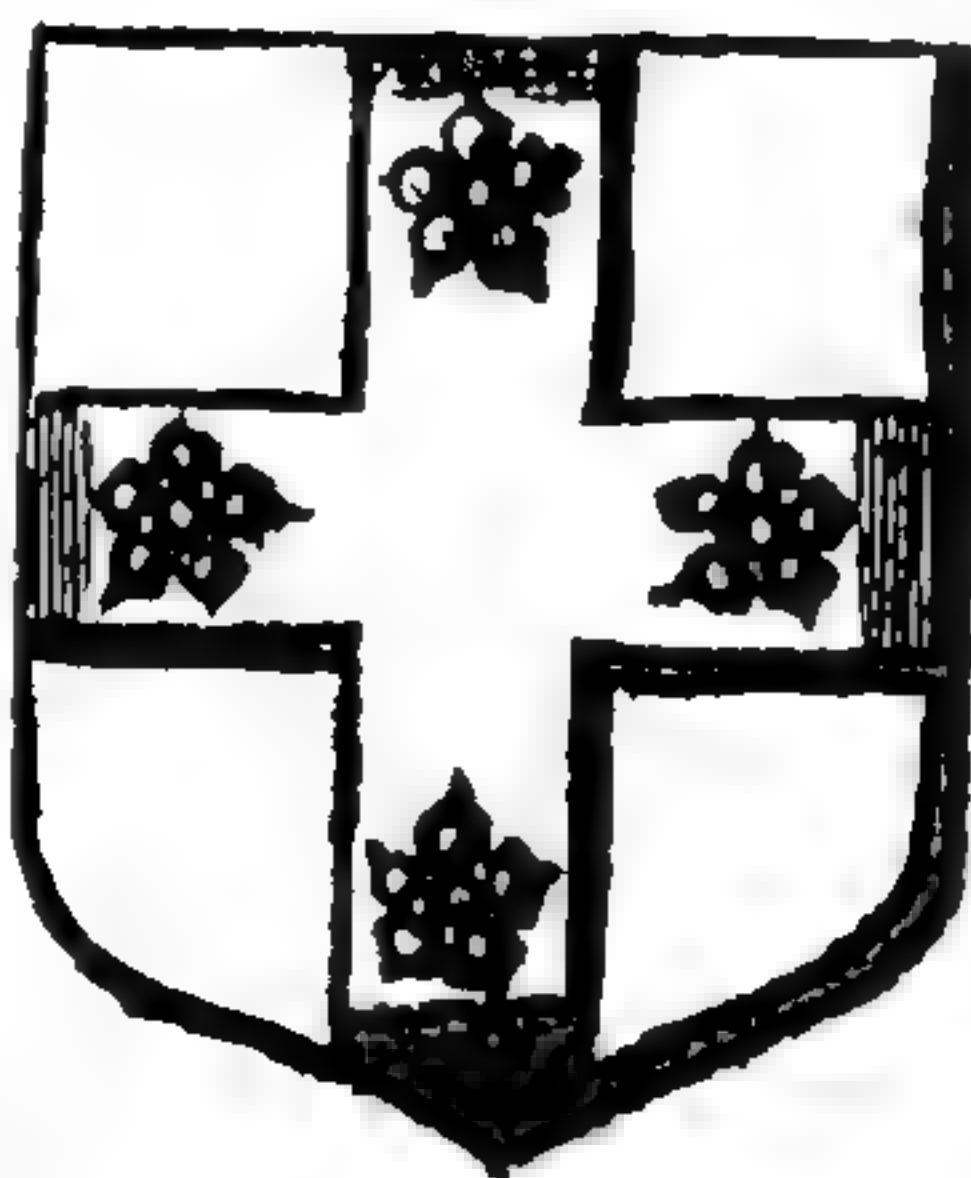
He beareth Or, on a Chevron between three Cinquefoils, Sable, two Chevrons, Argent. This Coat belonged to William Stretchley of Stretchleigh in the County of Devon, Esq;

Vid. Grafton's Devon. fol. 6.



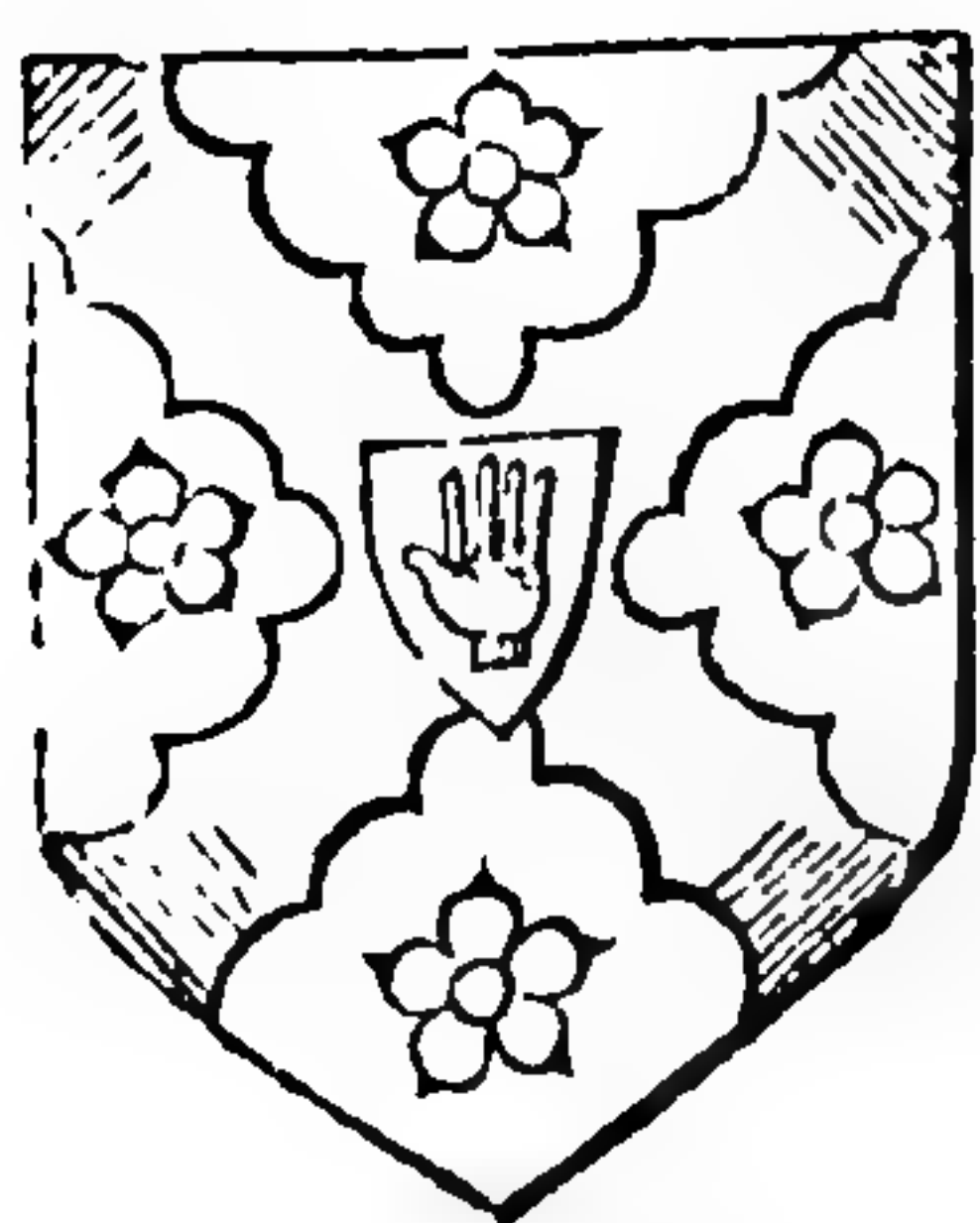
Gules, on a Chevron, Argent, between three Cross-crosets, Or, as many Cinquefoils, Azure, was confirmed to Adam Bland of London, Skinner to Queen Elizabeth, by William Flower, Norroy, May 10, 1563.

(G) Heriott of Ramtore in Scotland; Argent, on a Fess, Azure, between three Mulletts, Gules, as many Cinquefoils of the First.



He beareth Argent, on a Cross square pierced, Gules, four Cinquefoils, Or, by the Name of Hartley. This Coat was assigned by Sir William Segar, Garter, the 2d of October, and in the 8th Year of the Reign of King Charles the First, to John Harsley of Manchester.

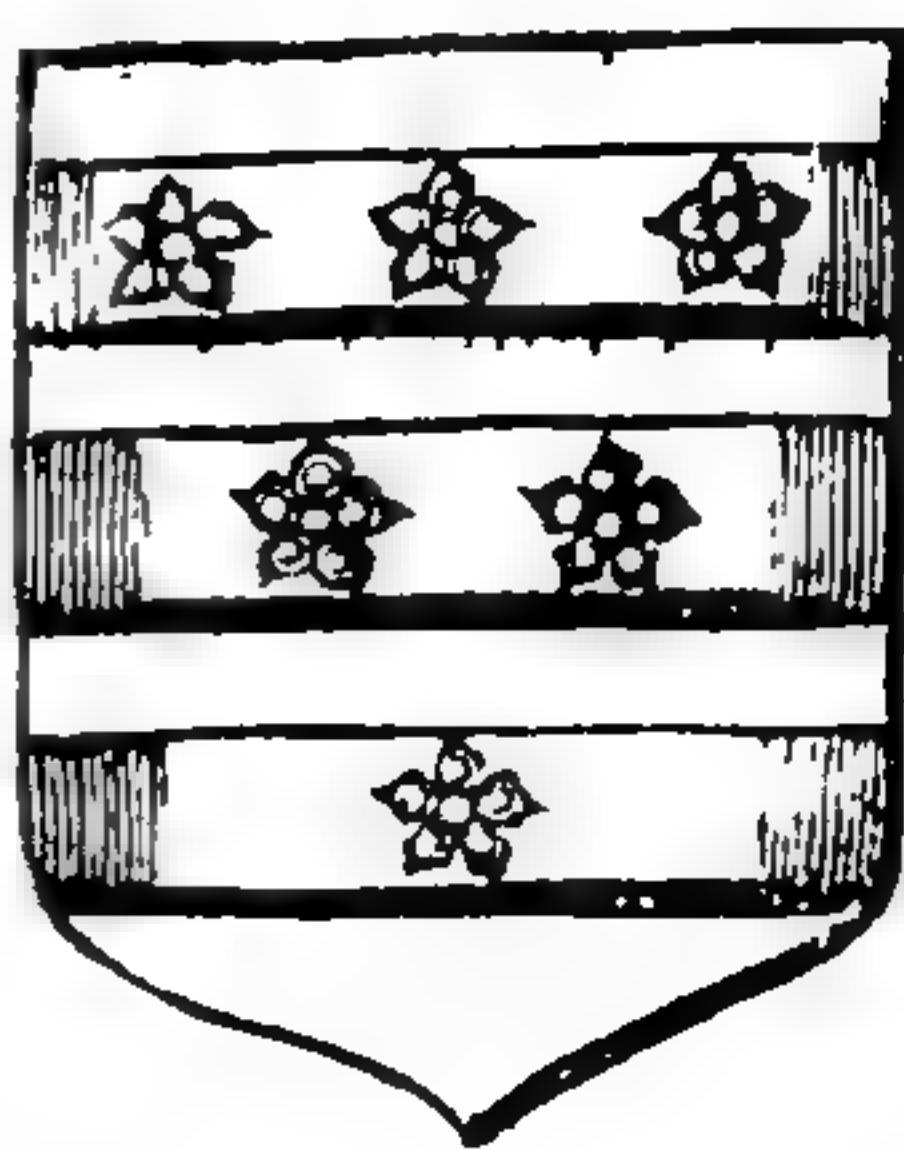
Her. Off. M. S. Lanc. C. 37. fo. 123



"nal in Dorsetshire, Esquire.

" *Argent*, a Saltire en-
"grailed between four
"Roses, *Gules*. This Coat,
"with the Arms of *Ulster*,
"is the Bearing of Sir *John*
"Napier of *Luton-How* in
"Bedfordshire, Baronet:
"by Sir *Nathaniel Napier*
"of *Middle-Marsh-hall* in
"Dorsetshire, Bar. and by
"Robert Napier of *Puck-*

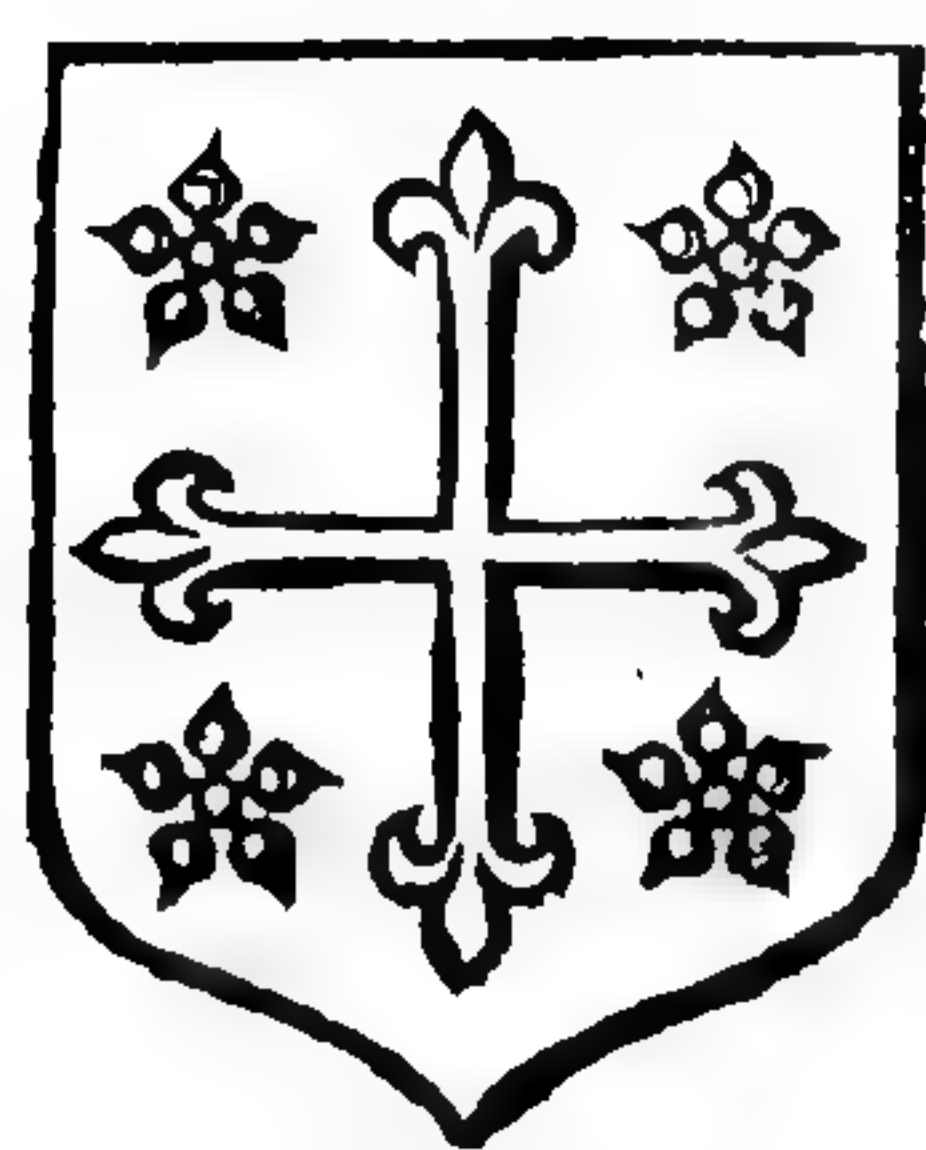
With an Annulet for Difference, it was as-
signed also by *William Camden* in November,
Anno 1614, to *Justinian Povey* of *London*, Esq;
Auditor-General to Queen *Anne*, Son of *John*
Povey, Citizen and Embroiderer.



He beareth *Argent*, on
three Bars, *Sable*, six Cin-
quefoils 3, 2, 1, *Silver*, in
Chief a Crescent on a
Mullet for a Difference,
by the Name of *Darrell*.
This Coat was born by
Tho. Darrell, M. A. and
Fellow of *All Souls Col-*
ledge in *Oxford*, who dy'd

in the House of *Tho. Jackson* an Apothecary,
the 20th of *February* 1654-5, and was buried
in that Colledge-Chappel. He was Brother to
Paul Darrell (now living, saith *A. Wood*, in
St. Giles's Parish in *Oxon*) and to *Dr. Walter*
Darrell, sometime of *Christ-Church*, now Arch-
deacon and Prebend of *Winchelsea*; also to *Mary*
Wife of *John Morris*, D. D. Canon of *Christ-*
Church; and to the Wife of *Charles Holloway*,
Serjeant at Law, &c. All the Children of *Wal-*
ter Darrell, Recorder of *Abingdon* in *Berks*, Coun-
cellor at Law, and descended from the *Darrells*
alias *Dayrells* of *Lillingston Dayrell* in the Coun-
ty of *Bucks*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com.
Oxon. p. 89. 83.

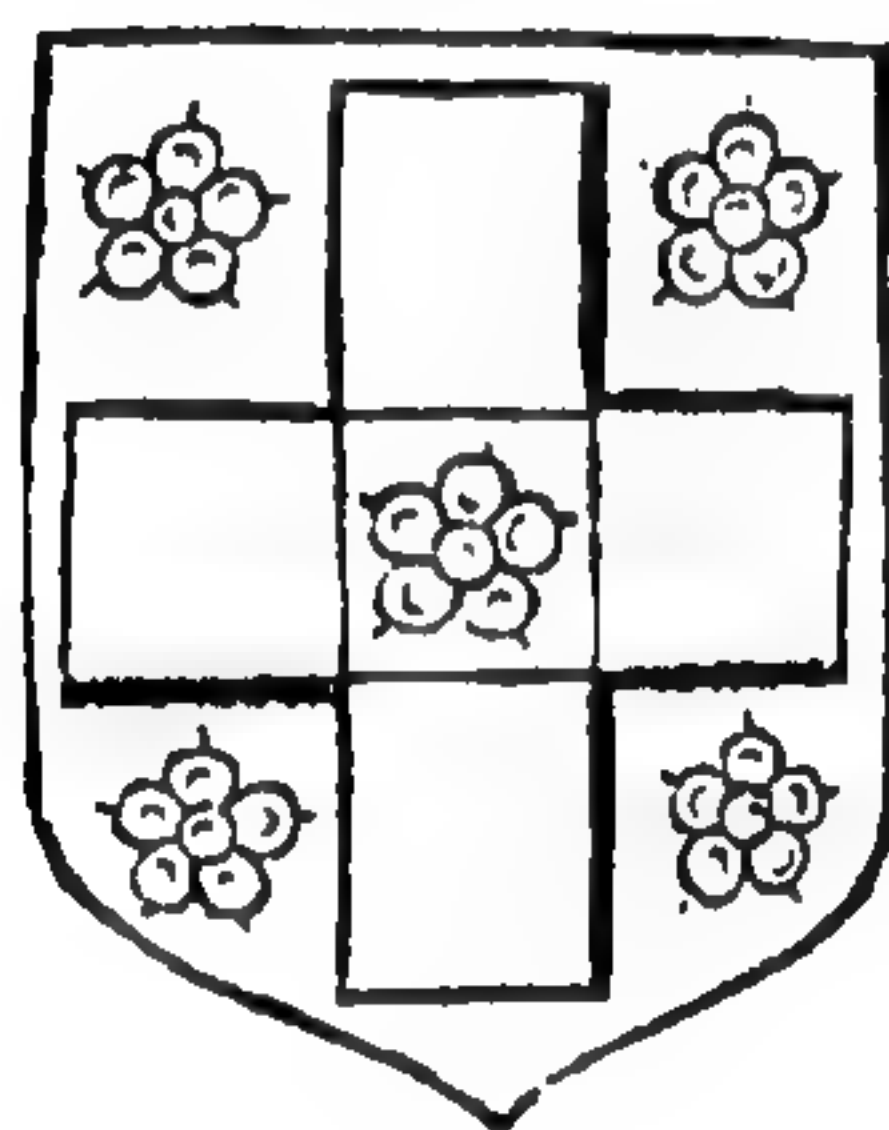


whence they came into *England* before the
Conquest, and have settled also in *Frisia* or
Friezland.

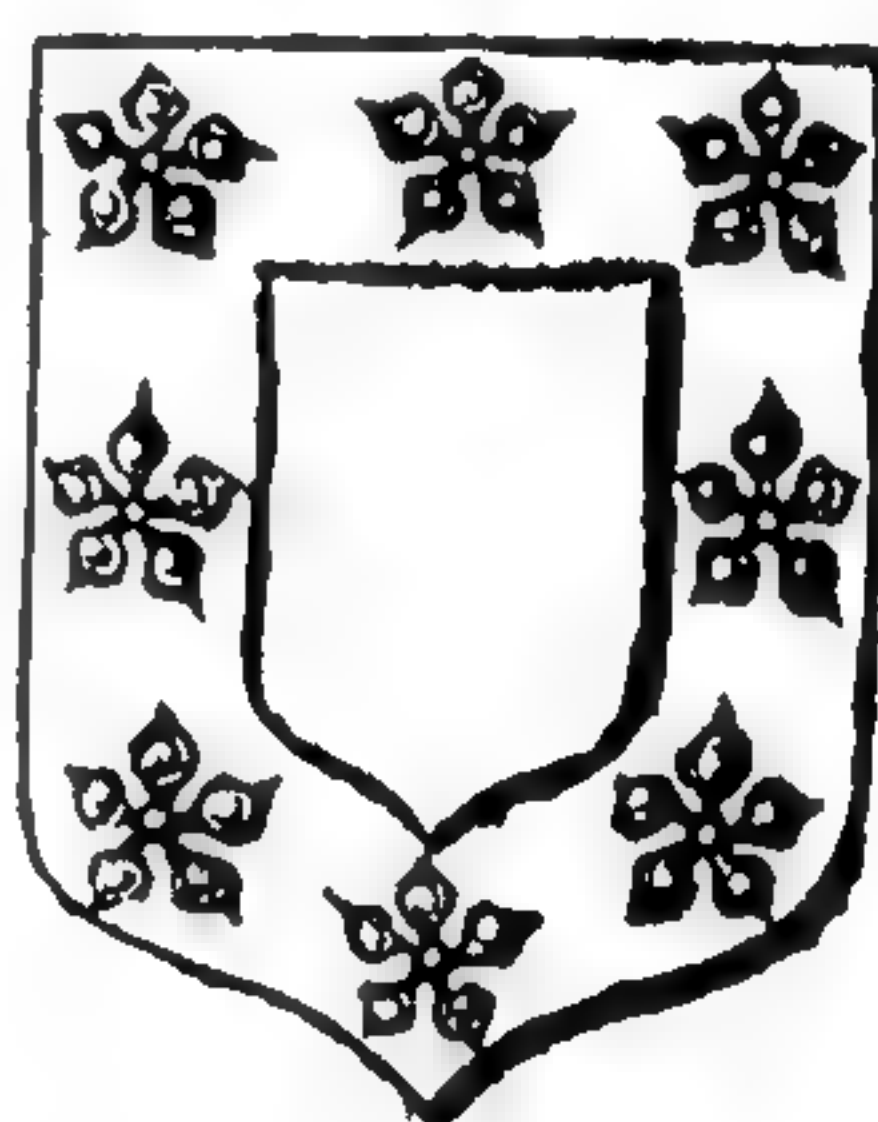
Gules, a Cross potent,
or flory, between four
Cinquefoils, *Or*, is born
by the Name of *Manning*,
and was confirmed to
Manning of the County of
Kent; descended of an an-
cient and noble Family so
called from *Manning*, a
Town in *Saxony*, from

Her. Off. Kent. C. 16. 133.

" He beareth *Argent*, a
"Cross quarter-pierced
"between five Cinque-
"foils, *Vert*. This Coat,
"with a due Difference,
"is born by *Thomas Hodg-*
"skins of *Hammersmith* in
"Middlesex, Gent. descend-
"ed from the *Hodskins*
"of *Glostershire*.



He beareth *Or*, on a Cross humetté between
four Cinquefoils, another of the Field, by the
Name of *Hodgkinson*. This Coat was born by
Richard Hodgkinson of *London*, as I find it allow-
ed by Sir *William Segar*, Garter.

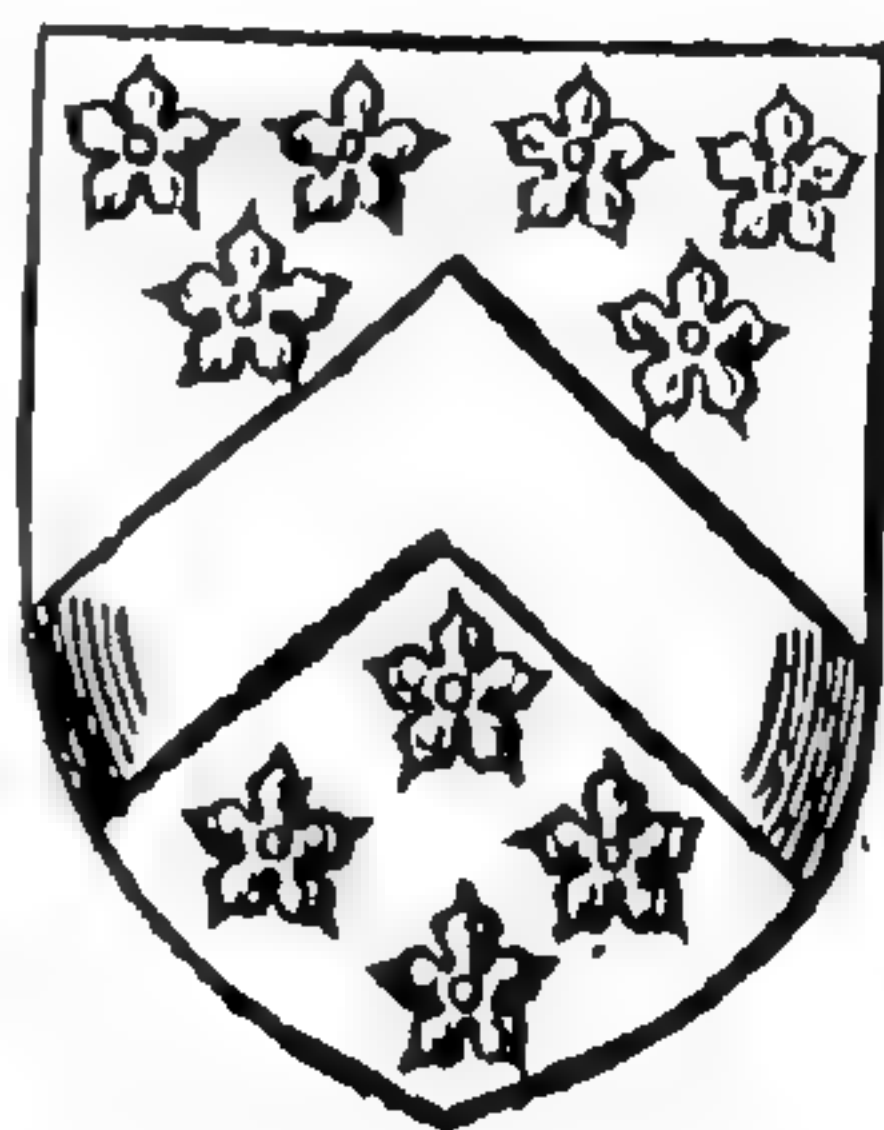


Azure, an Inescutcheon
encompass'd by 8 Cinque-
foils in Orle, *Or*, is born
by the Name of *Paltock*,
and was confirmed to *Ed-*
ward Paltock of *Kingston*
upon *Thames* in the Coun-
ty of *Surry*, Gent. and to
his Descendants and the
Descendants of *Robert Pal-*

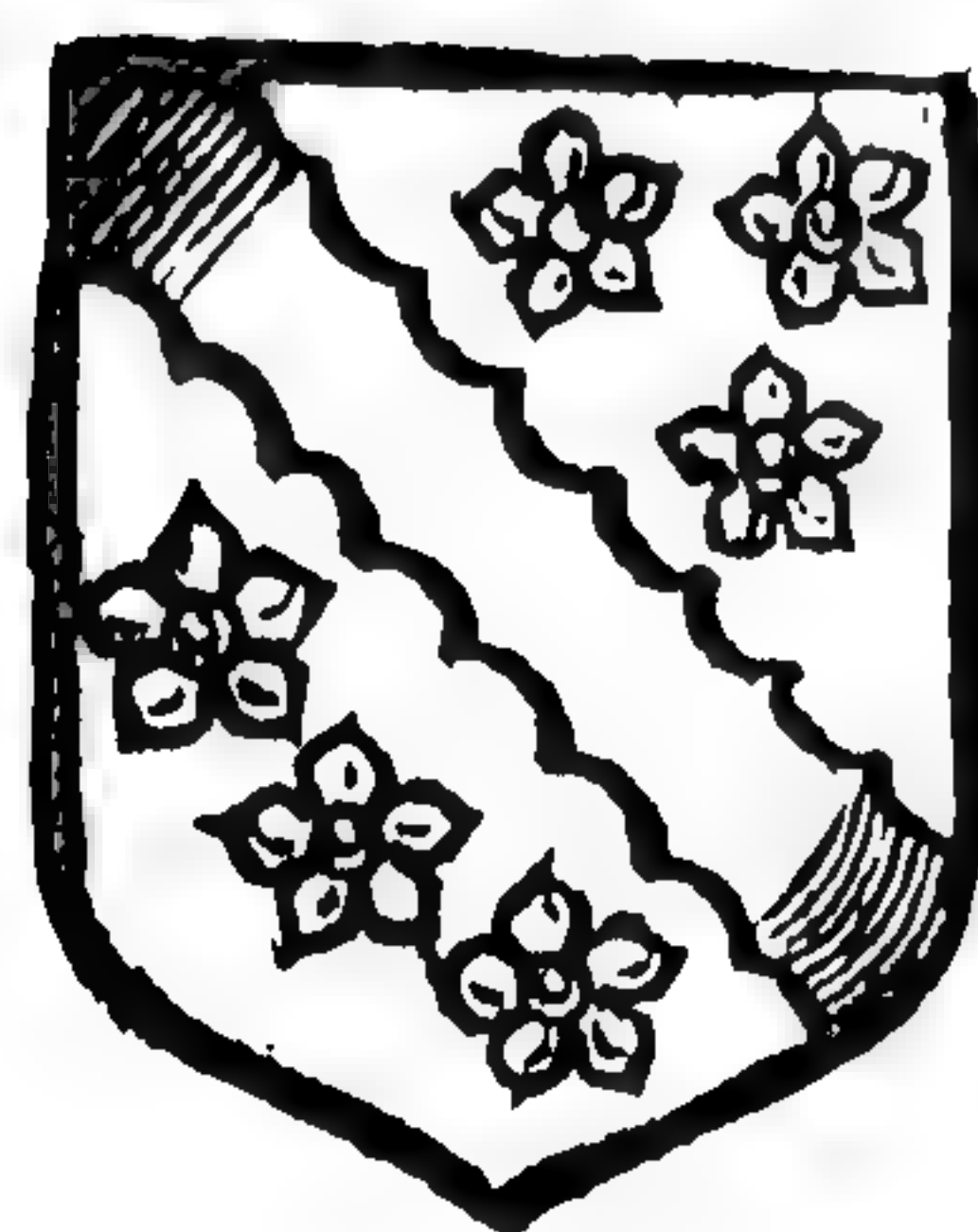
tock his Father, of the said Place, Gent. by *Wil-*
liam Segar, Garter, the 14th of *Feb.* and 9th
Year of the Reign of King *James I.*

Argent, an Inescutcheon, *Sable*, encompassed
by eight Cinquefoils in Orle, *Gules*, was the
Coat belonging to the Family of *Hedworth* of
Hewerton.

Glover Alph. of the North in in Ashm.
Num. 834.



" He beareth *Gules*, a
"Chevron between ten
"Cinquefoils, four, two,
"one, two, and one. *Ar-*
"gent. This Coat-Armour
"pertaineth to the wor-
"shipful Family of *Bark-*
"ley of *Wymandham*, which
"descended out of the
"right Noble Progeny of
"the Lord *Barkley*. This Coat is of an usual
"Kind of Blazon, and therefore I held it the
"fitter



" He beareth *Sable*, a
"Bend engrailed, between
"six Cinquefoils, *Or*, by
"the Name of *Povey*, and
"is the Paternal Coat-
"Armour of *Thomas Po-*
"vey, Esquire, onq of the
"Masters of the Re-
"quests to his Majesty
"King *Charles* the Se-
"cond.

This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower*,
Norroy, May 12, 1588. to *John Povey*, one of
the Clerks of the Queen's Majesty in the Court
of the said Queen, which said *John* was the
Son of *Davie Povey*, Son of *John Povey* of *Shook-*
ledge in the County of *Chester*, Gent.

M. S. of Grants in Ashm. Num. 834.

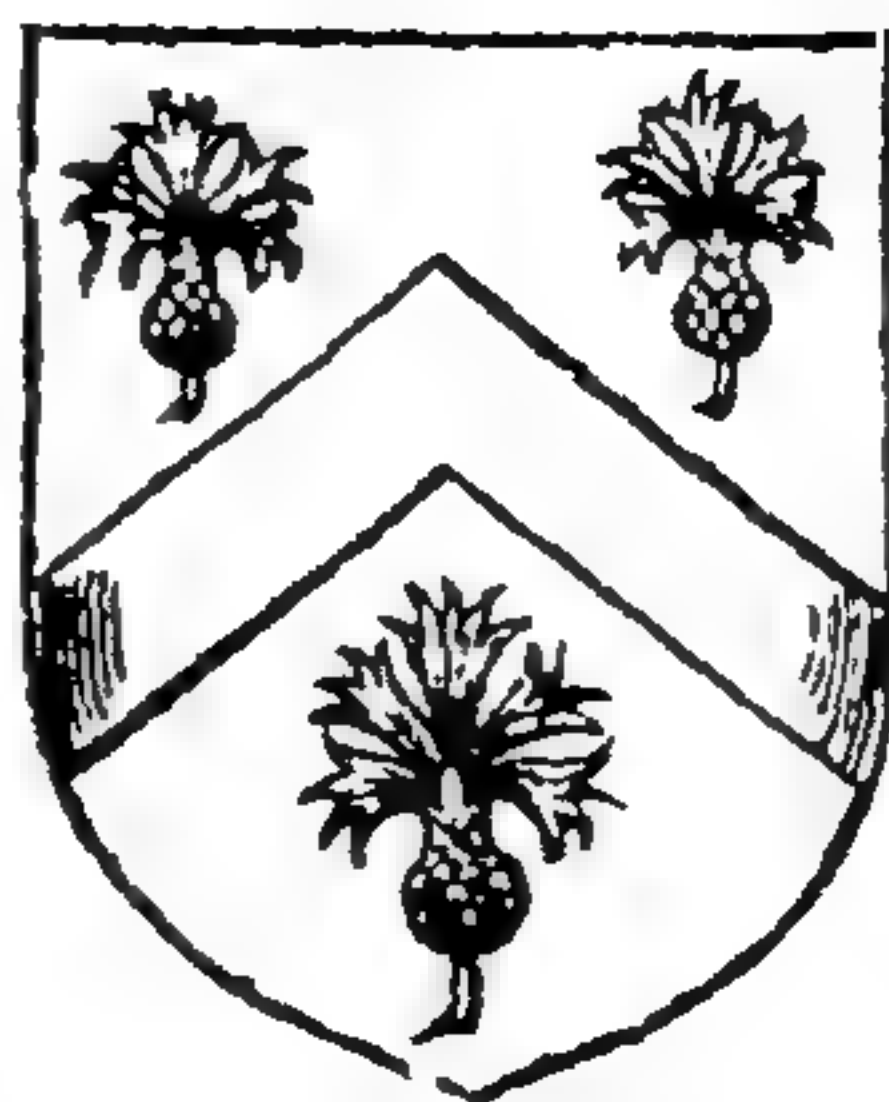
‘ fitter to be here inserted, as a Pattern for all
 ‘ such Coat-Armours, whose Charges are mar-
 ‘ shalled in this Order. The Cinquefoil is an
 ‘ Herb wholesome for many good Uses, and is
 ‘ of ancient Bearing in Escutcheons. The Num-
 ‘ ber of the Leaves answer to the five Senses in
 ‘ a Man; and he that can conquer his Affe-
 ‘ ctions, and master his Senses, (which sensual
 ‘ and vicious Men are wholly addicted unto)
 ‘ he may worthily, and with Honour, bear the
 ‘ Cinquefoil, as the Sign of his five-fold Victory
 ‘ over a stronger Enemy than that three-headed
 ‘ Monster *Cerberus*.



‘ He beareth *Argent*,
 ‘ three *Gilliflowers* slip-
 ‘ ped, *Proper*, by the Name
 ‘ of *Jorney*. These Kinds
 ‘ of Flowers, for Beauty,
 ‘ Variety of Colour, and
 ‘ pleasant Redolency, may
 ‘ be compared with the
 ‘ choicest Attires of the
 ‘ Garden: Yet because
 ‘ such Daintiness and af-
 ‘ fected Adornings better besit Ladies and
 ‘ Gentlewomen, than Knights and Men of Va-
 ‘ lour, whose Worth must be tried in the Field,
 ‘ not under a Rose-bed, or in a Garden-plot;
 ‘ therefore the ancient Generous made choice
 ‘ rather of such Herbs as grew in the Fields, as
 ‘ the Cinquefoil, Trefoil, &c.



‘ He beareth *Argent*,
 ‘ a *Chevron, Sable*, be-
 ‘ tween three *Columbines*
 ‘ slipped, *Proper*, by the
 ‘ Name of *Hall*, of *Co-*
 ‘ *ventry*. The Columbine
 ‘ is pleasing to the Eye, as
 ‘ well in respect of the
 ‘ seemly (and not vulgar)
 ‘ Shape, as in regard of
 ‘ the azury Colour there-
 ‘ of; and is holden to be very medicinable for
 ‘ the Dissolving of Impostumations or Swellings
 ‘ in the Throat.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, a
 ‘ *Chevron, Gules*, between
 ‘ three *Blue-bottles* slip-
 ‘ ped, *Proper*, by the Name
 ‘ of *Chorley*, an ancient
 ‘ Family in the County
 ‘ Palatine of *Lancaster*.
 ‘ These few Examples may
 ‘ suffice to shew that all
 ‘ others of like Kind
 ‘ (which I for brevity sake voluntarily pass over)
 ‘ are to be reduced unto this Head of coro-
 ‘ nary Herbs; from which we will now pro-
 ‘ ceed to the Physical, whose chief and more
 ‘ frequent Use consisteth in asswaging or curing
 ‘ of Maladies and Diseases. And of these some
 ‘ are Aromatical, which, for the most Part, in
 ‘ respect of their familiar and pleasing Nature,
 ‘ do serve for the corroborating and comforting
 ‘ of the inward Parts of Man’s Body, and for
 ‘ that Purpose are oft used in Meats; of which
 ‘ Sort are Saffron, Ginger, and such like: Others
 ‘ are merely Medicinal, and such as a Man
 ‘ (were it not for Necessity) would wish rather
 ‘ to wear in his Escutcheon, than in his Belly.
 ‘ Examples of which Kinds I will willingly pass
 ‘ over, only as it were pointing out with the
 ‘ Finger unto what Head they must be reduced,
 ‘ if any such be born in Arms. Of the Plants,
 ‘ Trees, Fruits, and Herbs beforementioned, some
 ‘ are Foreign and some Domestical; some grow in
 ‘ Mountains, some in marish and fenny Grounds,
 ‘ some by the Rivers, some by the Sea coast.
 ‘ Concerning their Causes, Natures and Effects,
 ‘ Philosophers, Physicians and Herbalists do se-
 ‘ riously dispute; and doubtless they are the ad-
 ‘ mirable Work of the most Omnipotent God,
 ‘ who has sent as many Kinds of Medicines as of
 ‘ Maladies; that as by the One we may see our
 ‘ own Wretchedness, so by the Other we might
 ‘ magnify his Goodness towards Man, on whom
 ‘ he hath bestowed *Fruit for Meat, and Leaves for*
 ‘ *Medicine*.

(M) *Argent*, on a Fess, *Azure*, three *Prim-
 roses* of the Field, by the Name of *Primrose*.

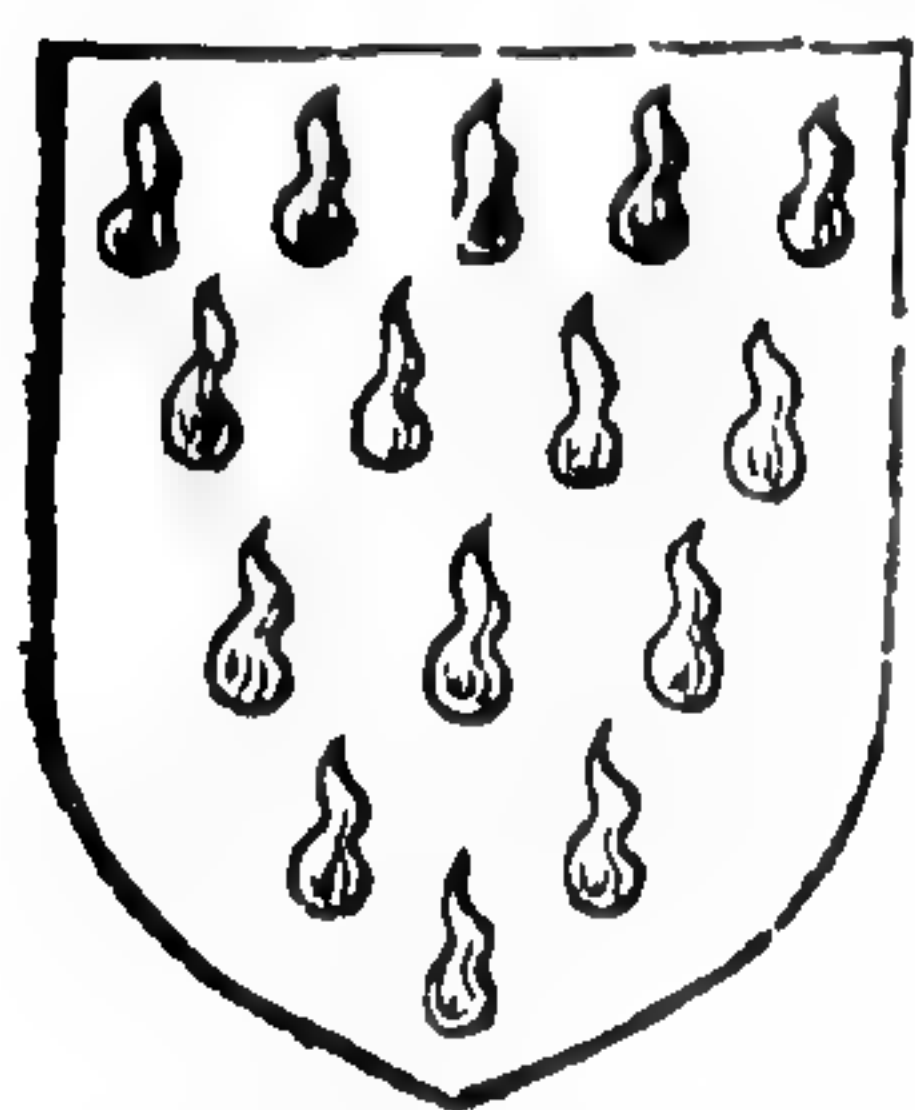
(M) Royal Burgh of *Dundee*; *Azure*, a Pot
 with Lillies growing therein.

CHAP. XI.

‘ HAVING hitherto handled that Part of our
 ‘ Distribution which comprehendeth
 ‘ Things Vegetable, proceed we now to the
 ‘ Other concerning Things Sensitive, which are
 ‘ all Sorts of Animals or Creatures indued with
 ‘ Senses. The Senses, as likewise the sensitive
 ‘ Soul, are Things in themselves not visible,
 ‘ and therefore estranged from the Herald’s

‘ Uses: But because they reside in Bodies of
 ‘ differing Parts and Qualities from any other
 ‘ beforementioned; therefore, in handling of
 ‘ these sensitive Creatures, I hold it requisite to
 ‘ begin with their Parts (for of them the Whole
 ‘ is raised;) and these are either the Parts con-
 ‘ tained, or containing, or sustaining.

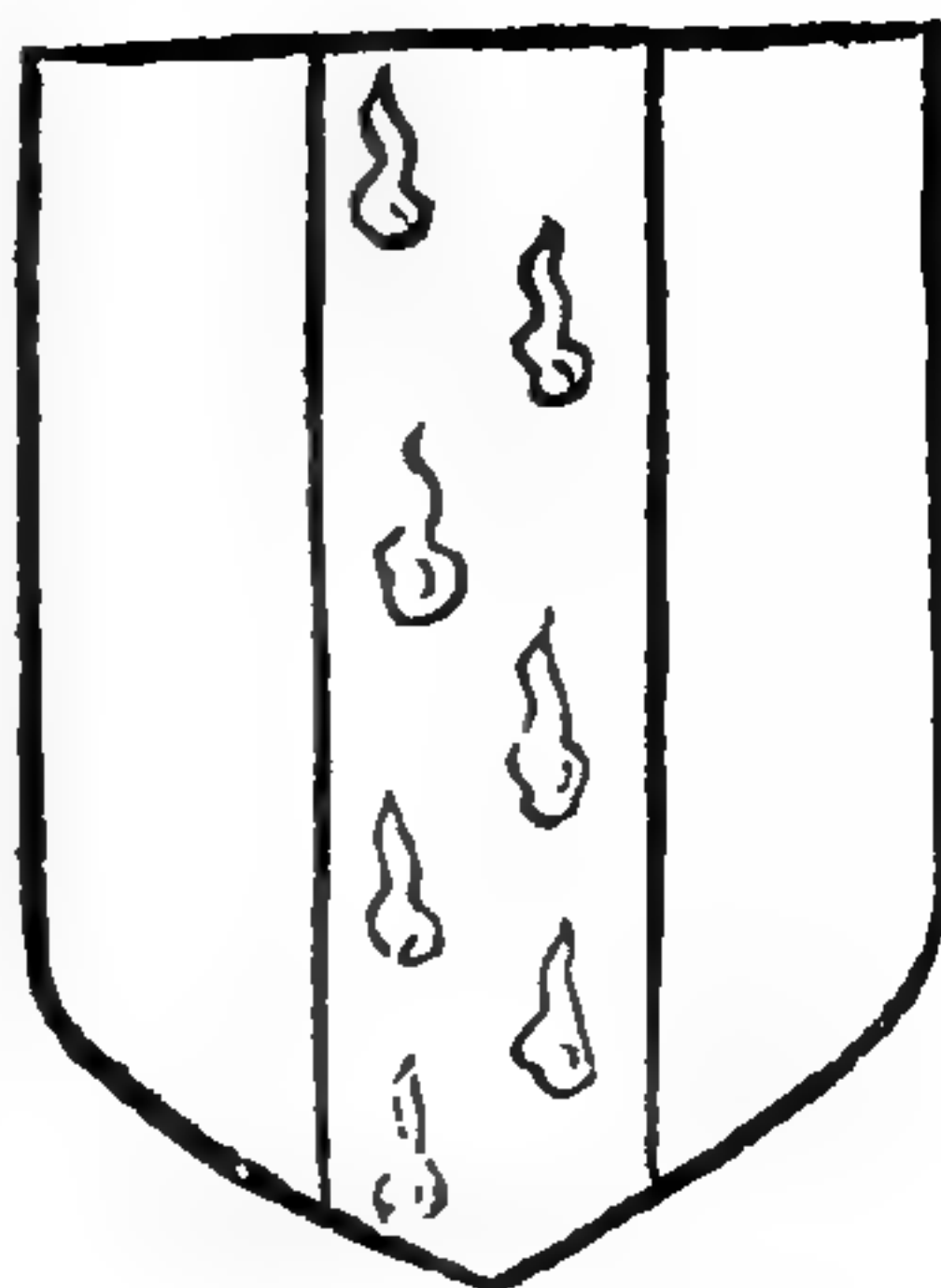
' The Parts contained are Humours and Spirits, whereof only the First is used in Coat-Armours, wherein are represented sometimes Drops of Blood, and sometimes Tears, which both are naturally Humours contained, though in Armoury they are supposed no longer to be contained, but shed forth. The Bearing of this Humour, Blood, is understood to be evermore born Drop-meale (as I may so term it) or by Drops. Which Manner of Bearing is in Blazon termed *Gutte*, of the *Latin* Word *Gutta*, which signifieth a Drop of any Thing that is either by Nature liquid, or liquefied by Art. These Drops do receive a different Manner of Blazon, according unto their different Colour, or Diversity of the Substance whereof they do consist.



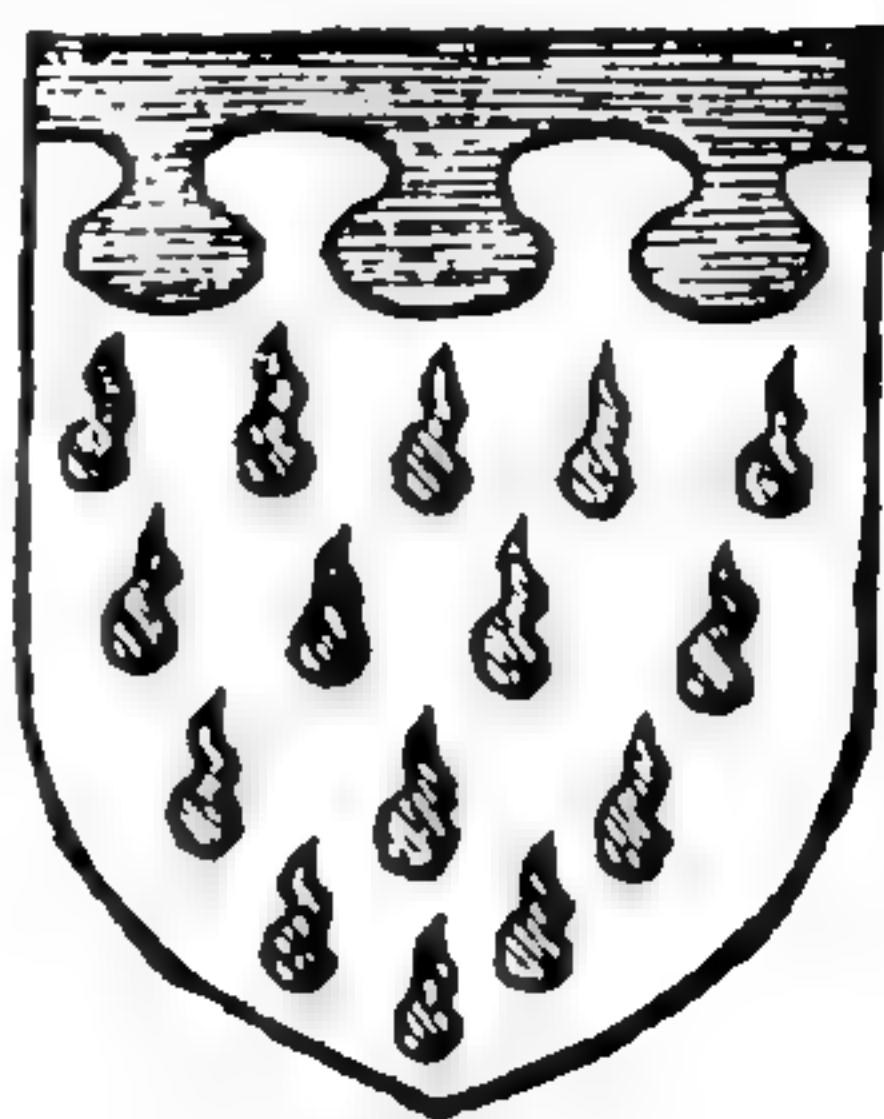
' He beareth *Argent*,
' *Gutté de Sang*, by the
' Name of *Lemming*.'

I cannot conceive but this Coat would be far better blazon'd; *Argent*, 15 Drops of Blood, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, *Proper*; because, was the Field *gutté* or *semmée*, that is, full of Drops, it should be irregularly strew'd, and not in this Form: But herein my Author, I suppose, follows *Gerard Leigh*, who confined himself to his whimsical Number 9, in every Thing, giving it as a Rule; when these Billets, or the like, are born to above that Number, the Number need not be mentioned; tho' where he learn'd that I know not. I am sure if Blazoning is Describing, 'tis here wanted, because no Draughtsman could be able to know thereby the Form in which these Drops are placed; neither is the base Part of the Escutcheon full, as his Blazon imports.

' These Drops are seldom born of themselves alone, but rather upon or with some other Kind of Charge, either ordinary or extraordinary, or else dividedly, by means of the Interposition of some of the Lines of Partition hereafter to be handled. These are termed *Gutté de Sang*; *Quia ex guttis sanguinis constant*; because they signifie Drops of Blood, wherein the Life consisteth. And if the Blood of those, who boast of their generous Blood, should once drop forth of their Veins, no Difference would appear betwixt it and the meanest Man's Blood; unless perhaps it be in this, that usually it is more corrupt and vitiated; whereas in the poorer Sort it is more healthful and pure. Which should teach such great Ones not to prize their Blood at too high a Rate, but rather to excel others in Vertues, since they cannot surpass in that Humour, which is alike in all: And if they look in the first Originals of both Sorts, they shall find, that *Adam* was the first Ancestor of the Poor, as well as of the Mighty; and so the One of them as anciently descended as the Other.

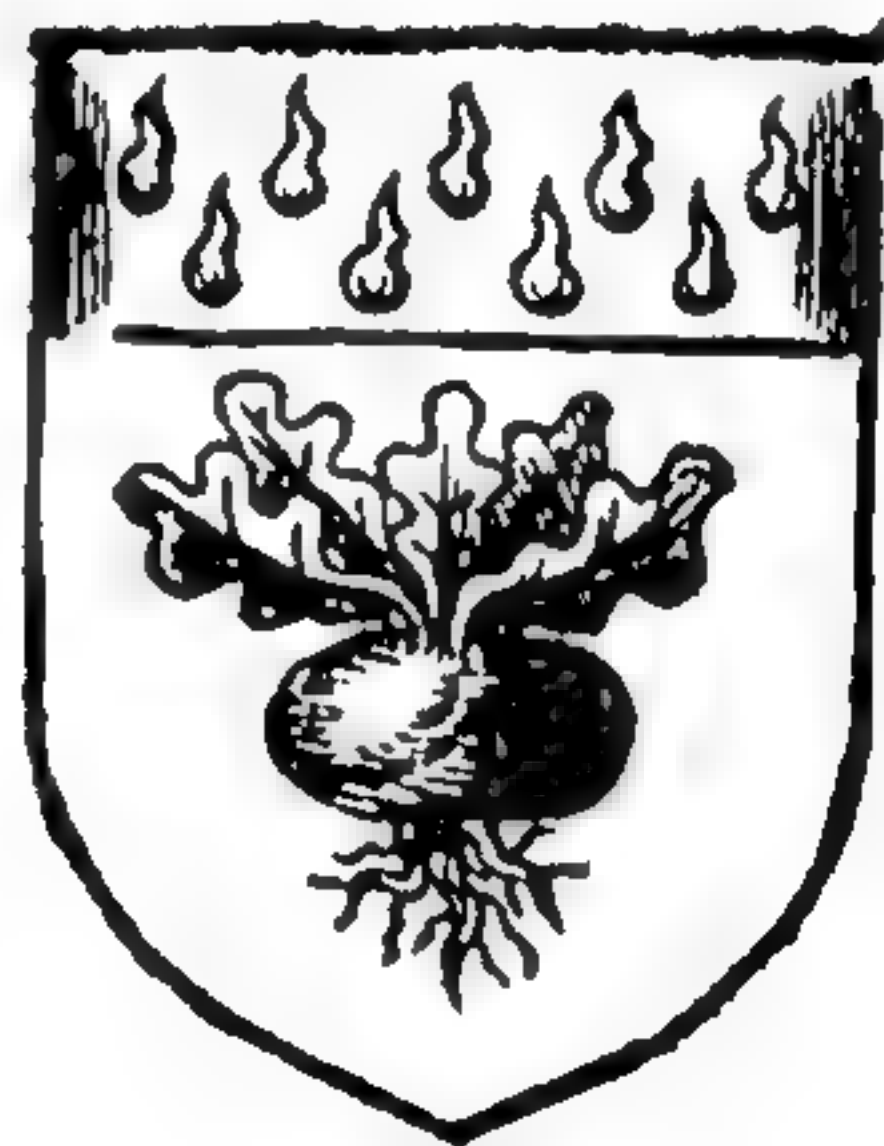


" He beareth *Azure*,
" a Pale, Or, *Gutté de*
" *Sang*, by the Name
" of *Player*, and is the
" Coat-Armour of Sir
" *Tho. Player* of *Hack-*
" *ney* in *Middlesex*, Kt.
" Chamberlain of the
" Honourable City of
" *London*, succeeding his
" Father Sir *Thomas* in
" the said Office.



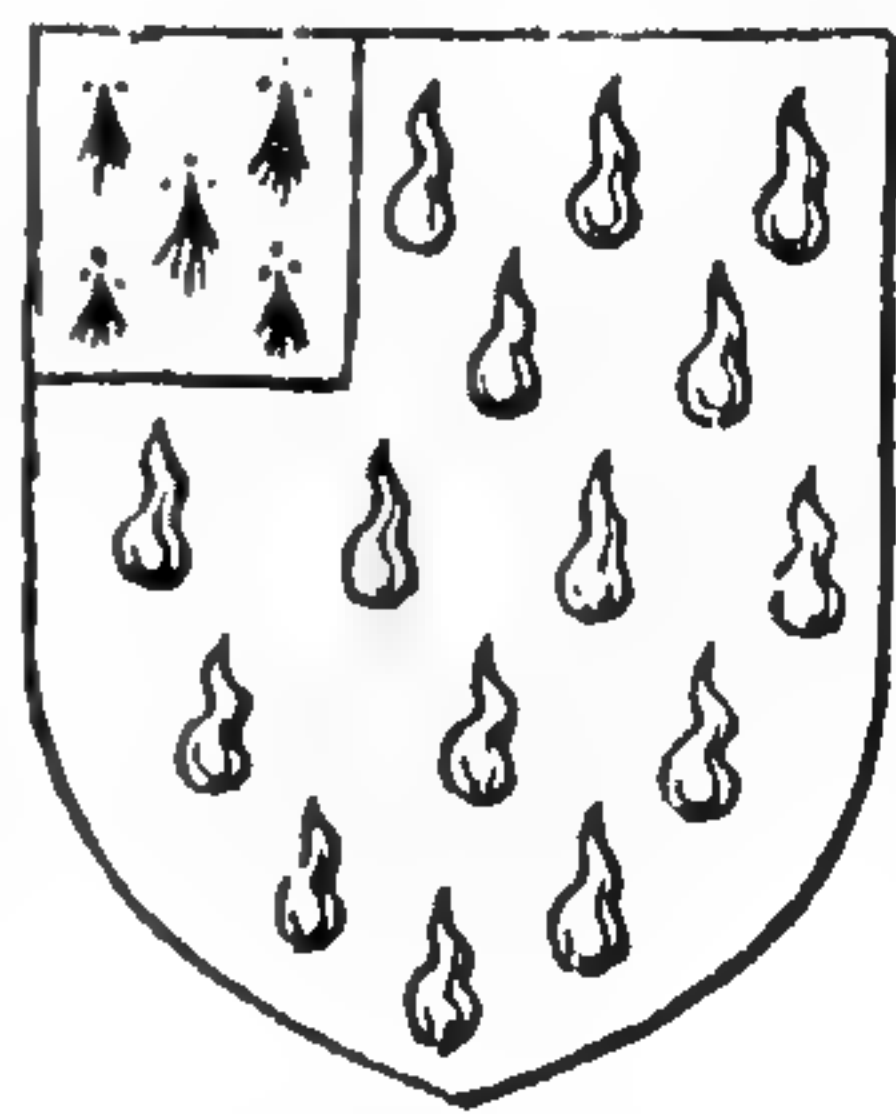
' He beareth *Argent*,
' *Gutté de Poix*, a Chief
' Nebule, *Gules*, by the
' Name of *Roydenhall*. This
' Word *Poix* is a *French*
' Word, and is the same
' that we call Pitch in *En-*
' *glish*. Yet among our
' *English* Blazoners these
' Colours and Drops are

' termed *Gutté de Sable*. This Coat serveth aptly to give warrantize of the Bearing of Chiefs, consisting of some of the bunched Lines beforementioned in the first Section. There are Ordinaries framed of sundry other former Sorts of Lines, before expressed in the first Section, which I leave to the strict Observation of the curious Searchers of those Things.



' He beareth *Sable*, a
' Turnip, *Proper*, a Chief,
' Or, *Gutté de Larmes*.
' This is a wholesome Root,
' and yieldeth great Relief
' to the Poor, and prof-
' pereth best in a hot san-
' dy Ground, and may sig-
' nify a Person of good
' Disposition, whose ver-
' tuous Demeanour flou-

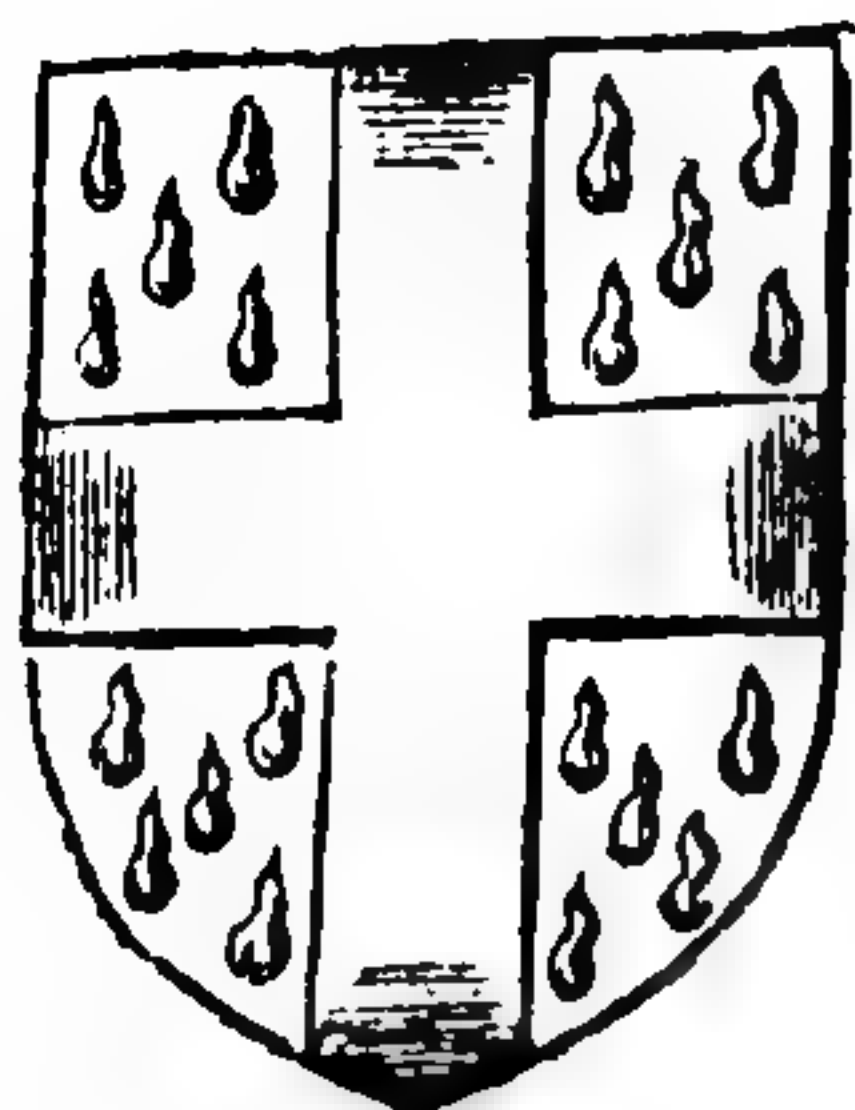
' risheth most prosperously even in that Soil, where the scorching Heat of Envy most aboundeth. This differeth much in Nature from that whereof it is said, *And that there should not be among you any Root that bringeth forth Gall and Wormwood*.



' He beareth *Sable*, *Gut-*
' *té de Eau*, a Canton, *Er-*
' *mine*, by the Name of
' *Dannet*. This Word *Eau*
' is a *French* Word, and
' signifieth the same that
' *Aquadoth* in *Latin*, which
' is as much as to say, He
' beareth Drops of Water.

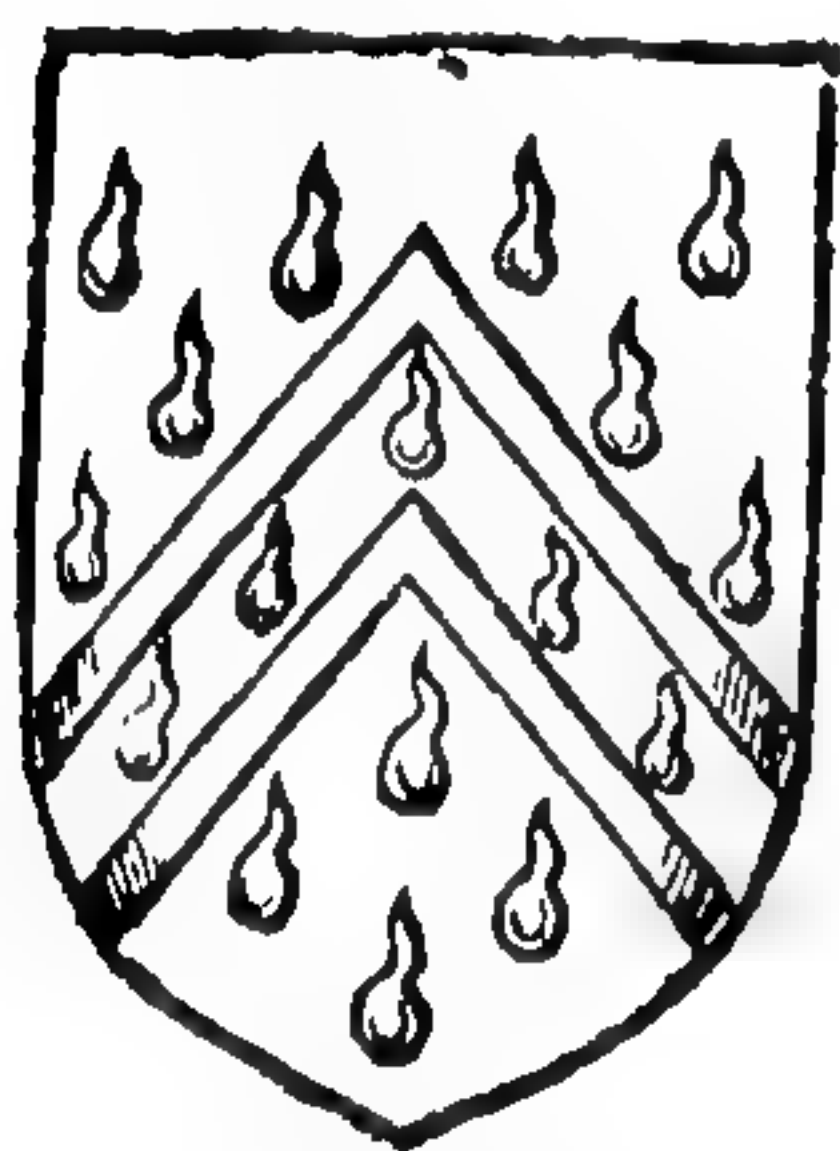
' If he should blazon it in
' *English*, the proper Colour thereof is *Argent*.
' This had been a worthy Escutcheon for a Sol-
' dier of that Christian Legion, called *Fulmina-*
' *trix*, at whose Prayers, in a great Drought,
God

‘ God poured down Rain in the Sight of the
 ‘ Heathen, as *Eusebius* testifieth, and yet they
 ‘ were no Fresh-water Soldiers; but were as
 ‘ ready to have embrued their Escutcheons with
 ‘ Drops of Blood, as to have thus sprinkled them
 ‘ with Drops of Rain.



‘ He beareth *Argent*,
 ‘ *Gutté de Sang*, a Cross,
 ‘ *Gules*, by the Name of
 ‘ *Fitz of Fitzford* in the
 ‘ County of *Devon*. This
 ‘ is the most principal and
 ‘ predominant Humour,
 ‘ whereby the Life of all
 ‘ Animals is nourished and
 ‘ continued, and whose

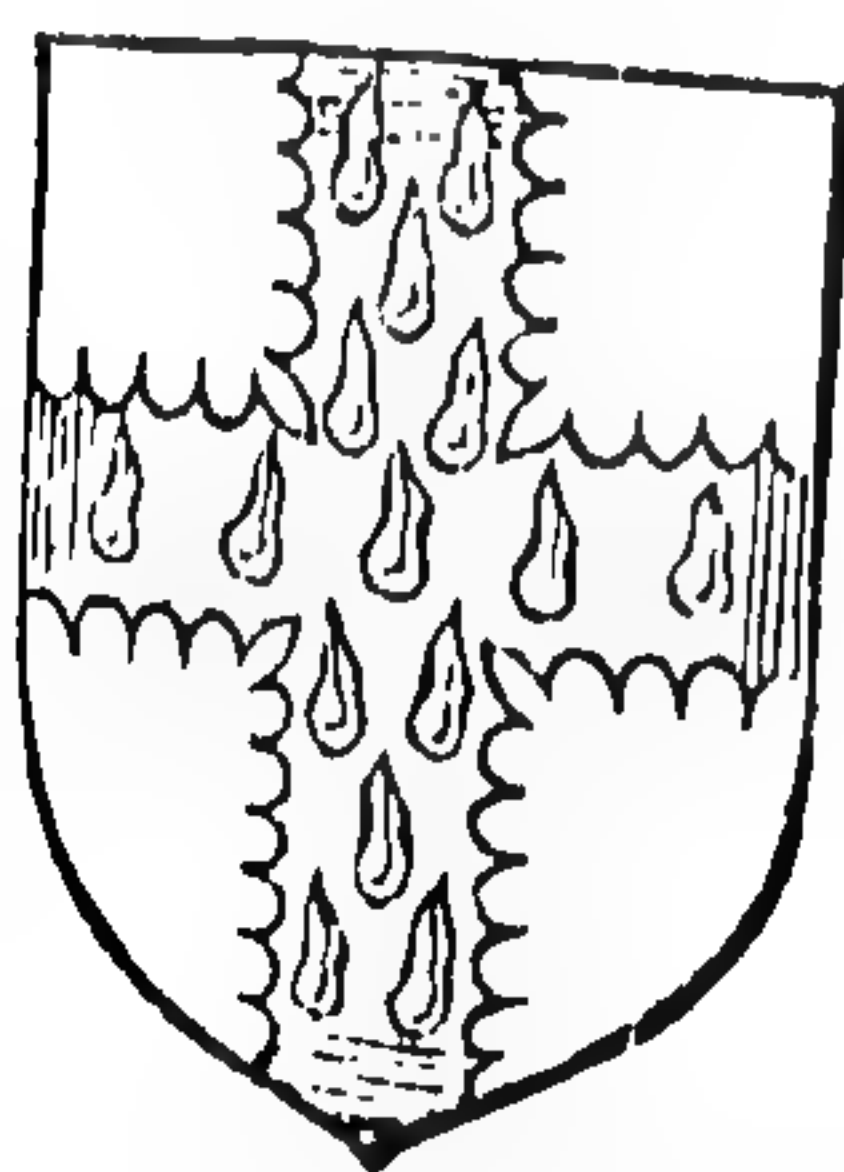
‘ defect bringeth present Death. For the Life
 ‘ of all Flesh is his Blood, it is joined with his
 ‘ Life: Therefore I said unto the children of *Israel*,
 ‘ *Ye shall eat the blood of no flesh; for the life of all*
 ‘ *flesh is the blood thereof, whosoever eateth shall be*
 ‘ *cut off.*



‘ He beareth *Argent*,
 ‘ *Gutté de Larmes*, or de
 ‘ *Larmettes*, a Chevron
 ‘ voided, *Sable*, by the
 ‘ Name of *St. Maure*. This
 ‘ is that other Humour be
 ‘ forementioned; and this
 ‘ Bearing is called *Gutté*
 ‘ *de Larmes*, *Quia ex La-*
 ‘ *crymarum guttis constant*,
 ‘ because they represent

‘ Drops of Tears falling; these *Gutté* are always
 ‘ understood to be of Colour *Blue*.

‘ In blazoning of Coat-Armours charged with
 ‘ Drops, you must evermore consider the Sub-
 ‘ stance whereof they are, and to give them a
 ‘ Denomination accordingly, so shall you not
 ‘ need to name their Colour at all; forasmuch as
 ‘ by their Substance their Colours are easily con-
 ‘ ceived.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, a
 ‘ Cross engrailed, *Sable*,
 ‘ charged with *Gutté de*
 ‘ *Or*, by the Name of
 ‘ *Milketfield*. These Drops
 ‘ may be understood to be
 ‘ Drops either fusible or
 ‘ molten, as Gold either
 ‘ molten in Fire, or other-
 ‘ wise liquefied, whereby

‘ it may be distilled Dropmeal.

‘ Note, That if such Kind of Drops be *Or*,
 ‘ then shall they be taken as Representations of
 ‘ fusible or liquid Gold: If they be *Vert*, then
 ‘ shall they be taken to be Drops of Oil Olive,
 ‘ as hereafter shall appear, when I shall speak
 ‘ of Coat-Armours, whose Fields have no Tin-
 ‘ ture predominating. But to return to the
 ‘ Humour of Blood (from which we have up-

‘ on Occasion hitherto digressed) it is infallible
 ‘ that there is no animal or living Creature but
 ‘ hath in it either Blood, or some other Kind of
 ‘ hot Humour, in quality like therunto, as I
 ‘ said before.

‘ These Humours beforementioned, in respect
 ‘ of their moist and fluent Nature, do stand in
 ‘ need of some other Thing to contain them;
 ‘ and such containing Parts are either the out-
 ‘ most Includer, which is the Skin (of which
 ‘ we have already spoken in the first Section,
 ‘ where we treated of Furrs) or the whole Bo-
 ‘ dy itself, with the several Members and Parts
 ‘ thereof; all which, because they need their
 ‘ Supporters, those we will first speak of, and so
 ‘ descend unto the whole Bearings and Parts.

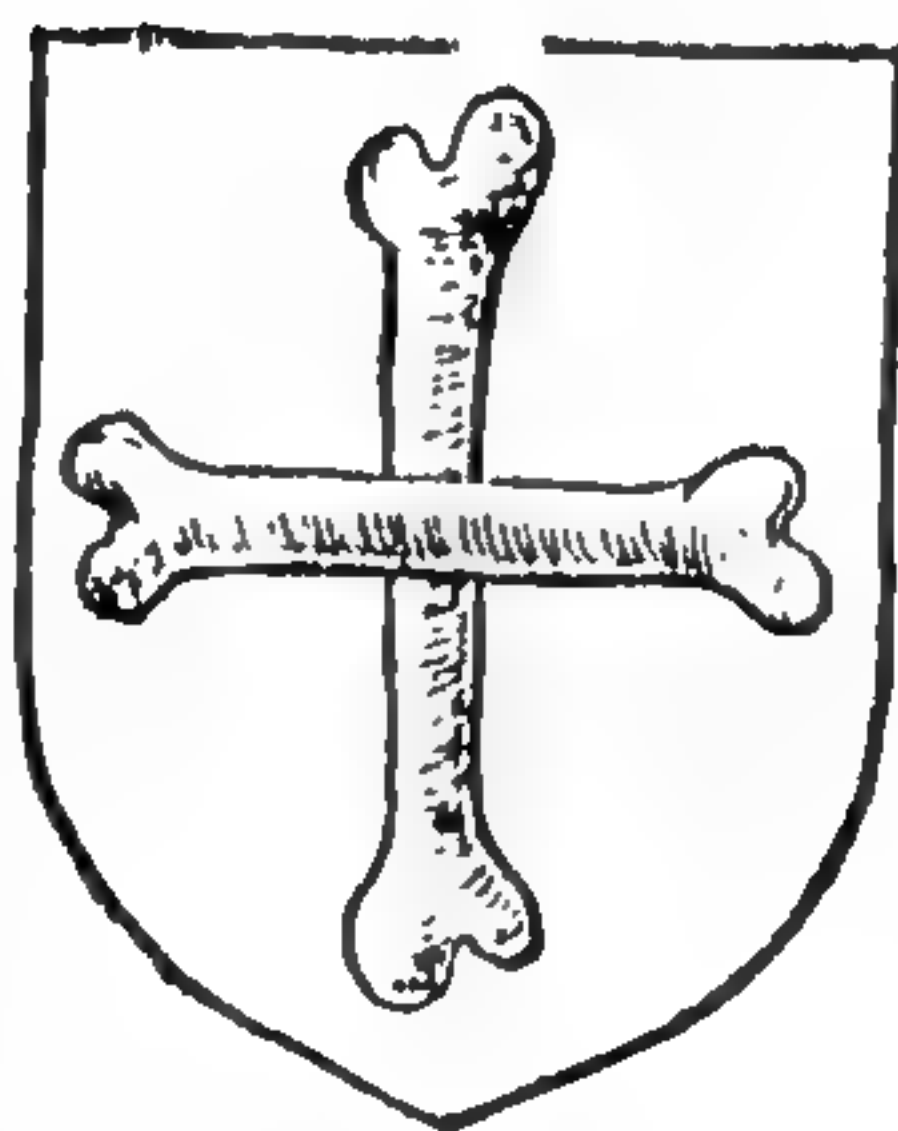
‘ But I will first shew you an Example of the
 ‘ Bearing of dead Mens Skulls, and then proceed
 ‘ to the supporting Parts.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, on
 ‘ a Chevron, *Gules*, three
 ‘ dead Mens Skulls of the
 ‘ First, by the Name of
 ‘ *Bolter*. This Kind of
 ‘ Bearing may serve to put
 ‘ both the proper Owner
 ‘ of this Coat-Armour, and
 ‘ also the serious Specta-
 ‘ tors of the same in

‘ Mind of the Mortality of their Bodies and last
 ‘ End.

‘ Parts of Support, whereof we have use in
 ‘ Arms, are those solid Substances which sustain
 ‘ the Body, viz. the Bones, whereby the Body
 ‘ is not only underpropped, but also carried from
 ‘ Place to Place, by help of their Ligatures and
 ‘ Sinews. Of the Use of these in Coat-Armour
 ‘ you shall have Examples in these Escutcheons
 ‘ next following.



‘ He beareth *Sable*, a
 ‘ Shinbone in Pale, sur-
 ‘ mounted of another in
 ‘ Cross, *Argent*, by the
 ‘ Name of *Baynes*, and is
 ‘ the Coat of *John Baynes*
 ‘ of the *Inner-Temple*, *Lon-*
 ‘ *don*, Esquire, one of the
 ‘ Counsel of the City of
 ‘ *London*, eldest Son of

‘ *John Baynes* of the Parish of *St. Olave* in the
 ‘ *Old Jury*, *London*, Esq; who holdeth in Knights
 ‘ Service several capital Messuages, Lands, and
 ‘ Tenements of the King's Majesty in *Essex*. I
 ‘ do give this Form of Blazon hereunto, because
 ‘ the First lieth nearer to the Field than the other
 ‘ doth; for they cannot be properly said to be a
 ‘ Cross of Bones, because they be not incorpo-
 ‘ rated one with another, but are dividedly se-
 ‘ vered by interposing the Purflings.



‘ He beareth Sable, two
‘ Shinbones Saltirewise,
‘ the Sinister surmounted
‘ of the Dexter, by the
‘ Name of *Newton*’.

It pertain’d also, with this Distinction only that the Dexter was surmounted of the Sinister, to *Samuel Newton* the Elder, Alderman, and sometime Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, aged 55 Anno 1684. He married *Sarah*, Daughter of *William Weldbore* Son of *William Weldbore* of *Cambridge*, Gent. by whom he had *John Newton* of the said Town aged 24, Anno 1684. and *Sarah* living but unmarried, at the said Time *John* married *Priscilla*, Daughter of *John Knowles*, sometime Sheriff of *Chester*.

It belong’d also (with the same Distinction) to *Samuel Newton* of *Cambridge*, who by *Sarah* Daughter of *John Ellis* of *Waddesden* in the County of *Bucks*, a Divine, his first Wife, had *Sarah* his only Child, aged two Years Anno 1684: And also to *John Newton*, his Brother, of *Cambridge*, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Robert Nicholson*, Bookseller in *Cambridge*, and had Issue *John* and *Mary*: Which *Samuel* and *John* were Sons of *John Newton* by his Wife *Anne*,

Daughter of *Arthur Turner* of *Cambridge*, which *John* dy’d about the Year 1660, being younger Brother of *Samuel Newton* Alderman aforesaid, and second Son of *John Newton* of *Cambridge*, Limner, and of *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of *Hales*, which *John* was Son and Heir of *John Newton*, Minister of *Bourne* in the County of *Cambridge*, the Son and Heir of *Newton* of *Newton* of *Newcastle* in the County of *Northumberland*.

Vid. Visit. de Com. Cantab. in Coll. Arm.

“ And is likewise the Coat of *Thomas Newton* of *Duffield*, and *Robert Newton* of *Michleover* in *Derbyshire*, Gent. To this Coat-Armour I give the Blazon in the Former, for the Reason delivered.

“ Concerning Bones, *Jesús Syrach* recording the Fame and Verrues of *Josua*, *Caleb*, and *Samuel*, saith, *Let their bones flourish out of their place, and their names by succession remain in them that are most famous of their children*, *Ecles. 46. 12*. And though they seem like the withered Bones in *Ezekiel’s* Vision, yet shall they revive again by Virtue and Power of him who died on the Cross, and of whom it was said, *Not a bone of him shall be broken*. Thus in Brief you see the Use of these Parts of Support.

C H A P. XII.

‘ I N following the Tract which our Method first chalked out unto us, we are at length come to such Blazons, as do present to the Eyes those sensitive Things which we called the Containing, because they are the Mansion, in which not only the Blood and Spirits, but also the Bones (which we named the Parts sustaining) are inclosed. These are Animals or living Creatures, with their Parts and Members. An Animal is any Substance consisting both of a Body fitted for diverse Functions, and of a Soul giving Life, Sense, and Motion.

‘ In the Handling of Animals, it might be a Scruple, Whether the Bearing of such Creatures Whole, should have precedence in their Bearing before their Parts, and also in what Rank and Order the several Kinds of Creatures are to be marshalled by us, that thereby the Dignity of their Bearing may be best conceived; because the Dignity of those Things that are born in Coat-Armour, being truly known, and duly considered, doth not a little illustrate the Worthiness of the Bearers in the Displaying of their Ensigns. For taking away these Scruples, I hold it requisite, before I proceed to give Examples, first to set

down certain Notes by Way of Introduction to that which followeth, shewing how the Dignity of these Animals, hereafter to be handled, is to be accounted of, either in a relative Respect of Things of distinct Natures compared one to another, or in a comparative Reference of Animals of the same Kind each to other.

‘ This Dignity cannot be better understood, than by taking a considerate View of that Order which the Author of all Order, and the most wise and powerful Disposer of all Things, did observe, not only in the Creation of the Celestial, but also of the elementary Parts of the World, with their several Ornaments, wherein be observed a continual Progression from Things of less Perfection, to Things more Perfect. For, was there not a Chaos without form and void, before it came to that admirable Beauty, whereof it is said, *Loe, it was very good*? In the Celestial, the Sun (the Glory thereof) was made after the Firmament, and the Night was before the Day. In the inferior Bodies, the Vegetables, as Trees, were made before sensitive and living Creatures: And among these, the Fishes (which have neither Breath nor Voice, and are therefore imper-

‘ imperfecter) were before the Fowls, and both
 ‘ of them before terrestrial Creatures; and all
 ‘ of all Sorts before Man, made after God’s
 ‘ Image, for whose Service all other Things
 ‘ were made, as he was made for God’s Ser-
 ‘ vice. Moreover, in the Creation of Man, the
 ‘ Body was before the Soul, which yet is a Thing
 ‘ incomparably of more Perfection.

‘ By this rude Draught of God and Nature’s
 ‘ admirable Method, you may conceive the na-
 ‘ tural Dignity of those Creatures, as often as
 ‘ they shall occur in Armoury. But as Art hath
 ‘ not always the same End which Nature hath
 ‘ (because the One intendeth the Being, the
 ‘ Other the Knowing of Things :) so is not the
 ‘ Method of both always alike in attaining their
 ‘ Ends; for Nature’s Process is à *simplicibus ad*
 ‘ *composita*, from the single Parts to the Whole,
 ‘ where Art descendeth from the Compounds
 ‘ to the Simples: In Imitation whereof, we
 ‘ shall in this our Progress follow this Course,
 ‘ that first every whole Bearing of any Animal
 ‘ shall preceed, and then such Parts and Mem-
 ‘ bers thereof as usually are born; for so every
 ‘ one that first hath seen the Whole, will discern
 ‘ the Parts the better; whereas he that seeth a-
 ‘ part (having never seen the Whole) knoweth
 ‘ not whereof it is a Part. And in Coat-Armour
 ‘ the whole Bearing of Animals is most worthy,
 ‘ yet is not the Bearing of Parts to be disliked;
 ‘ but if we consider the One and the Other respec-
 ‘ tively, then doth the whole Bearing far sur-
 ‘ mount the Parts in Honour and Dignity.

But this, I conceive, is to be understood when
 Bearings or Arms are given (as *Cambden* saith
 of Augmentations) of mere Grace, without
 being intended to express any particular Action
 or Merit, and not otherwise. For if Arms are
 made Emblems as well as Signs of Distinction,
 then those Bearings that will best express the
 History, (*i. e.*) Action or Merit, are most pro-
 per, be they either Animals, their Parts, or
 neither; but such other Things as are also found
 to be used in Heraldry, and that Coat (if the
 Coar, without regard to the present Bearer’s
 Honour and Dignity, is only to be regarded)
 which is a Symbol of the greatest Action or
 Merit, is certainly preferable and the most wor-
 thy Bearing, though the Other be a pleasanter
 Picture, or composed of such Creatures as, with
 respect to their natural Qualities, &c. the natu-
 ral Philosophers, &c. would otherwise have
 prefer’d. But though Coats are (universally)
 Marks of Merit, in that they point out such
 Gentlemen or their Descendents as have been
 distinguished thereby by their Prince for Service
 done, you will find but very few that afford
 such Emblems as shew the true Occasion of
 their Birth; what being a Note of some Ser-
 vice in One, being often a Note of Alliance on-
 ly in Others; or of Juniority or Cadency from
 the elder House, when that carry’d no such
 Mark, nor were ally’d to any that did.

‘ Neither must we here precisely esteem the
 ‘ Worth of every Bearing by this Order of Na-

‘ ture, because Art doth sometimes stamp a pe-
 ‘ culiar Note of Dignity, for some particular
 ‘ Respect, as for some especial Use, Quality, or
 ‘ Action in the Things. And this Dignity or
 ‘ Nobility may have a two-fold Relation; the
 ‘ One, betwixt Animals of diverse Kinds, as a
 ‘ Lyon and a Spaniel, a Woolf and a Lamb;
 ‘ the Other, betwixt Things of one Kind, as
 ‘ Whelps of one Litter, whereof yet One may
 ‘ be nobler than the Other, as the One will run
 ‘ to the Chase, the Other to the Pottage-Pot.
 ‘ And forasmuch as the living Things before-
 ‘ mentioned, as well vegetable as sensitive, have
 ‘ their peculiar Vertues worthy Imitation, as al-
 ‘ so their particular Vices to be eschewed, and
 ‘ that it is a chief Glory to Gentlemen of Coat-
 ‘ Armour, to have their Vertues displayed un-
 ‘ der the Types and Forms of such Things as
 ‘ they bear, it is to be wished that each one
 ‘ of them would considerately examine the com-
 ‘ mendable Properties of such significant Tokens
 ‘ as they do bear, and do his best to manifest
 ‘ to the World, that he hath the like in himself:
 ‘ For it is rather a Dishonour than a Praise for
 ‘ a Man to bear a Lyon on his Shield, if he bear
 ‘ a Sheep in his Heart, or a Goose in his Brain;
 ‘ being therein like those Ships, which bear the
 ‘ Names of *Dreadnought*, *Victory*, and the like,
 ‘ though sometimes it speed with them contrary
 ‘ to their Titles. A true generous Mind will
 ‘ endeavour that for his Self-vertues he may be
 ‘ esteemed, and not insist only upon the Fame
 ‘ and Merits of his Progenitors, the Praise where-
 ‘ of is due to them, and not to him.

‘ *Nam genus, & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipsi,*
 ‘ *Vix ea nostra voco, — Ov. Met. l. 13. v. 140.*

‘ *Great Birth, and Blood, and Ancesters high Worth,*
 ‘ *Call them not thine, but what thy self bring’st forth.*

‘ And now we will proceed to some particu-
 ‘ lar Precepts, concerning Things sensitive born
 ‘ in Coat-Armour. Wherein first observe, That
 ‘ all Sorts of Animals born in Arms or Ensigns,
 ‘ must in Blazoning be interpreted in the best
 ‘ Sense, that is, according to their most gene-
 ‘ rous and noble Qualities, and so to the greatest
 ‘ Honour of their Bearers. For Example: The
 ‘ Fox is full of Wit, and withal given wholly to
 ‘ filching for his Prey; if then this be the Charge
 ‘ of an Escutcheon, we must conceive the Qua-
 ‘ lity represented, to be his Wit and Cunning,
 ‘ but not his Pilfering and Stealing, and so of
 ‘ all other. All Beasts of savage and fierce Na-
 ‘ ture, must be figured and set forth in their
 ‘ most noble and fierce Action; as a Lyon erect-
 ‘ ed bolt upright, his Mouth wide open, his
 ‘ Claws extended as if he were prepared to
 ‘ rend and tear; (for with his Teeth and Claws
 ‘ he doth exercise his Pierceness) in this Form he
 ‘ is said to possess his Vigour and Courage; and
 ‘ being thus formed, he is said to be rampant.
 ‘ This Form of Action doth the Prophet *David*
 ‘ approve to be proper to a Lyon, *Psal. 22.* where
 ‘ descri-

describing the Cruelty of the Wicked towards him, he saith, *They razed upon me with their Mouths, as it were a ramping and roaring Lyon.* A Leopard or Wolf must be pourtray'd going (as it were) *Pedetentim*, Step by Step; which Form of Action (saith *Chassanaus*) fitteth their natural Disposition, and is termed *Passant*: All Sorts, of placable or gentle Nature, must be set forth according to the most noble and kindly Action of every of them, as a Horse running or vaulting, a Greyhound coursing, a Deer tripping, a Lamb going with a smooth and easy Pace, &c. *Animalia fera debent exprimi in actu ferociori.* *Bart. de insig. num. 16. Macken. cap. 19. p. 50.*

“ And concerning the true placing of Animals of whatsoever Kinds in Armoury, according to Order, Art, and the Property of their Nature; the Use of the Thing whereupon they are to be placed or depicted, must be first considered of, and so must they be placed accordingly, whether they be born bolt upright, passant, or tripping, or howsoever.

“ In Banners they must be so placed, as that it be agreeable to the Banner: Therefore, since it is proper for a Banner to be carried upon a Staff, according to the Use thereof the Staff doth proceed, and the Banner cometh after; therefore ought the Face to look towards the Staff, that is, directly forwards. So is it likewise in every other Thing, whose Parts are distinguished *per Ante & Post*; in such the Forepart of the Thing born shall be placed towards the Staff, otherwise it would seem retrograde or going Backwards, which were monstrous to behold.”

Mackenzy also, *cap. 19. p. 51.* agrees to this Rule, because the Staff is the Support of the Banner: He also adds, That if they be placed upon Houses that have Chimneys, the noblest Position is to look to the Fire; because, generally the worthiest Persons are placed next to the Fire. If there be no Chimney, the noblest Posture is to be placed, looking from the Door: If upon Caparisons, they ought to look to the Head of the Horse, or Beast that bears them.

If they be born to express a History, they are to be painted in that Posture which will best shew it, *Macken. ibid.*

So also every Animal must be moving, or looking to the right Side of the Shield, and it is a general Rule, That the right Foot must be placed foremost, *Quia dextra pars est principium motus.* And withal, it is the most noble Part in regard it is the Stronger and more Active, whence it is naturally first moved, and therefore thus to describe them, is to set them forth in their commendablest Fashion; for *Dispositio laudatissima Animalis est, ut in omnibus dispositionibus suis sit secundum cursum naturæ*; that is the best Disposition of every Creature, which is most agreeable to Nature.

Which Things (saith *Mackenzy, cap. 19. p. 15*) *Bartol* founds upon, *L. Qui clavum §. item sciendum F. de adilit. edict.* but he rather founds it upon the Opinion Men have, as to the Position of the Heart, and the Strength of that Side.

As the right Side is nobler than the Left; so the upper Part is nobler than the Lower; and therefore Things that must look either up or down, ought rather to be designed looking upward.

But if two Creatures or Things be looking to one another, then these Rules are not to be respected, *Bartol. num. 22.*

“ Arms are sometimes depicted or embroidered upon the Garments of Men, and chiefly upon the uppermost Vesture of military Persons, especially Emperors, Kings, and their Generals, and other Commanders in military Services, used to cast over their Armour a Kind of short Habit, as a Jacket, Mandylian, or such like, whereupon their Arms were richly beautified and curiously wrought; to the End, that in Time of Service, their Soldiers, who could not be directed by the Ear (by reason of the far Distance that was sometimes upon occasion between them and their Commander) they might, by their Eye, be instructed according to the Necessity of the present Service, and might by ocular Observation of their Commander (being so eminently clad) know and discern their fit Times and Opportunities of marching, making a Stand, assailing, retiring, and other their like Duties, whereupon this Kind of short Garment was called a Coat-Armour, because it was worn aloft upon their Armour. And it was called *Paludamentum, quia ex eo gestans tale vestimentum palam fiebat omnibus.*

“ Notwithstanding that the Bearing of Things properly (whether Vegetable or Sensitive) is specially commended, yet must not such peculiar Commendation be extended to derogate from the Dignity of other Bearings, as if they were of no Esteem, in regard they be not born properly; for there are as good and honourable Intendments in these as in them, *data paritate gestantium*, if they be as ancient as the former, and their Bearers of equal Estate and Dignity; which is not the least respect that must be holden in the Esteem of Coat-Armour *Quia arma nobilitatem sumunt à persona gestantis*, Arms are honoured by the Bearers. And sometimes the Variation from the Property may be of Purpose to present some other Quality, which may be no less honourable than the Proper. Besides, it is one Thing to bear a living Creature in Colour or in Action diverse from Nature; and another, to bear him repugnant or contrary to Nature; for the former may be born commendably, but this latter Sort of Bearing is holden disgraceful, or rather is condemned for false Arms, and therefore not worthy of Bearing. In the Blazoning of Things born in their natural Colour, whe-

‘ whether the same be Celestial, except the Sun, Moon, and Stars; or Sublunar, it sufficeth to say, He beareth this Comet, Meteor, Beast, Bird, Fish, Fowl, Plant, Tree, Herb, Flower, &c. Proper, without naming of any Colour; for by Proper is evermore understood his natural Colours; and for the Sun and Stars, when they be of the Colour of the Metal, Or, which is their natural Colour, it sufficeth to say, a Sun, or Star, without adding the Word Proper, or Or. And so it is of the Moon, when she is Argent, which in Heraldry is holden her proper Colour.

‘ As touching the Dignity of Things born in Coat-Armour, I have already shewed how the same is to be reckoned in the Order of Nature; but if it be considered according to vulgar Estimation, then we must hold this for an Observation that seldom faileth, That since every particular Empire, Kingdom, and Nation have their distinct Ensigns of their sovereign Jurisdiction, look what Beast, Bird, Fish, Fowl, Serpent, &c. he that swayeth the Sovereignty doth bear for his Royal Ensign in each particular Nation, the same is accounted there to be of greatest Dignity. So is the Bearing of the Lyon chiefly esteemed with us in England, because he is born by his Majesty for the royal Ensigns of his Highness’s Imperial Sovereignty over us: So is the Bearing of the Eagle esteemed among the Germans: And in like Sort the *Fleurs de lis* among the Frenchmen. Four-footed Beasts, whether they be born Proper, or Discoloured (that is to say, varying from their natural Colour) are to be esteemed more worthy of Bearing in Coat-Armour than either Fishes or Fowls are, in regard they do contain in them more worthy and commendable Significations of Nobility. Among Things Sensitive, the Males are of more worthy Bearing than the Females.

That the Ensigns of Princes in their Dominions are held most worthy, is most certain, in regard they represent the Sovereigns themselves; but then, in my Mind, this very Argument overturns what my Author would insinuate therefrom, viz. That he who carries a like Figure with his Prince, carries best. I own, Where it is given by Way of Augmentation for any singular Service, that it much honours both the Bearer and the Bearing, in regard it points the Man whom the King hath

honoured, and therein his singular Bravery, &c. But yet is the Coat in it self but a Representative of its Bearer; and as in all Cases of that Nature, Representatives always give Precedence one to another, according to the different Titles or Honours of those they represent, so (if any Precedency there is) between Arms, it must be in the same Manner adjudged. I remember Mr. *Erdswick* in his little ingenious Tract published by Sir *William Dugdale*, hints at this vulgar Error, as if (says he) the Name of *Peter* was better than *John*, or *Thomas* than *Robert*, &c. which he concludes in averring, That or three Hares playing upon Bagpipes; or, as I may add, a Faggot-stick is as fair and worthy a Coat as the Lyon, or any other Figure.

‘ Some Men, perhaps, saith *Guillim*, will tax me with Inconsideration, in not treading the usual Steps of Armourists, in the Handling of these sensible Creatures, for that I do not prefer the Lyon (in respect of his regal Sovereignty) before all other Terrestrials. For clearing of my self in this Point, I must plead, That the Project of my prescript Method hath tied me to another Form, and doth enforce me to prefer other Beasts in Place, before those which otherwise are preferred in Dignity. And albeit I cannot say there was any Priority of Time in the Creation of Beasts, because *God spake the Word and it was done, he commanded and they were created*; nevertheless, in regard of Discipline, there is a Priority to be observed, wherein those Things that do Promise a more easy access to the distinct Knowledge and Understanding of the succeeding Documents, ought to have the Precedence.

‘ The Order that I prefix to my self in treating of these Beasts, shall concur with the Table of this present Section: As, *First*, To set down Animals of all Sorts living upon the Earth: *Secondly*, Such as live above the Earth, as Fowls: *Thirdly*, Warry Creatures: And, *Lastly*, Man. And because of the first Sort some are gressible, having Feet, and some creeping or gliding, as Serpents, we will begin with the Gressible; and first with such Beasts as have their Feet solid or undivided, or (as I may term them) Inarticulate, that is to say, without Toes; then will I proceed to such as have their Feet cleft in two; and lastly, to Beasts that have their Feet divided into many.

C H A P. XIII.

‘ HAVING delivered diverse Rules and Observations concerning living Things, and their Parts in genere, I will now annex such Examples as may demonstrate these several Sorts of Bearing; forasmuch as Demonstrations give Life and Light to ambiguous and

‘ doubtful Precepts, as *Aristotle Ethic. 7. noteth*, saying, *Demonstrationes sunt perfectiores & nobiliores, quando inducuntur post orationes dubitabiles*; Demonstrations are ever best after doubtful Passages. Of these briefly, as in the next Escutcheon. The Invention of Arms, where-

wherein Beasts, or their Parts, are born, are borrowed (saith Sir John Ferne) from the Huns, Hungarians, Scythians, and Saxons, cruel and most fierce Nations, who therefore delighted in the Bearing of Beasts of like Nature in their Arms; as Lyons, Bears, Wolves, Hyenes, and such like; which Fashion likewise came into these our Countries when those barbarous People over-ran with Conquest the West Part of Europe. Now to the End that the Rules and Observations formerly set down may receive both Life and Warrant by Precedents, I will now exemplify them in their Order: And first of whole-footed Beasts with their Members.



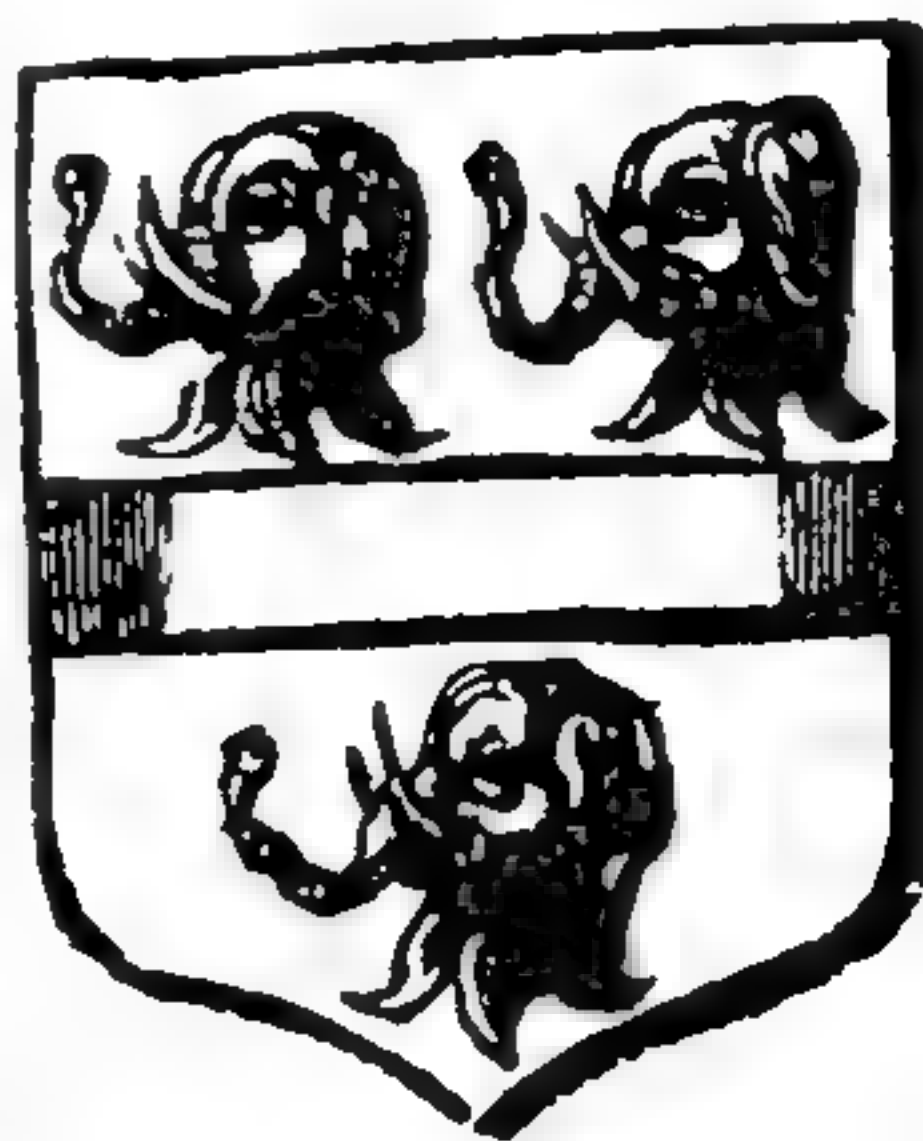
He beareth Gules, an Elephant passant, Argent, tusked, Or, by the Name of Eliphinston. Concerning these Arms that are formed of Beasts, it is to be observed, That generally those are reputed more noble which do consist of whole

Beasts, than are those that are formed of their Parts; yet, sometimes the Parts may be given for some such special Services, as may be no less honourable than the whole Bearing. The Elephant is a Beast of great Strength, but greater Wit, and greatest Ambition; inasmuch, that some have written of them, that if you praise them, they will kill themselves with Labour; and if you commend another above them, they will break their Hearts with Emulation. The Beast is so proud of his Strength, that he never bows himself to any (neither indeed can he;) and when he is once down (as it usually is with proud great Ones) he cannot rise up again. It was the Manner of such as used the Force of Elephants (in set Battles) to provoke them to fight by laying before them Things of scarlet or crimson Colour, to make them more furious; as we may see, 1 Mac. 6. 34. And to provoke the Elephants for to fight, they shewed them the Blood of Grapes and Mulberries. Furthermore, they were placed in the Strength and Heart of the Battel, as in the same Chapter appeareth; where it is said, And they set the Beasts according to their ranges, so that by every Elephant there stood a thousand Men armed with Coats of Mail, and Helmets of Brass upon their Heads; and unto every Beast were ordained five hundred Horsemen of the best, Verse 35. Which were ready at all Times wheresoever the Beast was; and whithersoever the Beast went, they went also, and departed not from him, Verse 36. The Highness and incomparable Strength of this Beast may be conceived by this, That he bare Thirty two fighting Men in strong Towers of Wood fastned upon his Back; as we may see expressly set down in the same Chapter in these Words; And upon them were strong Towers of

Wood that covered every Beast, which were fastned thereon with Instruments: And upon every one were Thirty two Men that fought in them, and the Indian that ruled him, Verse 37.

He beareth Argent, an Elephant passant, Sable, by the Name of Sutcliffe. This Coat was assign'd by Sir William Segar, Garter, to John Sutcliffe, Groom of the most Honourable Privy Chamber to King Charles I.

Int. M. S. P. le Neve, Norw.



He beareth Or, a Fess, Gules, between three Elephants Heads crested, Sable, by the Name of Fountaine, and was the Coat-Armour of that eminent Lawyer John Fountaine, Esq; Serjeant at Law, who left Issue John Fountaine of Mel-

ton super Montem in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, Esq;



He beareth Sable, on a Fess between three Elephants Heads crested, Argent, as many Mullets of the First, by the Name of Pratte. When any Part is thus born with Liggs, like Pieces of the Flesh or Skin, depending, it is termed

Erasing, of the Latin Word, Erado, to scrape or rent off; or of the French, Arrasber, of the same Signification. This being the first Place of such Bearing, I thought good here to observe, That this Erasing and Couping are the two common Accidents of Parts born. Couping is when a Part is cut off smooth, as in this next Example.



The Field is Purpure, the Proboscide, Trunk or Snout of an Elephant in Pale, coupéd, flexed, and reflexed, after the Form of a Roman S, Or. Bara, pag. 147. setteth down this for the Coat of Cyneus King of Scythia, where also he noteth,

That Idomenes King of Theffaly, the Son of Deucalion, did bear Gules, a Proboscide of an Elephant after this Manner, Argent. The Elephant hath great Strength in this Part, and useth it for his Hand, and all other Uses of Agility, wherein Nature hath recompensed the Unaptness of his Legs, which other Beasts do use to such Services. The Roman Histories do relate of an Elephant of an huge Greatness, carried in a Shew about Rome, which (as it passed by) a little Boy pried in his

'his Proboscis; therewith being enraged, he
'cast up the Child a great Height, but receiv-
'ed him again on his Snout, and laid him
'down gently, without any Hurt, as if the Beast
'had considered, that for a childish Fault, a
'childish Fright were Revenge enough.



"Azure, a Pegasus with
"the Wings expanded,
"Argent. This is the Coat
"belonging to the Ho-
"nourable Society of the
"Inner-Temple, being one
"of the four Inns of
"Court.

Azure, on a Bend Argent, a Pegasus volant,
Sable, was granted by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Gar-
ter, the 20th of May, and 6th of Edward III.
to Sir Walter Mildmay of Essex, Kt. who was de-
scended of a House undefamed, and had of long
Time used himself in Feats of Arms and Works
vertuous.

The Crest, which was then granted also, is
on a Wreath Or and Gules, a Demi Roe-buck,
Proper, with two Wings, Argent, having about
his Neck a Collar, Gules, Bezanté, and the Ring
and Horns tipp'd, Or, mantled, Gules, dou-
bled, Or.



'He beareth Argent, a
'Fess, between three Colts
'in full speed, Sable, by
'the Name of Colt, and
'is the Bearing of Wil-
'liam Dutton Colt, Esq;
'Son of George Colt of
'Colt-hall in Suffolk, Esq;
'by Elizabeth, Daughter
'and Co-heir of John Dut-
'ton of Sherborn in Gloucestershire, Esq;

This Coat was confirm'd or assign'd by Wil-
liam Camden, June 30, 1615. to Colt of
Canterbury, in the County of Kent.

Gules, a Fess Or, between three Horses cur-
rant in full speed, Argent, is born by the Name
of Rusbe. This Coat was assigned to Sir Fran-
cis Rusbe of in the County of Essex, by
William Camden, Clarencieux, by Patent dated
January.. Anno Dom. 1605.

Sable, a Fess Ermine, between three Horses
current, Argent, was the Coat of William
Stampe, S. T. P. of Pembroke College in Oxon,
Son of Timothy, the Son of William Stampe of
Rusford in the County of Oxon; which William
was Son of Thomas Stampe of Bradfield, the Son

of John Sharpe alias Stampe of Cholfey in the
County of Berks.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood, T. 3. f. 5^o.

'He beareth Sable, a Fess, between three
'Horses passant, Argent, by the Name of Stamp.
'A Horse erected bolt upright, may be termed
'enraged, but his noblest Action is expressed
'in a saliant Form. This, of all Beasts for
'Man's Uses, is most noble and beneficial; ei-
'ther in Peace or War. And since his Service
'and Courage in the Field is so eminent, it may
'be marvelled, why the Lyon should be esteem-
'ed a more honourable Bearing: But the Rea-
'son is, because the Horse's Service and
'Strength is principally by help of his Rider;
'whereas the Lyon's is his own: And if the
'Horse be not mounted, he fights averse, turn-
'ing his Heels to his Adversary; but the Lyon
'encounters a front, which is more manly. It
'is observed of the Horse (as also of other
'whole-footed Beasts) that their Legs are at
'the First as long as ever they will be: And
'therefore young Foals scratch their Ears with
'their hinder Foot, which after they cannot
'do, because their Legs do grow only in big-
'ness, but not in length, *Plin. lib. 11. cap. 48.*
'The Horse is a Beast naturally stubborn,
'fierce, haughty, proud and insolent; and of
'all Beasts there is none that vaunteth more
'after Victory obtained, or dejected if he be
'vanquished; none more prone in Battel, or de-
'sirous of Revenge.



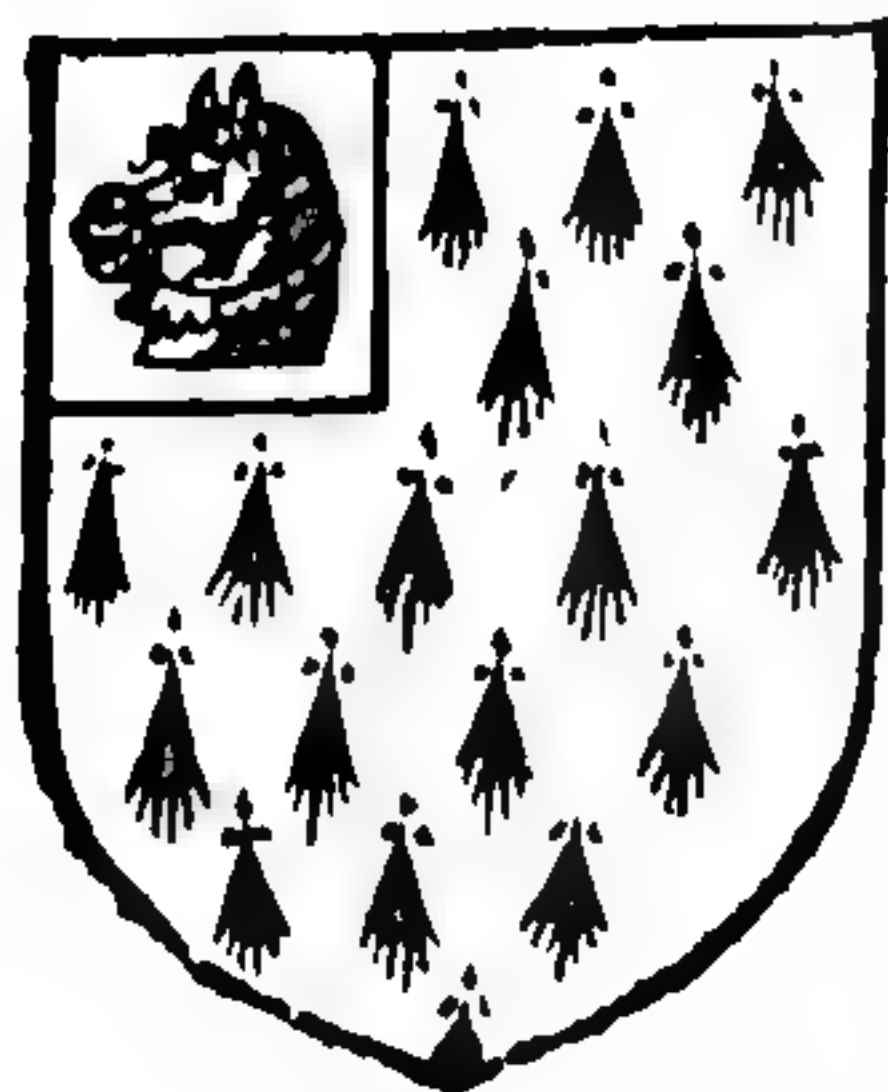
'ert, a Fleur de lis in
'Fess, Or, between three
'Horses current, Argent,
'bridled of the Second, per-
'tain'd to Robert Frye of
the City of Exeter, Gent.
who married Hannah
Daughter of Robert Wray
of Bristow, in the County
of Devon, Gent. He was
Son of Thomas Frye of Pawlet in the County of
Somerset, Gent. by his Wife Johanna, Daughter
and Heir of John Galhampton. The said Tho-
mas was Son of Thomas, the Son of William Frye
of Pawlet aforesaid, Gent.

Grafton, fol. 12.



'He beareth Gules, a
'Horse-head couped, Ar-
'gent, by the Name of
'Marlsbe. The Neighing
'of the Horse is a Token
'of his great Courage, as
'appeareth Job 29. Hast
'thou given the Horse
'Strength, or covered his
'Neck with neighing? whose
'Pierceness also he singularly describeth thus;
'He swalloweth the Ground for Pierceness and Rage,
'and he believeth not that it is the Noise of the
'Trumpet. He saith among the Trumpets, Ha,
U 2
'ha;

'ha; he smelleth the Battel afar off, and the Noise
'of the Captains and Shoutings.



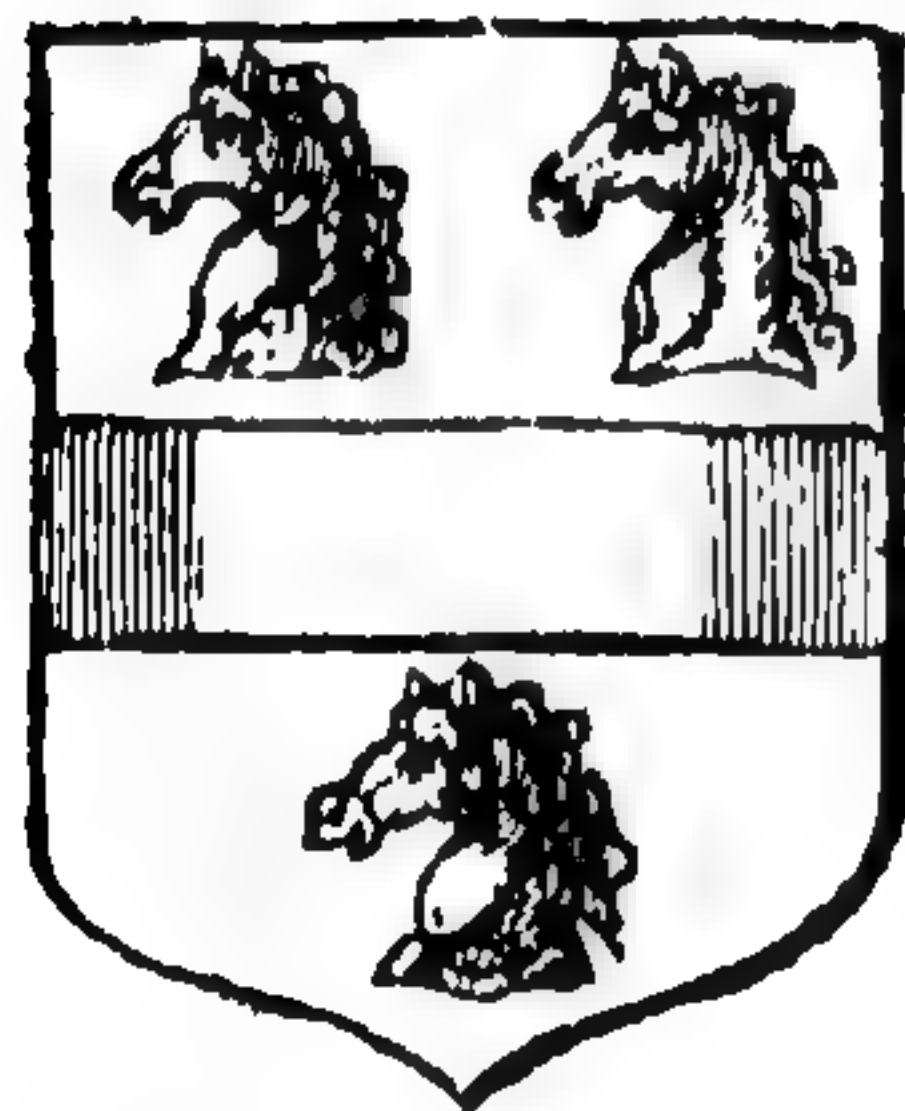
'He beareth *Ermine*,
'on a Canton, *Sable*, a
'Horse-head couped, *Ar-*
'gent, with a Bitt and
'Rains, *Gules*, by the
'Name of *Brixton*. The
'undaunted Courage of
'the Horse *Job* in the fore-
'cited Chapter doth pour-
'tray most lively, saying,

'Hast thou made him afraid as the Grasshopper? his
'strong neighing is fearful. He diggeth the Valley
'and rejoiceth in his Strength, and goeth forth to
'meet the harnessed Man. He mocketh at Fear,
'and is not afraid, and turneth not back from the
'Sword. Though the Quiver rattle against him,
'the glittering Spear and the Shield. To govern
'him, no less needful is the Bitt and Reins
'sometimes to hold him in, than is the Spur
'to put him forward: And therefore *David*
'likens an unruly Man to a Horse, which thou
'must keep in with Bitt and Bridle, lest he fall
'upon thee.

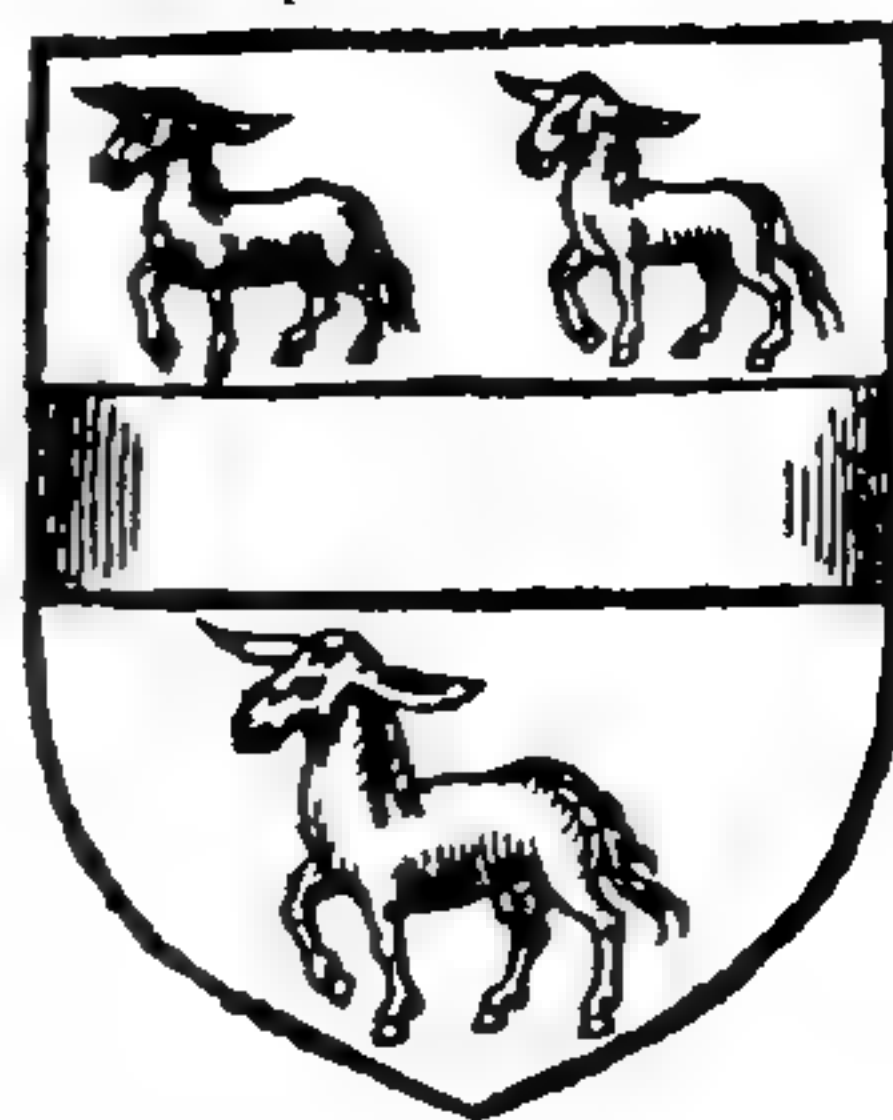


'He beareth *Gules*, a
'Horse's Head couped,
'between three Crosses
'Bolonée Fitchée, *Argent*,
'by the Name of *Marshe*,
'and is the Coat Armour
'of Sir *Thomas Marshe*,
'of *Darks*, in the Parish
'of *South-Mims* in *Mid-*
'dlesex, Kt.

(G) *Axford* a Scots Family; *Argent*, a Horse's
Head *Sable*, bridled *Or*, issuing out of Water
in Base *Azure*, on a Chief *Gules*, a Cross *Ar-*
gent.



'He beareth *Azure*, a
'Fess between three Hor-
'ses Heads couped, *Ar-*
'gent, by the Name of
'Skelton, and is the Pa-
'ternal Coat-Armour of
'Bevil Skelton, Esq; eldest
'Son of Sir *Jo. Skelton*,
'late Governour of *Ply-*
'mouth, who was Page
'of Honour to his Majesty in his Exile, and
'now one of the Grooms of his Bed-cham-
'ber, and Captain of a Company in his Foot-
'Guards.



'He beareth *Argent*, a
'Fess between three Asses
'passant, *Sable*, by the
'Name of *Askewe*. The
'Ass is the lively Emblem
'of Patience, whom there-
'fore our blessed Saviour
'(being Patience and Hu-
'mility it self) honoured
'with his own riding;

'which hath made some to fancy ever since that
'Time, That the black Line on the Ridge of
'all Asses Backs, thwarted with the like over
'both the Shoulders, is stamp'd on them as the
'Mark of his Cross, whereon he was to shew
'his Patience by suffering for us.

Sable, a Fess between three Asses passant, *Ar-*
gent, was the Coat of *Richard Ayscough*, who
bought *Potgrange* in the County of *York*. His
Wife was the Daughter of *Tho. Brough* of *Hack-*
ford. His Brethren were *William Ayscough* Bi-
shop of *Sarum* 2d Son, and *Christopher* 3d.

Note, That the said *Richard* and his Brethren
were Sons of *Richard Ayscough* the Eldest, Son
and Heir of *Richard*, the Son and Heir of *John*
Ayscough—

M. S. of Ant. a Wood, F. 3. f. 71.



'He beareth *Argent*, an
'Ass's Head erased, *Sa-*
ble, by the Name of *Ho-*
kenbull; and is born by
'*Richard Hokenbull* of *Pen-*
ton in *Cheshire*, Esq; as
'also by *Henry Hokenbull*
'of *Tranmore*, and *John*
'*Hokenbull* of *Hokenbull*,
'both of the said Coun-

'ty, Gentlemen. In the Second of the Kings
'we read that *Benhadad*, King of *Aram*, did
'beset the City of *Samaria* with his Host,
'and laid so strait Siege thereunto, as that an
'Ass's Head (which as it seemeth was re-
'koned among Things of least Esteem) was va-
'lued at fourscore Pieces of Silver; which, per-
'haps, gave Occasion to the old Proverb, *Asini*
'*caput ne laves Nitro*, Wash not an Ass's Head
'with Niter; which is a Matter white, like
'Salt, and full of Holes as a Sponge; whereby
'we are admonished not to bestow our Time,
'Charge, and Travel in Matters of small Mo-
'ment; and not (as we say in the *English* Pro-
'verb) make more ado about the Broth than
'the Meat is worth.'

C H A P. XIV.

AFTER Beasts whole-footed, succeed those that are cloven-footed, whether into two Parts or more. And first, for those which have their Feet divided into two Parts only, they are for the most Part armed with Horns, as the following Examples shall illustrate. And by the Way this must be noted, That these horned Beasts, besides that their Members are born couped and erased (like other Beasts) have also their Heads born trunked; which, of some Armourists, are blazoned Cabosed, of the Word *Cabo*, which in the *Spanish* Language doth signify a Head; which Form of Blazon giveth us to understand, That it is the Head of some such Beast, born sole, and of it self, having no Part of the Neck thereto adherent; an Accident that seldom befalleth Beasts of other Kinds, which most usually are born with the Neck conjoined; which Form or Bearing you shall hereafter see in due Place.



‘ He beareth *Ermine*, a Bull passant, *Gules*, armed and unguled, *Or*, by the Name of *Bevill*. The Bull is the Ring-leader among other Beasts, and through hope of his Increase of Breed, he is privileged to range in all Pastures with free Ingrefs and Egreffs. The

‘ Bull being gelt, changeth both his Nature and Name, and is called an Ox.

The *Athenians* to signify their Gratitude for the laborious Travel of the Ox, did stamp the Similitude thereof upon a certain Coin which they call *Didrachma*, which Piece contained two Drachms (*i. e.*) about Eleven Pence Half-Penny of our Money. Whereupon this Proverb was grounded, *Per Linguam Bos inambulat*: The Ox walketh up and down with the Tongue, reproving thereby the Dishonesty of those Advocates, that having received Bribes of the adverse Party, do from thenceforth seek to pervert and poison the Cause of their Client, either by betraying of his Cause to his Adversary; or else by not Pleading, or by covetous Pleading utterly to defeat his Client's Right, *Ab his & similibus serva nos Domine*.

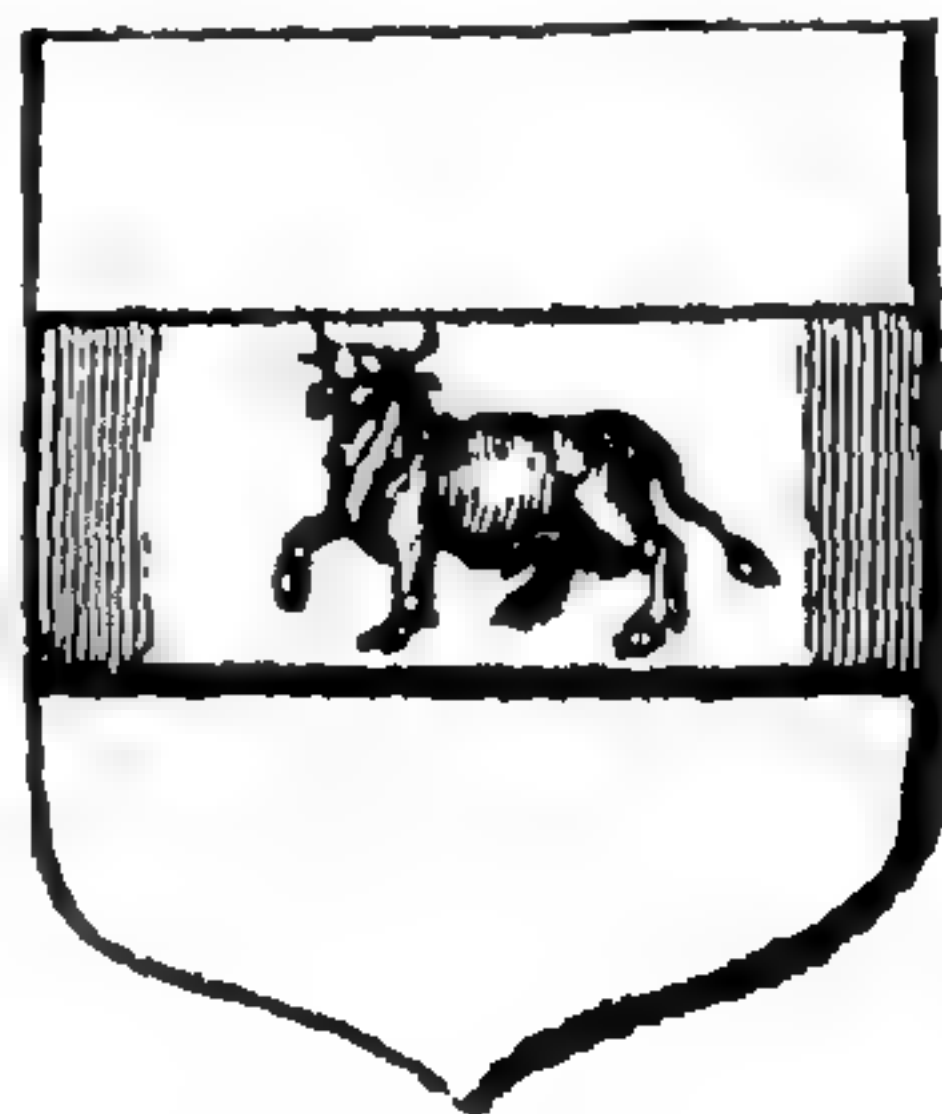
‘ The Bearing of a Bull, or the Head thereof, is a Note of Valour and Magnanimity; where contrariwise, the Bearing of an Ox, or the Head thereof, denoteth Faintness of Courage, as *Upton* noteth, That their first Bearers were either gelt Persons, or such as had some notable Defect in the generative Parts, as that thereby they became altogether unfit for Procreation.

I cannot let this Conclusion pass disregarded, though it may be *Upton's*, because it grossly reflects upon an ancient and honourable Family, who carry Oxen as their Coat, but not for that Reason. But I will not say that *Upton* designed it as a Reflection, for it is my Opinion, that had he known it was the Bearing of any Family, he would have made it an Emblem as much to be desired, as by this his Conclusion it might be despised. But I suppose (as some others since him have done) he thought, upon an heraldick Credit he might reflect upon such Animals or Things he believed were not in Use: And it is a general Rule in Heraldry to omit the Females and cow'd or debased Beasts of all Kinds, and to use the Perfect and more Noble.

But then also it is a Rule as general (as *Guillem* before observed) that if you would needs interpret any Thing, you should do it after the best Manner the Bearing will admit; never in the Worst, as in the Case before us. Besides, if you would express one that was either willing to exhaust himself, or that had done it for the Benefit of the Publick, in propagating the Happiness of his Country; I think you could not find a fitter Animal to do it by than the Ox, considering his extreme Labour for our sustenance. And if his good Qualities must never be understood in Emblem, I desire much to be informed, why, in Arms, the Ass should not represent a Fool, and the Cock an incestuous Person as well as the First a patient Man, and the Second, one truly Valiant; *nam quo eadem ratio, idem jus est statuendum*. But, as I said before, these Fancies are all ridiculous, the Coat being allusive to the Name, *viz.* a Den of Oxen.

Argent, on a Mount with Rushes, Proper, a Bull passant, *Gules*, charged on the Shoulder with a Star, is born by the Name of *Rydley*, and was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, July 11, in the 23d of *Queen Eliz.* to *Tho. Rydley*, M. A. descended of the Family of *Rydley* of *Willmonswight* in *Northumberland*.

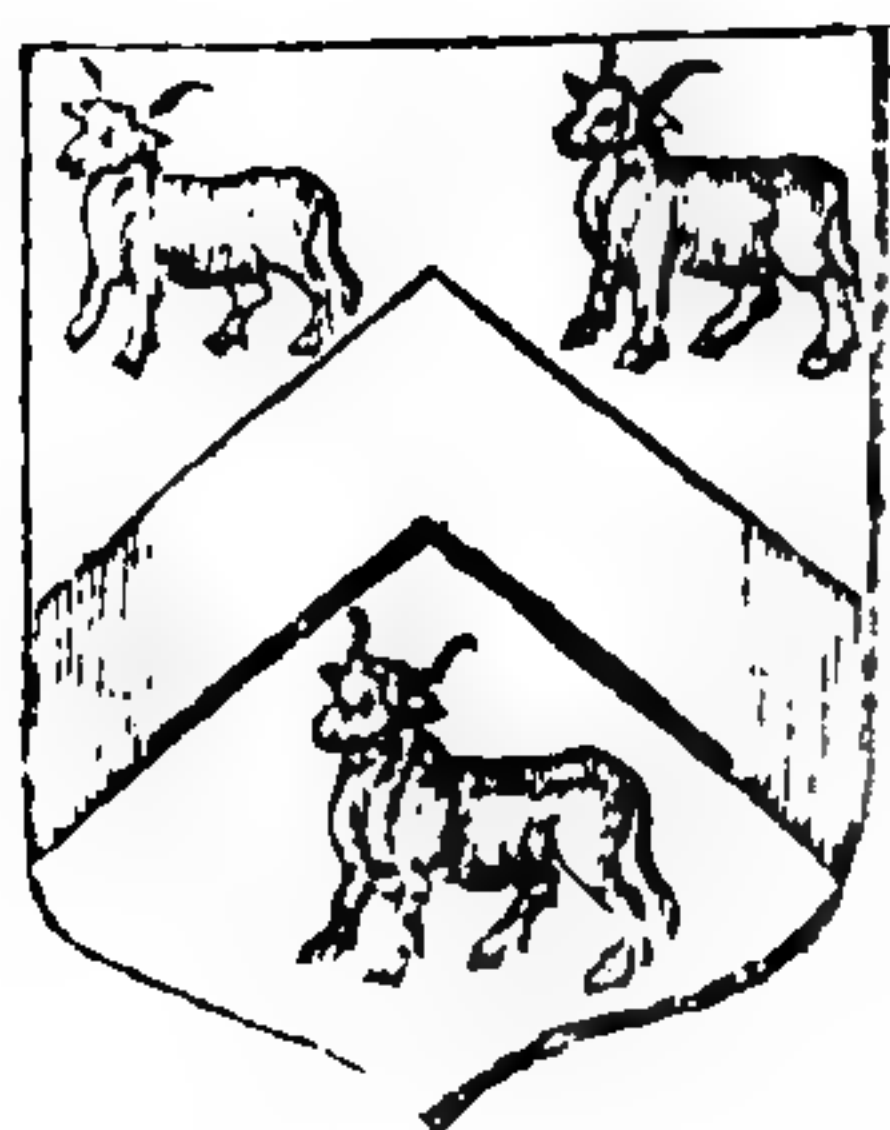
M. S. of Grants in Assm. No. 844.



Or, on a Fess Vert, a Bull passant *Argent*, armed *Or*. This Coat was born by *Henry Aldrich* of *Westminster*, Gent. Father to Dr. *Henry Aldrich*, Canon of *Christ-Church*, which *Henry Aldrich* of *Westminster* dy'd in his Lodgings at *Christ-Church*, upon a Visit given to his Son on the 23d of *March*, 1682-3.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 150.

Argent,



Argent, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Oxen *Sable*, armed *Or*, by the Name of *Oxenden* of *Brock*, in the Parish of *Wingham* in the County of *Kent*. This with the Arms of *Uller*, is the Coat of Sir *Henry Oxenden* of in the County of *Kent*. Bart.

I shall not any further run out upon the Praise of this Beast, nor yet will I venture to assert, the Oxen here used were assumed as an Emblem to what I said a While ago they might signify; it being, as I take it, an allusive Bearing to the Name, which may be reversed to a Den of Oxen. How great the Estimation of such allusive Coats ought to be, and how ancient their Use, I have already told you in my Introduction.



‘He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend *Sable*, three Calves *Or*, by the Name of *Veat*. If these Calves live to wear Horns, which differ either in Metal or in Colour from the Rest of the Body, then must there be special Mention of such Difference in

blazoning, as you shall see in the next Example. *Pliny* saith, That Nature seemed to sport her self in making such Variety of Horns of Beasts, as so many several Kinds of Weapons wherewith they come armed into the Field: For in some she hath made them knagged and branched, as in the Red and Fallow Deer; in others plain and uniform without Tines, as in Spitters, a Kind of Stags which thereupon are called in *Latin*, *Subulones*, and that their Horns are like to the Blade of a Shoemaker’s Awl; but of all other, the Horns of the Bull may most properly be called his Arms, they being of so piercing and violent a Stroke, as hardly can be resisted.



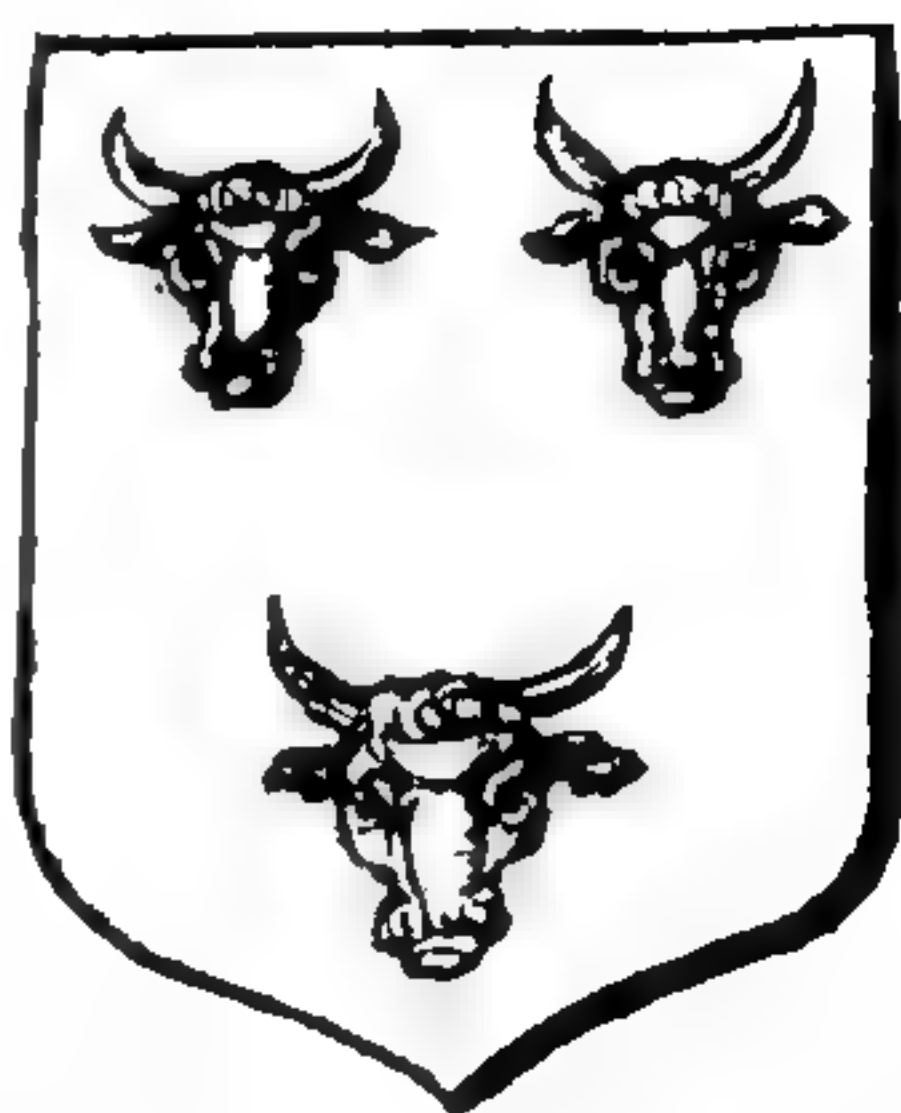
‘He beareth *Argent*, a Bull’s Head erased, *Sable*, by the Name of *Carfelack*. The Bull’s Head may signify a Man enraged with Desire of Revenge, whom nothing can satisfy but the utter Spoil and Ruin of his Adversary.

(M) *Argent*, a Bull’s Head erased, *Sable*; by the Name of *Turnbull*.

(O) *Pynnell* of *Blackwater* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, an Ox Head cabosed, *Azure*.



‘He beareth *Azure*, a Bull’s Head couped, *Argent*, winged and armed, *Or*, by the Name of *Hoast*, and is the Coat-Armour of Mr. *Derick Hoast* of the City of *London*, Merchant.



Argent, 3 Bulls Heads cabosed *Sable*, armed *Or*, pertained to *Henry Walrond* of *Bradfield*, in the County of *Devon*, Esq; who married *Agnes*, second Daughter and Co-heir of *John Whyting* of *Wood* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. and had Issue *Humfrey*, and *Eleanor*, who was married to *Tho. Torke* of in the County of *Somerset*.

Humfrey married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Tho. Willoughby*, Kt. one of the Justices de Com. Banco, and had Issue *William Walrond* of *Bradfield* and *Wood* in the County of *Devon*, living Anno Dom. 1620. *Alexander* 2d Son, *Thomas* 3d Son, *Humfrey* 4th Son, and another *Humfrey* 5th Son, who was of *St. Mary Awtrey*, 1620, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Richard Duke* of *Otterson*, who bare him *Humfrey*, 1st Son, *Etat*. 6. 1620. and another *Humfrey* 2d Son, who was of *Woland* and *U.....am* in the County of *Devon*, living 1620, and married *Mary*, Daughter of *Awdley* of *Holbury* in the County of *Wilt*s.

As for *William Walrond* of *Bradfield* and *Wood*, the Son and Heir of *Humfrey*, he married and had Issue *Henry*, who was living 1620, and *Mary*, who was married to *Arscot* of *Tetford* in the County of *Devon*; *Henry* married *Penelope*, Daughter of *Humfrey Sidenham* of *Dulverton* in the County of *Somerset*, and had Issue *William*, *Etat*. 10. 1620. *Thomas* 2d Son, and *Mary* a Daughter.

Note, That *Henry Walrond*, Esq; of *Bradfield*, (first above-mentioned) was eldest Son and Heir of *Humfrey*, the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *William Walrond*, who (as were also the Rest) was of *Bradfield* aforesaid, Esq;

(M) *Turnbull* of *Badrule*; *Argent*, three Bulls Heads erased *Sable*, armed *Vert*.

(M) *Veitch* of *Davick*; *Argent*, three Cows Heads erased, *Sable*.

Argent,

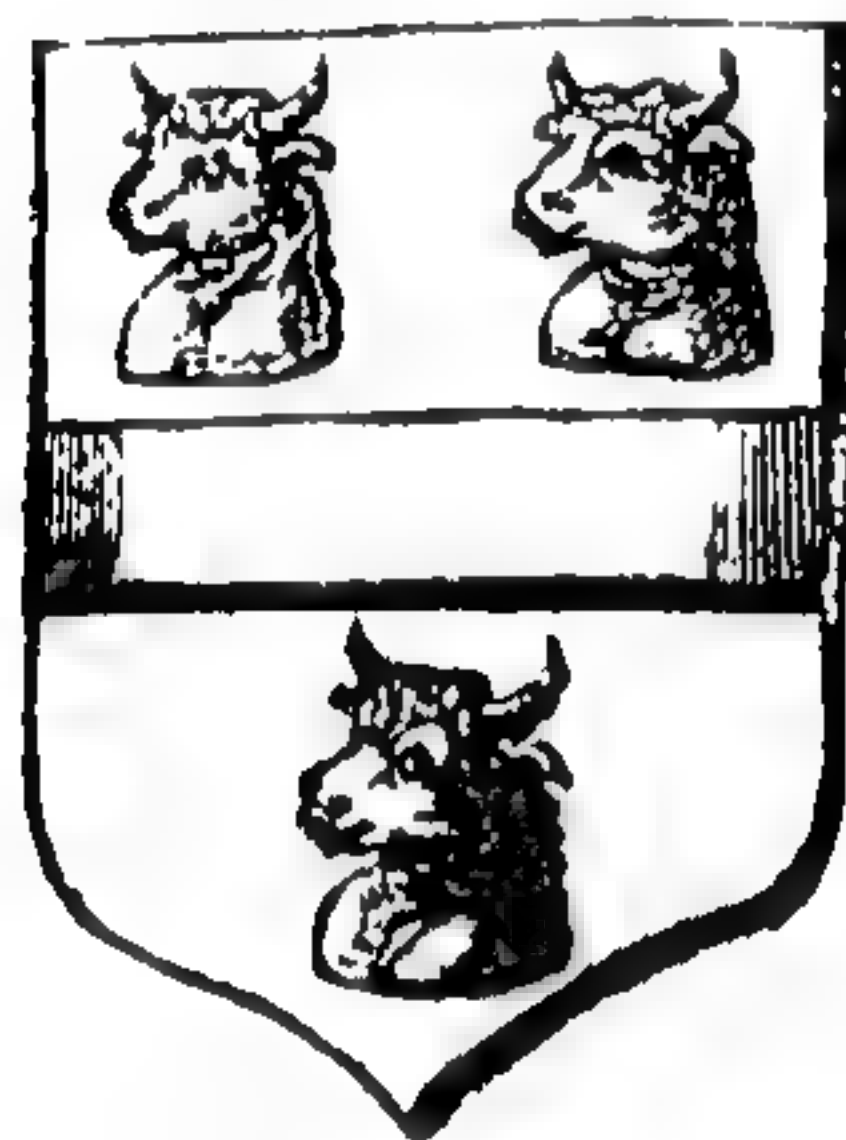


Argent, on a Bend engrailed, *Sable*, three Bulls Heads erased of the First, was the Coat of *Richard Heyton* of *Heyton*, who married to his first Wife *Agnes*, Daughter to *Roger Hulton* of the *Park*, and had Issue *William*, *Ellen*, *Katherine*, and *Jane*; which

William, Son and Heir, was married to *Jane*, Daughter of *Sir William Farrington*, Kt. and had Issue *Jane* and *Alice*.

The aforesaid *Richard* married, to his second Wife, *Margaret Gastange*, and by her hath Issue *Thomas*, *Ralph*, *Richard*, *Jeffery*, *Bryan*, *Juan*, *Lambert*, *Mary* married to *Richard Tyllesley* of the *Garret*, *Grace*, *Elizabeth*, *Isabel* married to *John Langeres* of *Standish-Park*, and *Alice*.

Collection of the North per Glover or per Chest. in M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834. p. 5.

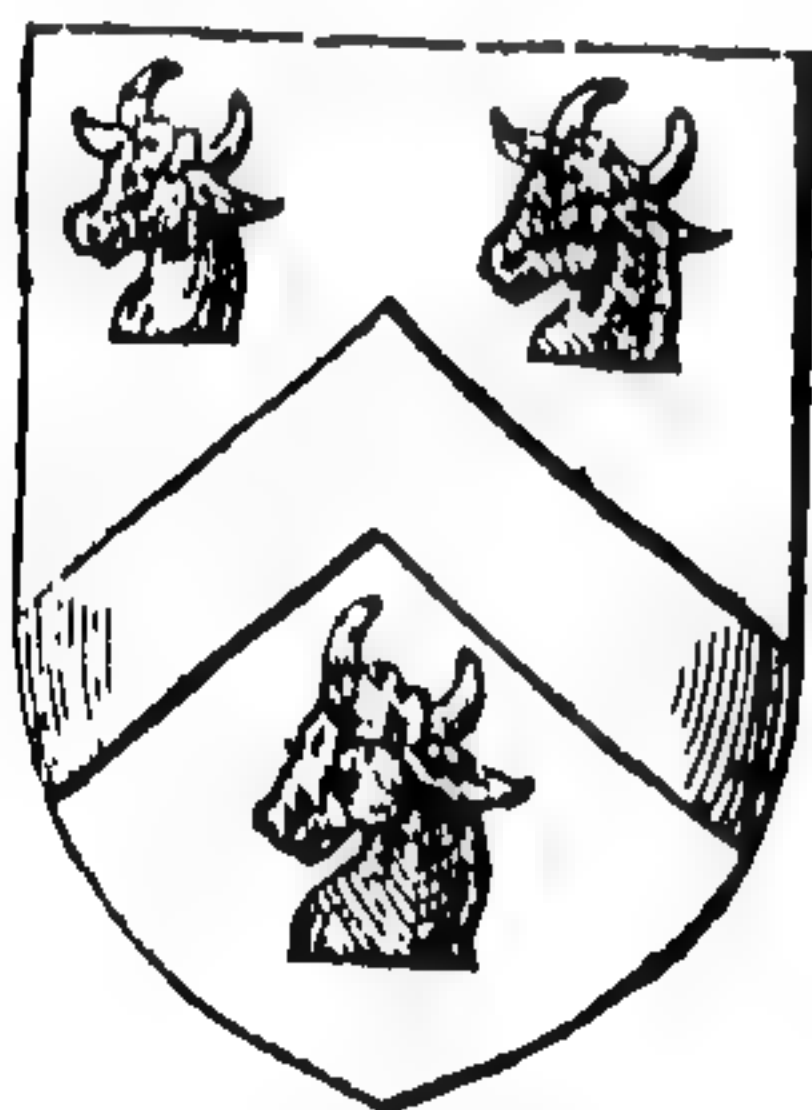


He beareth *Argent*, a Fess between three Bulls Heads coupé, *Gules*, by the Name of *Scofeld*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 6th of *March 1582*, in the 25th of *Queen Eliz.* to *Cuthbert Scofeld* of *Scofeld* in the County of *Lan-*

caster, Esq; Son and Heir of *James Scofeld*, a Man well born, and descended from worthy Progenitors, who have of long Time used Arms, as is expressed in the Patent.

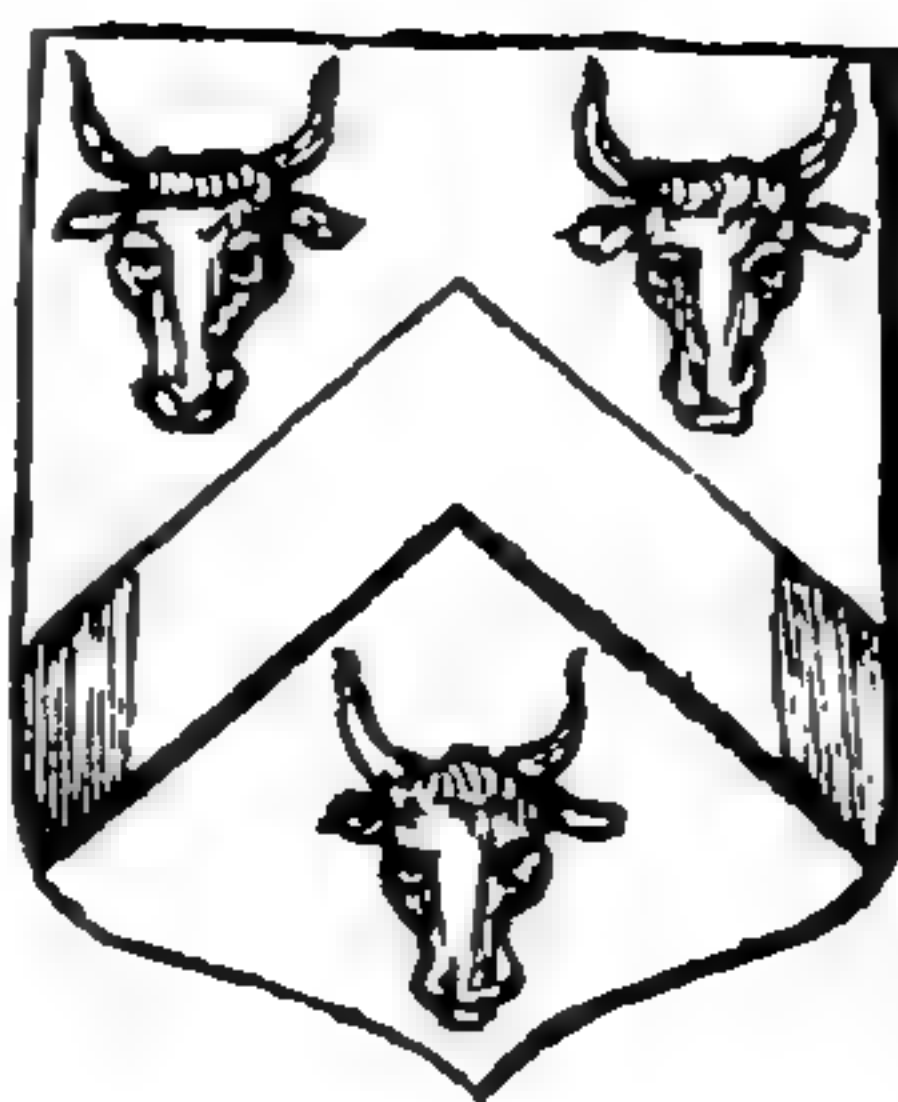
M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834

(G) *Moses* of *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*; *Gules*, a Fess *Ermine*, between three Ox Heads coupé, *Argent*.



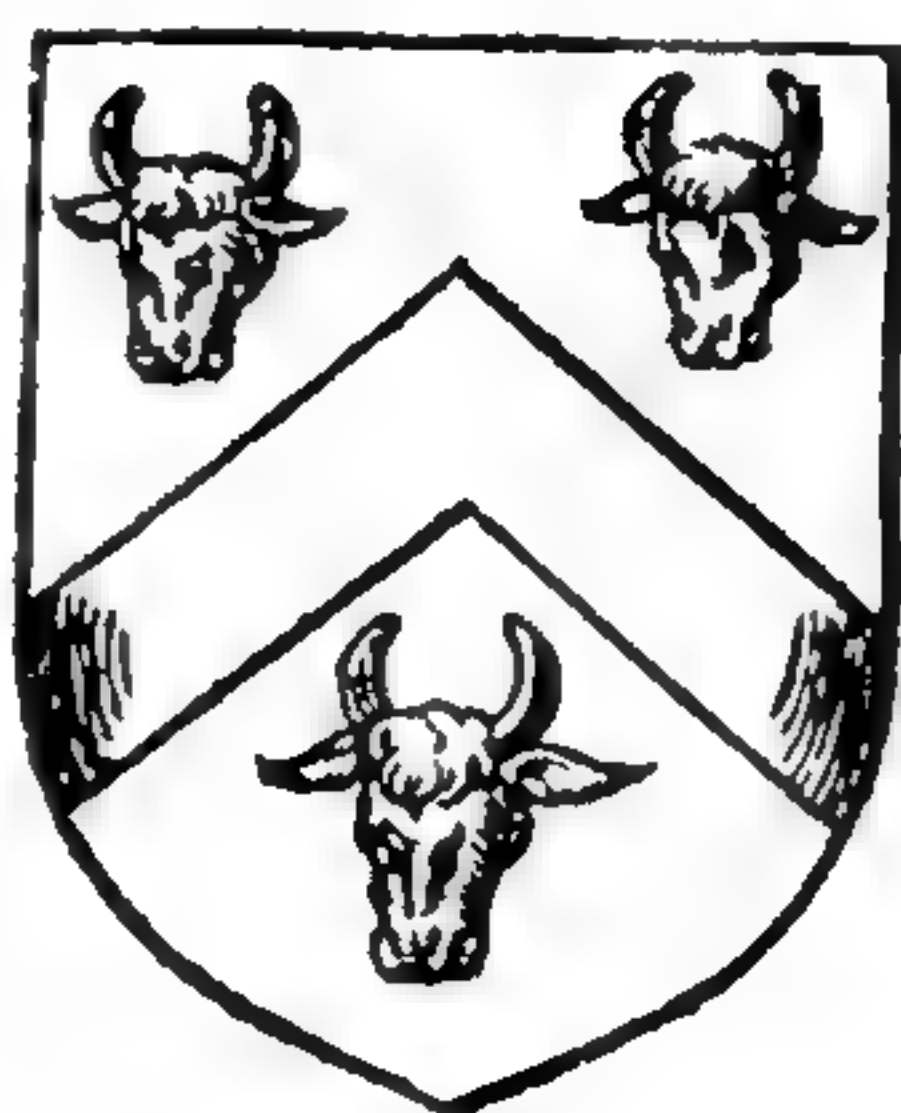
'The Field is *Luna*, a Chevron, *Mars*, between three Bull's Heads coupé *Saturn*, armed *Sol*. This Coat-Armour pertained to the Right Noble Family of *Thomas Bulleine* Lord *Hoo* and *Histings*, Viscount *Rochford*, who was created Earl of *Wiltshire*, and of

Ormond, by the renowned King of famous Memory, *Henry the Eighth*, who married the vertuous and beauteous Lady *Anne*, Daughter of the same Earl, and Mother to the most glorious Queen *Elizabeth*; the Memory of whose long, most prosperous and flourishing Government, be blessed and eternized to all future Posterities.



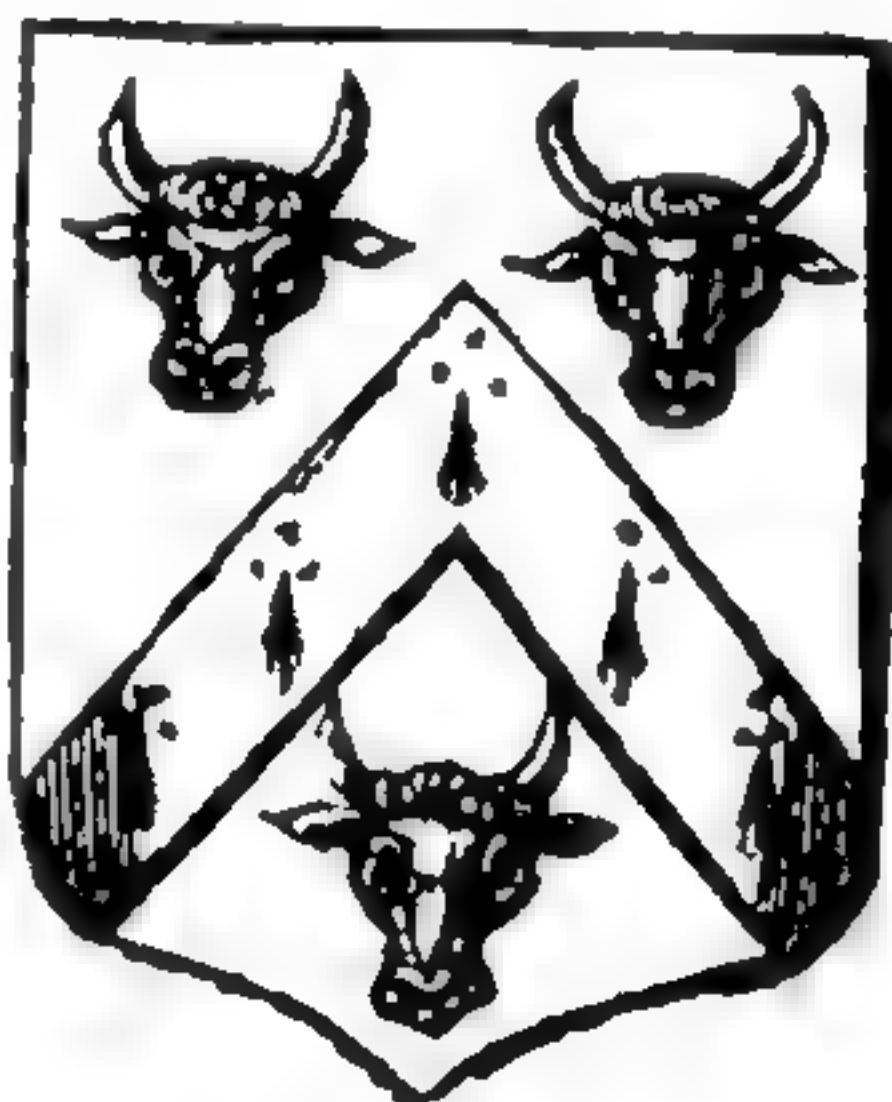
He beareth *Gules*, on a Chevron between three Bulls Heads cabosed, *Argent*, an Estoil *Sable*, by the Name of *Baynham*. This Coat was assigned by *Sir William Segar*, to *Robert Baynham*, Son of *Richard*, Son of *Christopher Baynham* in *Glocestershire*,

who married *Jane*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Newman* of *London*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Rant* of *Wellsham* in *Norfolk* —



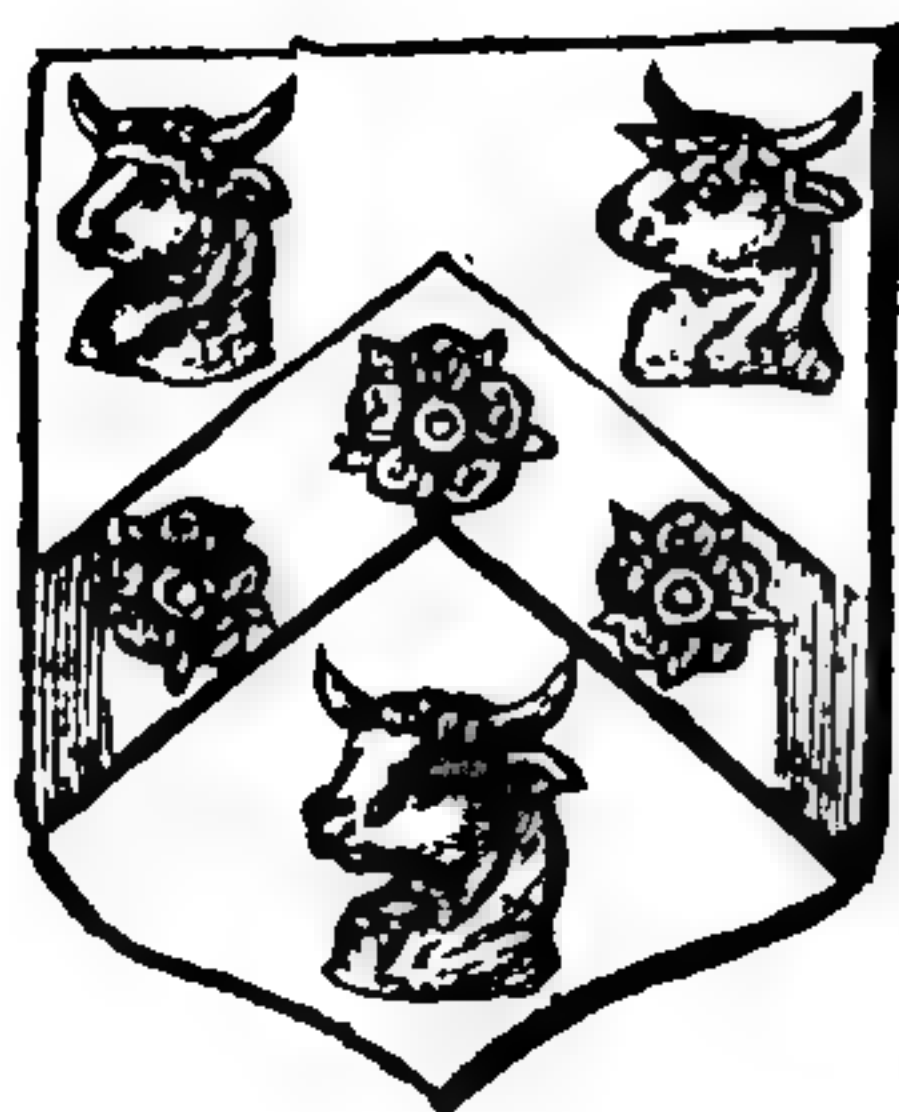
'He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron between three Bulls Heads trunked or cabosed, *Argent*, armed, *Or*, by the Name of *Baynham*. *Bara*, a good French Armourist, useth neither of these Words at all, but blazoneth it a Bulls Head only; be-

'cause any Head thus born, is understood to be so cut off, as no Part of the Neck be appendant to the same.



"He beareth *Sable*, a Chevron, *Ermine*, between three Bulls Heads cabosed, *Argent*, by the Name of *Sanders* of *Charlwood* and *Ewell* in *Surrey*, of *Ireton* in *Derbyshire*, of *Barton* in *Staffordshire*, and of the City of *London*; which Fa-

"mily dwelt at *Sandersted* from or before the Conquest, till *Richard de Sandersted*, Son of *Sir Leonard de Sandersted*, sold it to *Robert de Pirle*, in the Eighteenth of *Henry the Third*, whose Son, *Ralph Saunders*, married Daughter and Coheir of *Sir Roger Solomon* of *Horley*, Kt. who dwelt at *Charlwood*, where his Posterity have continued ever since, till *Edmond Sanders*, Esq; dying without Issue, about the Year 1660. *Charlwood* was sold by his Sisters. In *Henry the Eighth's* Reign *Thomas Sanders*, Son of *Richard*, was the First of this Family that settled in *Derbyshire*, of which Family *Sir Thomas Sanders*, Remembrancer of the *Exchequer* in *Edward the Sixth's* Time, and *Dr. Nicholas Sanders*, who wrote *De Schismate Anglicano*, &c. and perished in *Ireland*, Anno 1580. his Life is in *Pis's De Scriptor. Anglia*.



He beareth *Gules*, on a Chevron between three Bulls Heads couped, *Argent*, as many Roses of the Field, by the Name of Bull. This Coat was assign'd by *William Segar*, per Patent to *Randal Bull* of *London*, Clockmaker to *Queen Elizabeth* and King *James I.*



"He beareth *Gules*, a Goat passant, *Argent*, by the Name of *Baker*. The Coat is not so hardy as politick; therefore that martial Man which useth more Policy than Valour in achieving a Victory, may very aptly bear for his Coat-Armour this Beast.



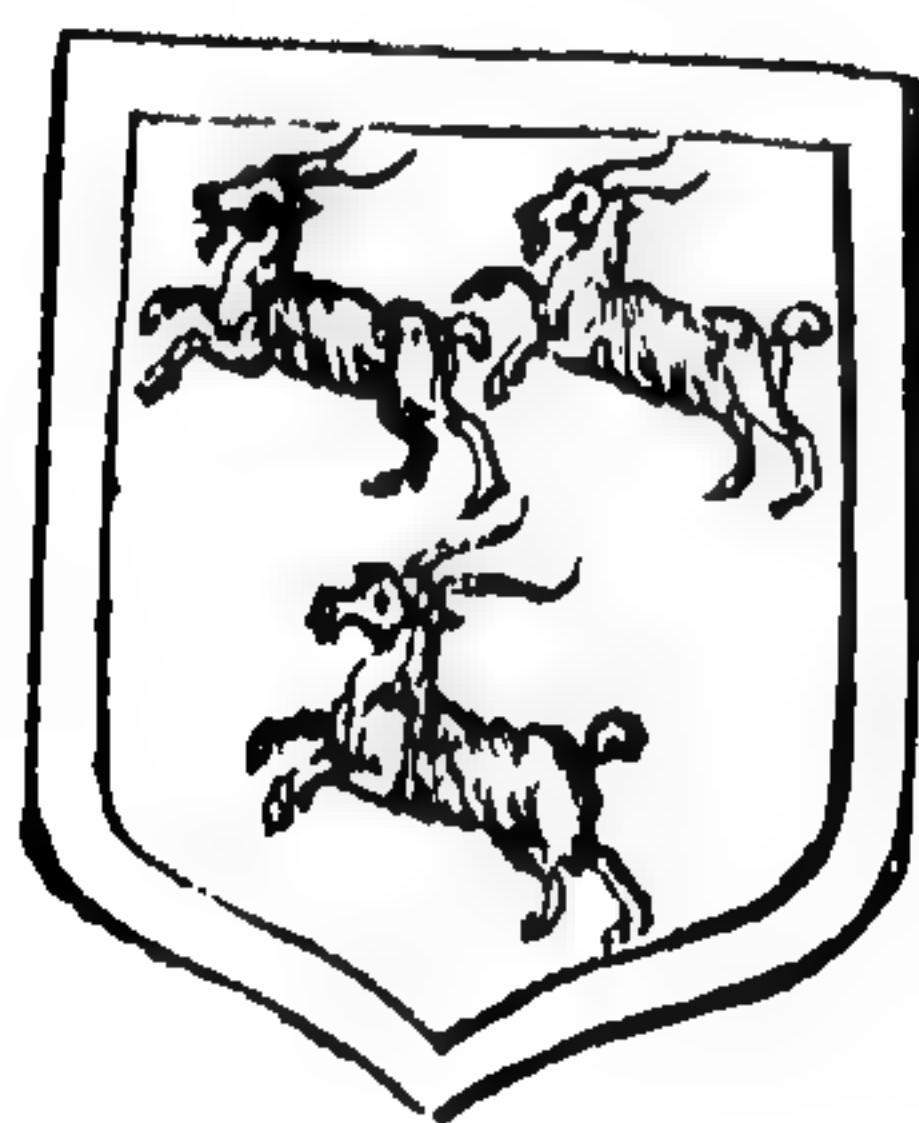
Sable, a Goat saliant, *Argent*; by the Name of *Trethike* of *Cornwall*.

Gules, a Goat saliant *Argent*, by the Name of *Benstyde*. Also by the Name of *Bardwell*.



Vert, three Goats passant *Argent*, armed *Or*, is born by the Name of *Stansfield*, and was confirmed by *William Segar* to *John Stansfield* of *Lewis* in the County of *Suffex*, descended of an ancient Family of that Surname in *Yorkshire*.

Int. M. S. P. le Neve, Norroy.



He beareth *Or*, three Goats saliant, within a Bordure *Sable*, by the Name of *Thorold*. This Coat was confirmed by *Sir Richard St. George*, Kt. *Clarencieux*, *Novemb. 10. 1631.* in the 7th Year of the Reign of King *Charles the First*, to *George Thorold* of *Boston*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Gent. a Branch of the ancient Family of *Thorolds* of that County.



"He beareth *Ermine*, a Goat's Head erased, *Gules*, attired *Or*, by the Name of *Gotley*. By this Blazon you may observe how you ought to term the Horns of a Goat in Armory, when you find they differ in Metal or Colour from the Beast, or that particular Part of the Beast which is born. The Philosophers write, That the Blood of a Goat will mollify the Diamond.

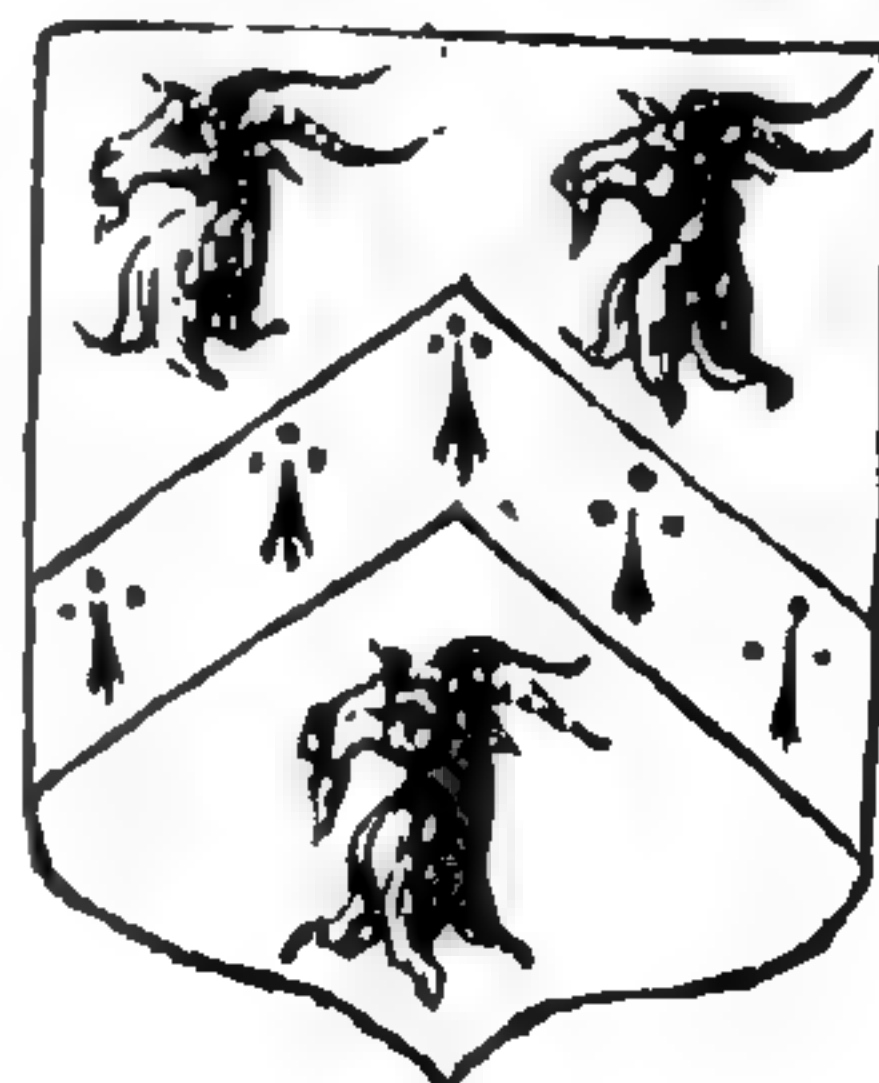


"He beareth *Azure*, a Fess wavy, between three Goats Heads erased, *Argent*, by the Name of *Sedley*, and with the Arms of *St. John*, is the Bearing of *Sir Charles Sedley* of *Southfleet*, and of *Sir John Sedley* of *St. Cleeres* in *Igham* in the County of *Kent*, Baronets.



Gules, a Chevron between three Goats Heads erased *Argent*, is born by the Name of *White*, and was confirmed to *William White* of *Duffield* in the County of *Derby*, by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, *Anno 1602.* which *William* married (First) *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thimbleby*, but by her had no Issue. His second Wife was *Sarah*, Daughter of *Matthew Cradock* of *Carfwell* in the County of *Stafford*, by whom he had Issue *William White* of *Basbal* in the County of *Tork*, and of *Duffield* aforesaid, living *Anno 1634.* (who married *Margery*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Thomas Talbott* of *Basball* abovementioned) also *Penelope* and *Sarah*, both living unmarried at the said Date.

Note, That the first named *William White* of *Duffield*, was Son and Heir of *John White* of *Beare*, in the County of *Dorset*, by his Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *Turberville* of the same Place.



"He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron, *Ermine*, between 3 Goats Heads erased, *Argent*, by the Name of *Marwood*, and is the Coat-Armour of *Henry Marwood* of *Little Busby* in *Yorkshire*, Esq. Son and Heir Apparent of *Sir George Marwood* of the

“the said Place, Bar. which said Henry was
“High Sheriff of the said County, 1675. is
“now one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the
“North-Riding, and one of his Majesty’s Ju-
“stices of the Peace of the West and North-Ri-
“dings of the said County.

‘Since we are now come to treat of Beasts of
‘the Forest, I hold it fit to speak somewhat in
‘my first Entry of their Numbers, Names,
‘Qualities, Royalties, Armings, Footings, De-
‘grees of Age, &c. according as they are term-
‘ed of skillful Foresters and Woodmen. And
‘first of their Kinds.

‘Of Beasts of the Forest, { Venery,
‘some are Beasts of { Chafe.

‘Of Beasts of { Hart,
‘Venery there { Hind,
‘are five Kinds, { Hare,
‘viz. the { Boar,
{ Wolf, } As old Woodmen
have anciently
termed them.

‘These have been accounted properly wild
‘Beasts of the Forest, or Beasts of Venery.
‘These Beasts are also called *Sylvestres*, *scil.*
‘Beasts of the Wood or Forest, because they do
‘haunt the Woods more than the Plains.

‘Proper Names, Seasons, Degrees, and Ages
‘of Beasts of the Forest and of Chafe. Where-
‘fore

‘You shall { First, } Year you { Hind or Calf,
‘under- { Second, } shall { Brocker,
‘stand { Third, } call { Spayade,
‘that the { Fourth, } them { Staggard,
{ Fifth, }
{ Sixth, } { Stag,
{ Hart.

‘But here, by the Way we must observe,
‘that some ancient Writers do report, That in
‘Times past, Foresters were wont to call him a
‘Stag at the fourth Year, and not a Staggard,
‘as we do now; and at the fifth Year they cal-
‘led him a Great Stag: And so they were wont
‘to distinguish his several Ages by these Words,
‘Stag and Great Stag.

‘The Knowledge of the Ordure or Excre-
‘ments of every Beast of Venery and Chafe is
‘necessary to be observed; because their Ordures
‘are a principal Note, whereby good Foresters
‘and Woodmen do know and observe the Place
‘of their Haunt and Feeding, and also their
‘Estate: And therefore it is a Thing highly to
‘be observed, for that a Forester or Woodman,
‘in making his Reports, shall be contrained to
‘rehearse the same.

‘The Or- { Hart
‘dure of a { Hare
{ Boar
{ Fox and all
{ Vermin } is term-
ed { Fumets or
finishing
of all Deer.
Crottelles or
crotifing.
Lesses.
Fiantes.

‘Terms of Footing or Treading of all Beasts
‘of Venery and Chafe.

‘That { Hart
‘of a { Buck and all } is term-
{ Fallow Deer } ed { Slot,
{ Boar } { View,
{ Traft, or
{ Treading.

‘That of an Hare is termed according to her
‘several Courses: For when she keepeth in
‘plain Fields, and chafeth about to deceive the
‘Hounds, it is said she Doubleth; but when
‘she beateth the plain High-way, where you
‘may yet perceive her Footing, it is said she
‘Pricketh.

Terms of the Tayl.

‘That { Hart
‘of a { Buck, Roe, or a-
{ ny other Deer.
{ Boar
{ Fox
{ Wolf
{ Hare & Coney } is termed his
{ Tayl,
{ Single,
{ Wreath,
{ Bush, or holy
{ water sprinkle,
{ Stern,
{ Scut.

‘The Fat of all Sorts of Deer is called Suer.
‘Also it may be very well said, This Deer was
‘a high Deer’s Grease.

‘The Fat { Roe,
‘of a { Boar & } is term-
{ Hare } ed { Bevy Grease.
{ Grease.

‘You shall say, { Hart Harboureth.
{ Buck Lodgeth.
{ Roe Beddeth.
‘That a { Hare Scateth or Formeth.
{ Coney Sitteth.
{ Fox Krielleth.

‘You shall say a { Deer } is { Broken.
{ Hare } { Cased.
{ Fox } { Uncased.

‘You shall say, { Dislodge
{ Start
{ Unkennel } the { Buck.
{ Rowse
{ Bowl } { Hare.
{ Fox.
{ Hart.
{ Coney.

You shall say a	Hart or Buck		goeth to	his the	Rut.
	Roe				Tourn.
	Boar				Brym.
	Hare, or	}			Buck.
	Coney				
	Fox				
		Wolf			
			Match, or to		
			his Make.		

Terms excogitated and used by Foresters.

You shall say a	Hart Buck Roe Hare and Coney Fox Wolf	Belloweth. Groaneth. Belleth. Beateth, or Tappeth. Barketh. Howleth.

You shall say a { Litter of Cubs.
Nest of Rabbits.

Skilful Foresters and good Woodmen,

Do use to say a	Herd Herd Bevy Sounder Rowt Riches Brace, or Leafe Brace or Leafe Brace or Leafe Couple	Of	Harts. All Manner of Deer. Roes. Swine. Wolves. Marternes. Bucks. Foxes. Hares. Rabbits or Conies.

These are apt Terms of Hunting, pertaining both to Beasts of Venery and of Chase.

Whereas some Men are of Opinion, That a Stag, of what Age soever he be, shall not be called a Hart until the King or Queen have hunted him; That is not so: For after the fifth Year of his Age, you shall no more call him a Stag, but a Hart. So then at six Years old he is called a Hart. Now if the King or Queen do hunt or chase him, and he escape away alive, then after such hunting or chasing, he is called a Hart Royal.

Note, That if this Hart be by the King or Queen so hunted or chased, that he be forced out of the Forest so far, that it is unlike that

he will of himself return thither again, and then the King or Queen giveth him over, either for that he is weary, or because he cannot recover him; for that such a Hart hath shewed the King Pastime for his delight, and is also (as *Budeus* noteth) *Eximius Cervus*, a goodly Hart; and for that the King would have him return to the Forest again, he causeth open Proclamation to be made in all Towns and Villages near to the Place where the same Hart so remaineth, That no Manner of Person or Persons shall kill, hurt, hunt or chase him, but that he may safely return to the Forest again from whence he came. And then ever after such a Hart is called a Hart Royal proclaimed.

So that there are { Hart.
three Sorts of { Hart Royal.
Harts, viz. { and
Hart Royal proclaimed.

A Hind hath these Degrees.

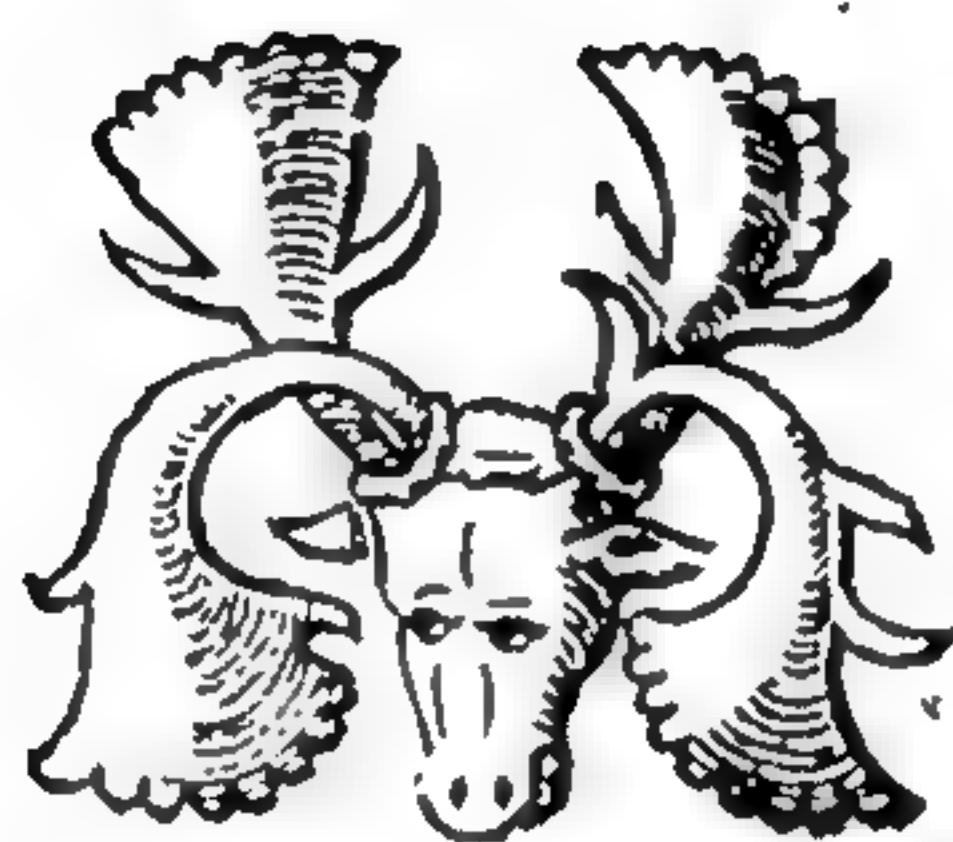
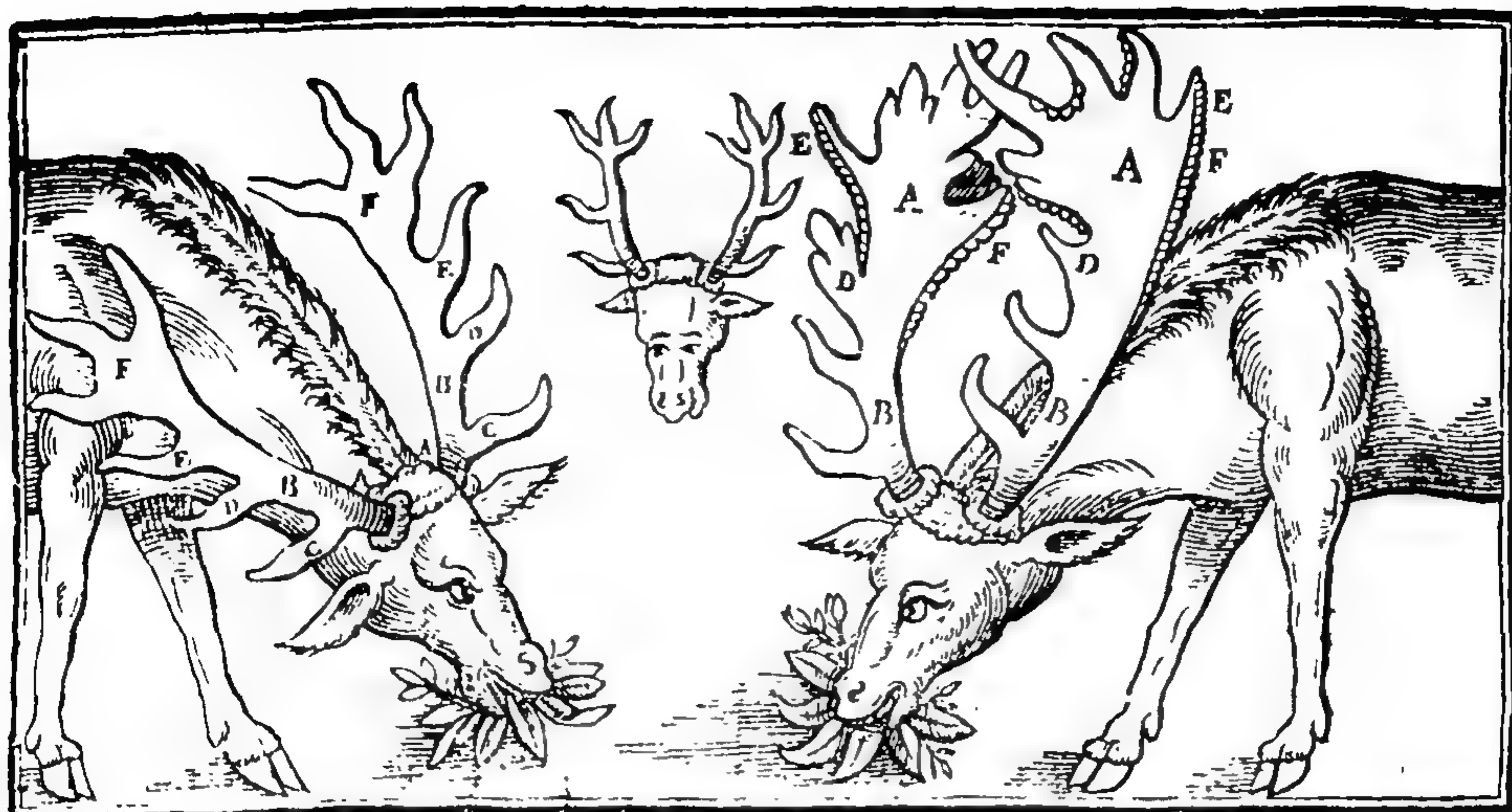
First, { Year is called a { Calf.
Second, { Brockets litter.
Third { Hinde.

Good Foresters have observed, That when a Hart hath past his sixth Year, he is generally to be called a Hart of Tenne; and afterwards according to the Increase of his Head.

Whether he be { Croched,
Palmed, or
Crowned.

When he breaketh Herd, and draweth to the Thickets or Coverts, the Foresters or Woodmen do say, He taketh his Hold.

Forasmuch as it may oftentimes fall out, as well in Coat-Armours as in Badges, that the Attires of Deer, both Red and Fallow, may be born Bendy, Barry, or otherwise counter-coloured; I have thought it fit, for the more apt blazon of them, to annex such Propriety of Terms, as the skilfullest Foresters or Woodmen do attribute unto their several Kinds, so there may be a fit Correspondence of artificial Terms, as well Woodman-like as Armorial; adding withal, their Forms and Shapes of their several Attires, for the better and readier conceiving of their particular Parts, and fit application of each particular Term to his proper Part, by the Help of the alphabetical Letters that I have for that Purpose annexed to each Part.



'Skilful Woodmen, describing the Head of a
'Hart, do call

'The	{	A, Round Roll next the Head	}	the	{	Burr.
		B, Main Horn				Beam.
	{	C, Lowest Antler	}		{	Browantlers.
		D, Next above there- unto				Bezantliers.
	{	E, Next above that	}		{	Royal.
		F, Upper Part of all				Surroyal top.

'And in a Buck's Head
'they say

{	C, Burr.
	B, Beam.
	D, Braunche.
	E, Advancers.
	A, Palm. Spellers.

'And though every Gentleman is not an Ar-
'morist, or a skilful Woodman, yet it is well-
'becoming Men of a generous Race to have a
'superficial Skill in either of these Professions,
'forasmuch as they both (especially the former)
'do well become the Dignity of a Gentleman;
'the One tending to the Delight and Recrea-
'tion of the Mind, and the Other to the Health,
'Solace, and Exercise of the Body: That so in
'their mutual Converse they may be able to
'deliver their Minds in fit Terms in either Kind,
'and not in Speeches either vulgar or obsolete.
'For which Cause I here set down the Terms
'appropriated (by skilful Foresters and Wood-
'men) to Beasts of Chase, according to their

'several Names, Seasons, Degrees, 'and Ages,
'like as I have formerly done of Beasts of Ve-
'nery, as in Example.

'Of Beasts of Chase the Buck is the First,

'And is 'term- 'ed the	{	First	}	Year a	{	Fawn.
		Second				Pricket.
		Third				Sorel.
		Fourth				Sore.
		Fifth				Buck of the first Head.
		Sixth				Buck, or great Buck.

'Next to the Buck is the Doe, being account-
'ed the second Beast of Chase,

'And is 'term- 'ed the	{	First	}	Year a	{	Fawn.
		Second				Prickets Sister.
		Third				Doe.

'The third Beast of Chase is a Fox, which
'altho' he be said to be politick, and of much
'subtilty, yet is the Variety of Terms of a Fox
'very scarce:

'For in 'the	{	First	}	Year he is called a	{	Cub.
		Second				Fox.

'Afterwards an old Fox, or the like.

‘ The Marten, or Marton (as some old Foresters or Woodmen do term them) being the fourth Beast of Chase, hath these Terms.

‘ He is called the { First } Year a { Marten Cub.
 ‘ led the { Second } { Marten.

‘ The fifth and last Beast of Chase is the Roe, whose proper Terms, pertaining to Chase, are these :

‘ He is said { First } Year a { Kid.
 ‘ to be the { Second } { Girl.
 { Third } { He in use.
 { Fourth } { Roe-buck of the
 { Fifth } { first Head.
 { } { Farr Roe-buck.

‘ These Beasts of Chase do make their Abode all the Day-time in the Fields, and upon the Hills and high Mountains, where they may see round about them afar off, for preventing their Danger: For these are more timorous of their own Safety, than dangerous and harmful to Men. And in the Night-time, when Men be at rest, and all Things quiet, then do they make their repair to the Corn Fields and Meadows for Food and Relief; for which respect they are called *Campestres*, because they do haunt the Field and Champion Grounds more than the Woods, and thick Coverts or Thickets, as we do most usually observe them.



‘ He beareth *Sable*, a Stag standing at Gaze, *Argent*, attired and unguled, *Or*, by the Name of *Jones of Monmouthshire*. Nature having denied this Beast other Securities, hath indued him with two excellent Favours above others; the

‘ One, exceeding Quickness of Hearing, to foreknow his Hazards, and so the sooner to prevent them (for which Cause the Stag is among the Emblems of the five Senses, representing the Hearing;) the other exceeding Speed of Foot, to fly from the Danger when it approacheth.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, a Stag tripping, *Proper*, attired and unguled, *Or*, by the Name of *Holm*. The Hart born in Arms (saith *Upton*) betokeneth sometimes one skilful in Musick, or such an one as taketh a Pelicity and Delight in Harmony:

‘ Also, a Man that is wise and politick, and well foreseeth his Times and Opportunities; a Man

‘ unwilling to assail the Enemy rashly, but rather desirous to stand on his own Guard honestly, than to annoy another wrongfully.

Gules, a Stag tripping *Or*, was granted and confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 12th of July 1586, in the 28th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Davidson*, Son of *John Davidson*, who was the Son of *Richard Davidson*, descended out of the North —

M. S. in Ash. Num. 824. p. 61.



‘ He beareth *Azure*, a Stag *Argent*, with an Arrow stuck in the Back and attired, *Or*, by the Name of *Bowen*. This is the Coat-Armour of *George Bowen* of *Kittlehill* in *Glamorganshire*, Esquire, lineally descended from, and present

‘ Heir unto the ancient Family of the *Bowens* of *Court-house*, in the Seignior of *Gower* in the said County, *Esq*;

‘ This Coat, with the Difference of a second Brother, is born by *John Bowen* of *Swansey* in the said County.



‘ He beareth *Vert*, a Stag springing forwards, *Or*, by the Name of *Gilfland*. *Pliny* saith, That Horns are so mollified with Wax, whilst they are yet growing upon the Heads of the Beasts, that they may be made capable of sundry Im-

‘ pressions, and are made divisible into many Parts: But Nature needeth not this Device, neither can Art form a Fashion of more stately Decency, than she hath done on the Stag. All Horns in a Manner be hollow, save that towards the pointed Tip they be solid and massy. Only Deer, both Red and Fallow, have them solid throughout.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, on a Mount, *Proper*, an Hart lodged, *Gules*, by the Name of *Harthill*, to which it alludes being a Hart on a Hill The Stag is a goodly Beast, full of State in his gate and view, and (among Beasts of Chase) reput-

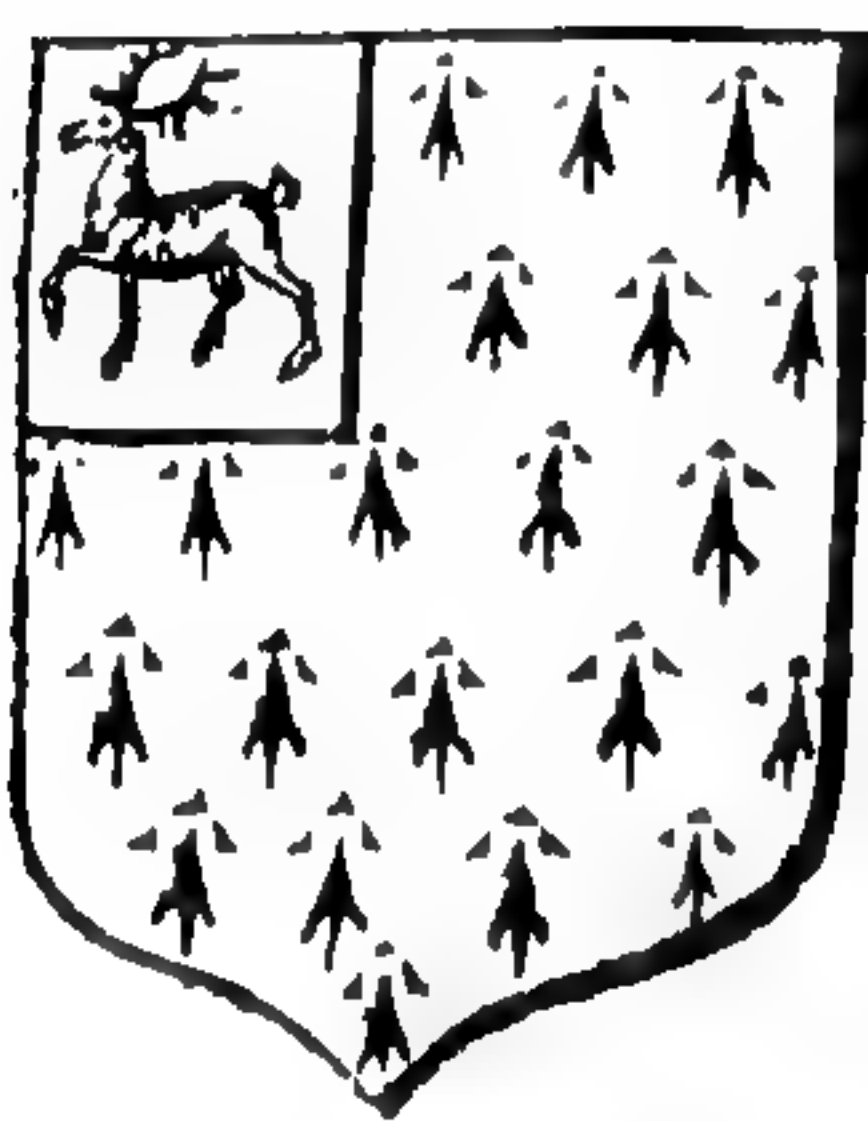
‘ ed the Chief for principal Game and Exercise. It is observed of him, That finding himself fat, he ever lodgeth and sculketh in secret Places to avoid chasing, as knowing himself worth following and worth killing (as was said

' said of the great Stag at *Killingworth*) but
' most unfit for flying.

(5) *Strachan* of *Thornton* in *Scotland*; *Azure*,
a Buck lodg'd, *Or*, Which is also born by
Strachan of *Marbadoe* in the same Kingdom,
with the Difference of a Cinquefoil in the fini-
sher Chief Point, *Argent*.



" *Sable*, a Buck trippant, and Chief Indented, *Or*. This with the
" Arms of *Ulster*, is the
" Paternal Coat-Armour
" of Sir *William Humble* of
" the City of *London*, and
" of *Stratford* in the Pa-
" rish of *Westham* in *Essex*,
" Baronet.



Ermine, on a Canton
Gules, a Buck tripping *Or*,
is born by the Name of
Maycote; and was allow-
ed in *November 1604*, by
William Camden, Claren-
cieux, to Sir *Cavalier May-*
cote alias *Mackwith* of *Re-*
culver in *Kent*, Kt.



Or, a Pale *Azure*, be-
tween two Harts tripping,
Proper, was confirmed to
Thomas Bludder, Gent. Son
of *Henry Bludder* some
time of *Grantham* in the
County of *Lincoln*, by
William Camden, Claren-
cieux, the 2d of *April*, in
the 42d Year of *Queen*

Elizabeth, Anno Dom. 1600. who, as is men-
tioned in the Patent, made some small Altera-
tion in the Coat, and Crest from the Coat as
it was before granted to the same Person by
William Dethick, Garter, in the 30th Year of
Queen Elizabeth.

The Crest (which was also confirmed by
William Camden) is, on a Wreath of the Co-
lours, a Lyon's Head erased, *Argent*, wounded
with a broken Sword, *Proper*.

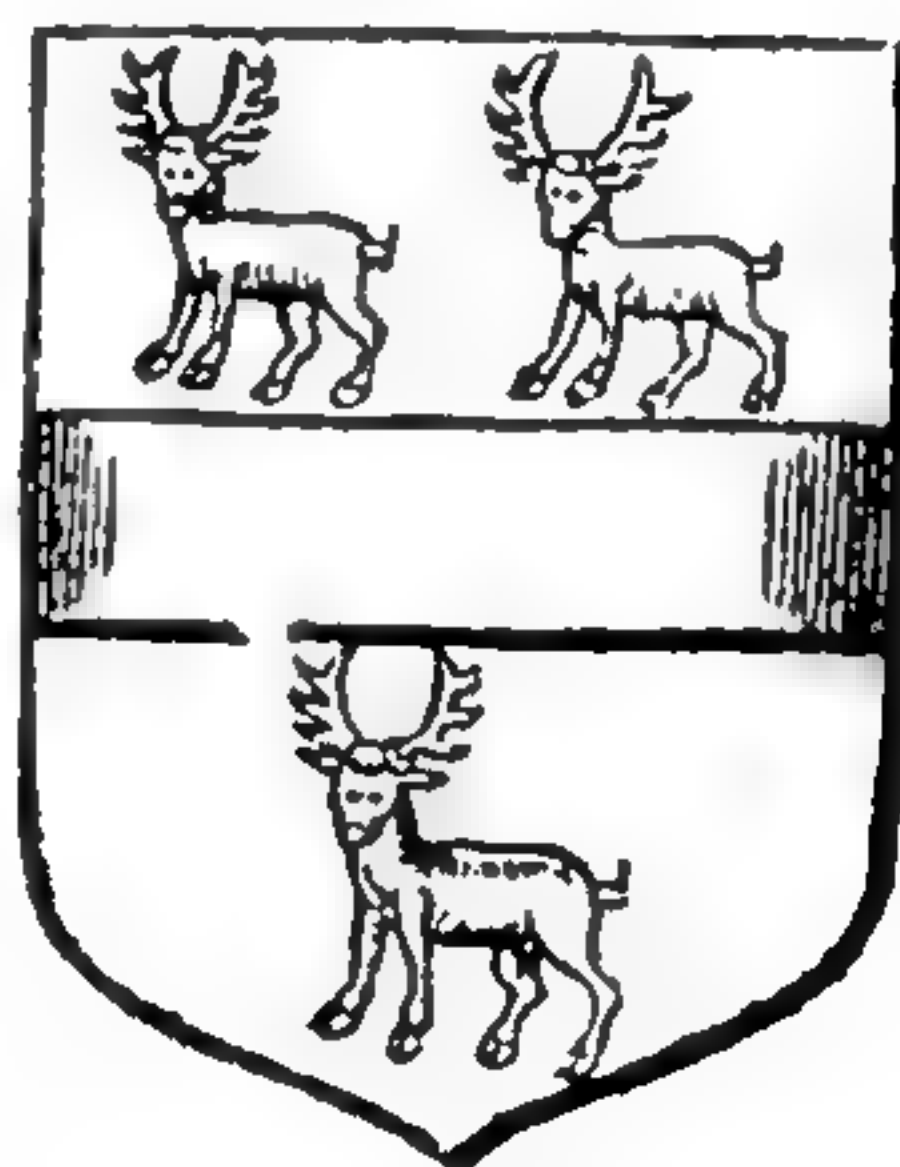


' He beareth *Azure*,
' three Bucks tripping, *Or*,
' by the Name of *Green*:
With a Mullet, *Or*, for
Difference, this Coat was
confirmed to Sir *William*
Green of *Oxon*, Father of
Sir *Mitchell*, by *William*
Camden, Claren-
cieux:

(99) *Vert*, three Bucks tripping, *Argent*; at-
tired and unguled, *Or*, by the Name of *Troup*.

(99) *Argent*, three Roc-bucks in full Course,
Gules, by the Name of *Roe*.

' The Buck is a worthy Beast, and hath a
' Degree and Measure of all the Properties of
' the Stag, but cometh far short of his State-
' liness and Boldness (for there are Degrees of
' Courage even among Cowards.) And Na-
' ture hath made his Horn rather broad, for a
' defensive Buckler, than sharp, as the Stags,
' for the Thrust. Their best Quality is, That
' they are sociable, and love to keep together
' in Herds, which is the Property of all harm-
' less and peaceable Creatures, which are of
' Comfort and Courage only in Company;
' whereas all Beasts and Birds of Prey are given
' to wander solitary, neglecting Societies: And
' that made the Philosopher say, That a solitary
' and unsociable Man, was either a Saint or a
' Devil.



' He beareth *Argent*, a
' Fess *Azure*, between 3
' Stags standing at gaze
' or guardant, *Gules*, by
' the Name of *Robertson*.
' Sometimes the Females,
' both of Red and Fallow
' Deer, to wit, Hinds and
' Does, as well as Stags
' and Bucks, are born in

' Coat-Armour; but such Bearing is holden less
' commendable than that of Males, because
' *Masculinum dignius est Fæminino*, as *Aristotle*
' witnesseth, *Topic. 1*. The Male is ever nobler
' than the Female:

He beareth *Sable*, a Fess *Or*, between three
Bucks tripping, *Argent*, attired of the Second,
by the Name of *Trynder*. This Coat was af-
signed by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, by Patent
dated the 3d of *December 1663*, in the 15th
Year of King *Charles II*. to *John Trynder* of
Westwell in the County of *Oxon*; Gent. Son of
John Trynder of *Holwell* in the Parish of *Croft-*
well in the said County, and to his Brethers
Charles, *Henry*, and *William Trynder*. The said
John Trynder of *Westwell*, was a faithful and con-
stant Adherent to his Sovereign's Interest, dur-
ing the Grand Rebellion.



' He beareth *Vert*, a
' Fess, between 3 Bucks
' in full Course, *Or*, by the
' Name of *Robertson*. This
' Kind of Deer is called
' *Cervus Palmatus*, for the
' Resemblance that his
' Horns have with the
' Hand and Fingers. This
' Beast reposeth his Safety

' chiefly in flight, wherein he is very swift in
' case of pursuit: His Colour most commonly is
' sandy, with a black streak along his Back;
' their Sides and Belly spotted with White,
' which

which Spots they lose through Age: Their Females are more variable in Colour, as being sometimes all White.



Argent, a Chevron between three Bucks or Roc-bucks tripping, *Sable*, attired, *Or*. This Coat was born by *Edw. Rogers*, D. D. Divinity Reader and Senior Fellow of *Magdalen College Oxon*, who died the 6th of *April 1684*, aged about 67, and was buried

in the Outer-Chappel of the said College, near to the North Pillar, and to Mr. *Brown's* Monument Stone. He was the Son of *Edward Rogers* of *Lethered* in *Surry*, Esquire, and had been several Years Rector of *Haulton* near *Wheatly* in the County of *Oxon*.

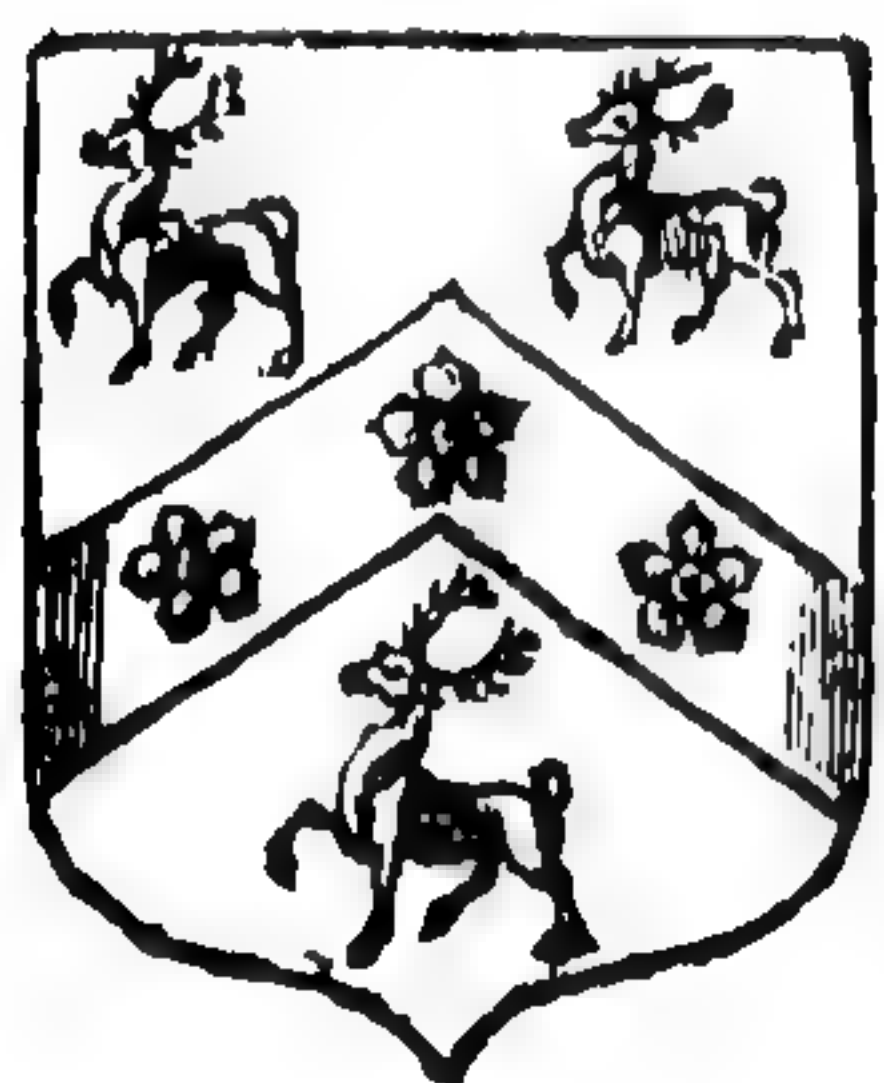


Vert, a Chevron *Argent*, between three Roc-bucks in full Course, *Or*, by the Name of *Robertson*.



"He beareth *Or*, a Chevron, *Nebule*, *Argent* and *Azure*, between three Bucks in full Course, *Vert*, by the Name of *Swift*, and is born by *Godwin Swift* of *Goodridge*, in the County of *Hereford*, Esq; one of

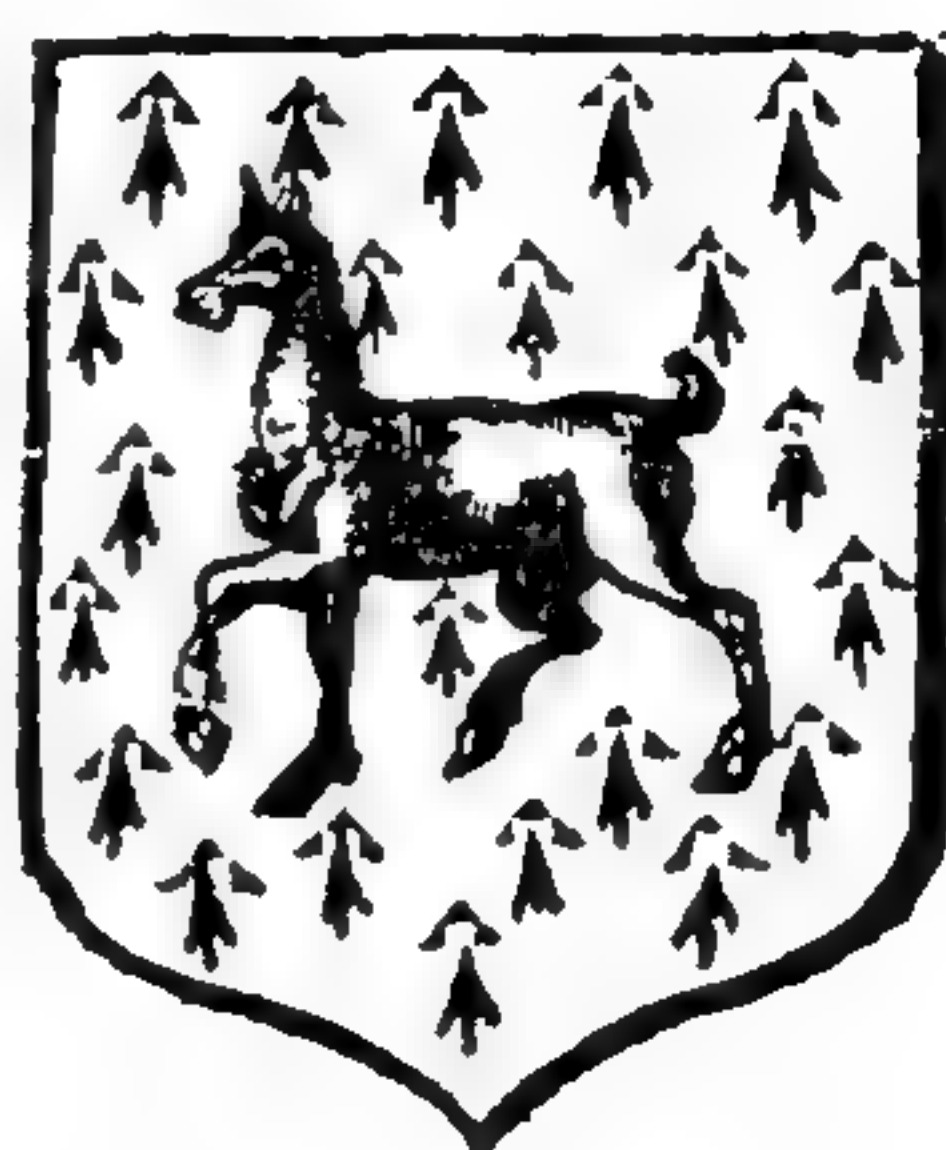
"the Society of *Gray's Inn*, descended from the *Swifts* of *Yorkshire*.



"He beareth *Vert*, on a Chevron between three Bucks tripping, *Or*, as many *Cinquetoils*, *Gules*, by the Name of *Robinson*, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of *Thomas Robinson*, of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, Esquire, chief Prothonotary of

his Majesty's Court of *Common Pleas*; descended from *Nicholas Robinson* of *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, Gent. who lived in the Time of *King Henry the Seventh*. Although this Beast, as a Coward, flieth with his Weapons; yet, two Times there are when he dares turn Head on his Foe: The One is when it is for his Life, as when he is chased out of Breath, and his Strength so spent, that he cannot, by flight, escape, *Deperatis facit audacem*. He is more than a Coward that will not fight when he sees his Case desperate; and therefore it is a

general Rule in good Policy, never to put them to the utmost Exigent and Extremity, with whom we desire to prevail, according to the old *English Proverb*, *Compel a Coward to fight, and he will kill the Devil*: Which was the Cause that the *Romans*, landing in this Kingdom, burnt their own Navy, thereby to enforce the Army to be resolute, by despairing of any escape or return by Sea again. The other Time of the Stag's Courage is for his Love, at which Time he will fight to the Death with his Rival or Hinderer of his hot Desire.



Ermine, a Hind tripping, *Gules*, by the Name of *Cowell*.



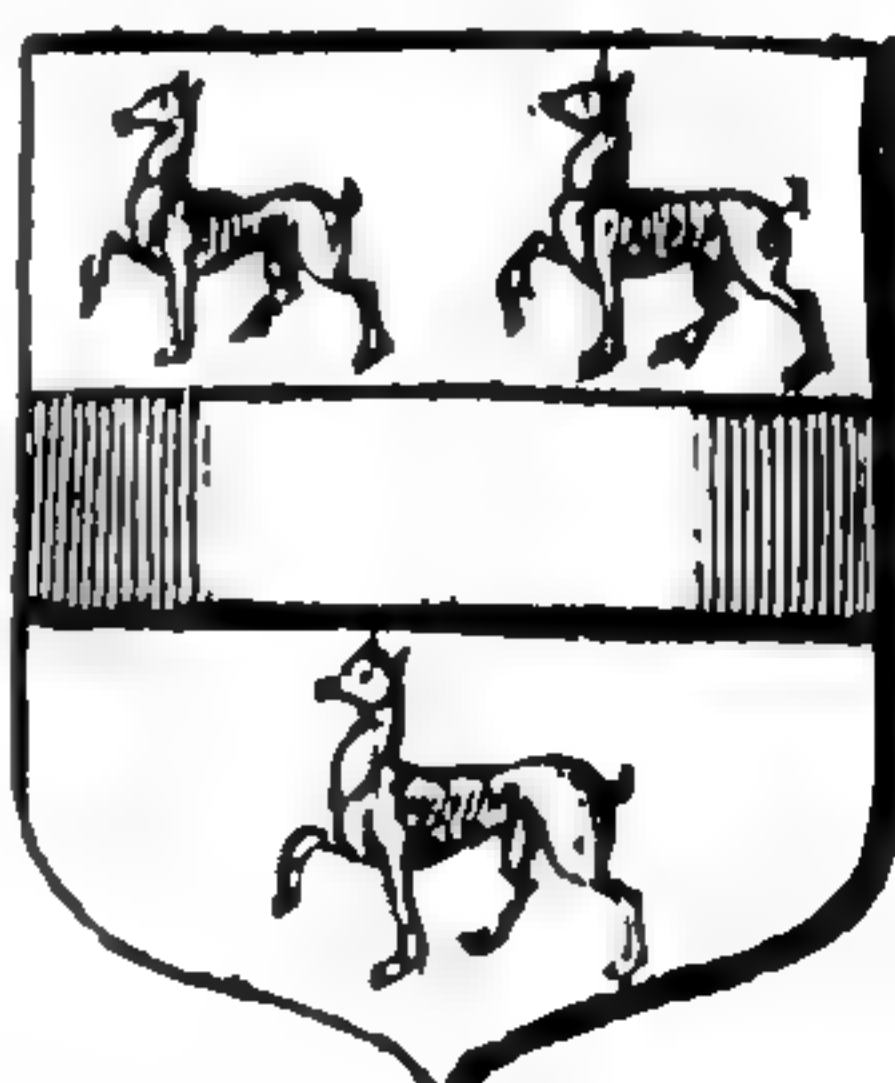
"He beareth *Sable*, two Hinds counter-tripping in *Fess*, *Argent*, by the Name of *Cottington*.

"*Pliny*, in his *Natural History*, *Lib. 9.* writeth, That among all Sorts of Beasts, the Males are more Stomachful, and of greater Courage than the Females, excepting in Panthers and Bears: And that those Parts that Nature hath bestowed upon Beasts, to serve them (as it were) instead of Weapons, as Teeth, Horns, Stings, and other such like, She hath given them especially unto the Males, as to those that are both better and stronger, and hath left the Females altogether disarmed; whereof *Martial* writeth in this Manner,

Dente timetur Aper; defendunt cornua Cervum: Imbelles Damae, quid nisi praeda sumus?

"The Boar's Tusks him protect; the Hart trusts to his Horn:

"We harmless armless Hinds, for Prey, are left forlorn.



"He beareth *Or*, a *Fess* between three Hinds tripping, *Sable*, by the Name of *Jekyll*, and was the Coat-Armour of *Thomas Jekyll* of *Clifford's Inn*, Gent. Secondary of his Majesty's Court of *King's Bench*; and is also born by his Brother

"Mr. *Nicholas Jekyll* of the said Society, Attorney.

It was alter'd and confirm'd to *Thomas Jekyll* of *Booking* in the County of *Essex*, Gent. (Son and Heir of *John-Stocker Jekyll* of *Newington* in the County of *Middlesex*, Gent. who married *Mary*, Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas Barnhous* of *Wallington* in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; which said *John-Stocker Jekyll* was Son and Heir of *Bartholomew Jekyll* of *Newington* aforesaid, Esq; Son and Heir of *William Jekyll* of the said Place, Gent.) by *Sir William Segar*, Garter, *February 6, 1627*, in the 3d Year of King *Charles I.*

N. B. The abovesaid *Thomas Jekyll* was of the Society of *Clifford's Inn*, and chief Clerk in the Paper-Office belonging to the Court of *King's Bench*; a great Lover of, and a Person well Skill'd in Armoury, Antiquities, and the Mathematical Science. His Arms were, though almost the same, alter'd to those above shew'd, purely through his Dislike of the Armoury, as the Patent it self mentions.

Her. Off. Essex, C. 21. For the Descent, See Visit. de Com. Essex, Anno 1614. fol. 17.



Gules, a Chevron between three Hinds, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Hynd*. These Arms were by Patent allowed to *Rowland Hynd* of *H-fore* in the County of *Bucks* (Son and Heir of *Austin Hynd* of *London*, Alderman) by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, 1583.



(M) *Calder* of *Astonne*; *Or*, a Stag's Head couped and attired with six Tines on every Horn, *Sable*.

(M) *Gules*, a Buck's Head couped, *Or*, by the Name of *Ballenden*.



He beareth *Argent*, three Stags Heads couped, *Sable*, by the Name of *Rigmasden*. Some Authors are of Opinion, That the Attires of Gentlewomens Heads were first found out and devised, by occasion of the Sight of the Horns

of this Beast, because they are seemly to behold, and do become the Beast right well; and that Nature bestowed Horns on them, more for Ornament than Assault, appears by this, That they repose their Safety rather in their Speed of Foot, than in the Strength of their Heads. The Tines of the Stag's Head do increase Yearly, until he hath accomplish-

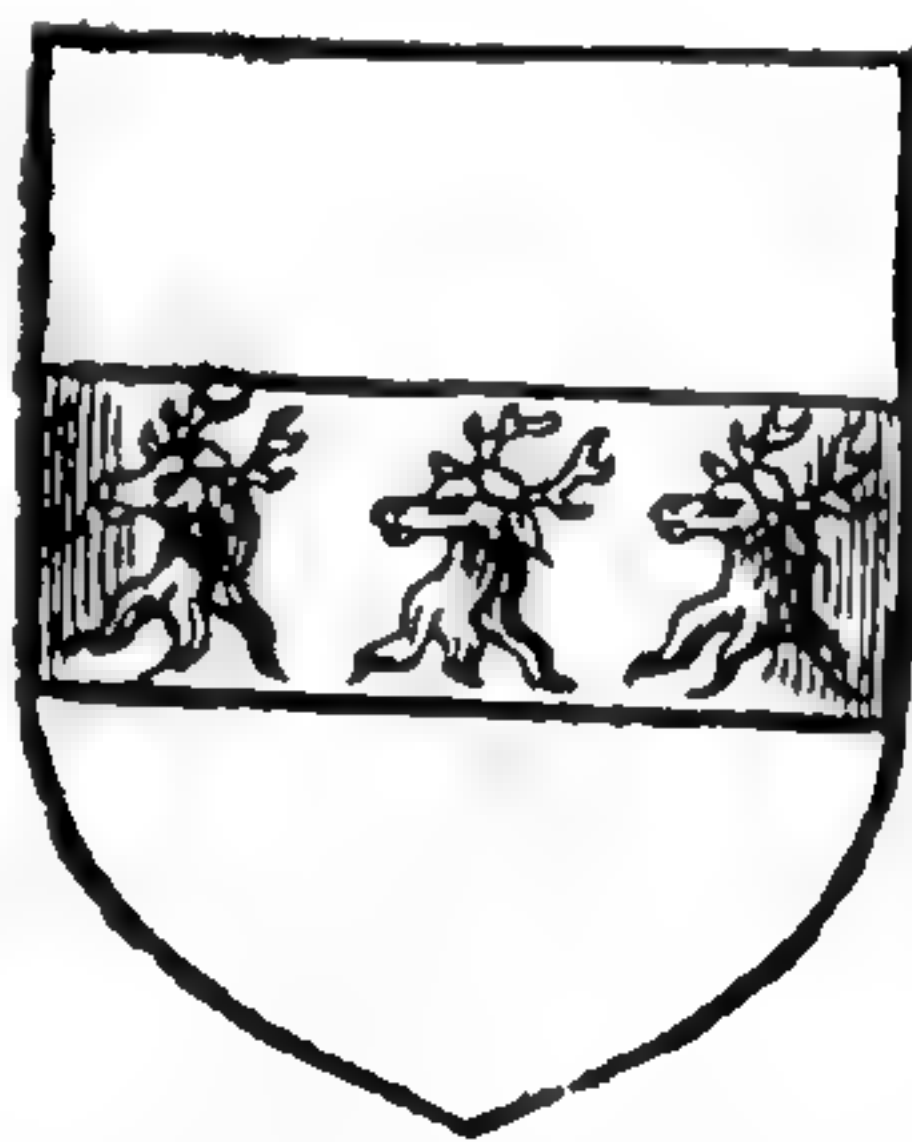
ed the full Number of seven Years, and then decreaseth again.



He beareth *Gules*, three Bucks Heads couped, *Or*, by the Name of *Deering*. The Bearing of the Head of any living Thing, be tokeneth Jurisdiction and Authority to administer Justice, and to execute Laws: For the greatest Esteem of the Head in Coat-Armour is in respect of the more noble use thereof; for by it is the whole Body governed and directed, and is called, in *Latin*, *Caput*, *Quia capiat omnes sensus*; and he that is a Head should be sure to have all his Senses about him, as the Head hath.

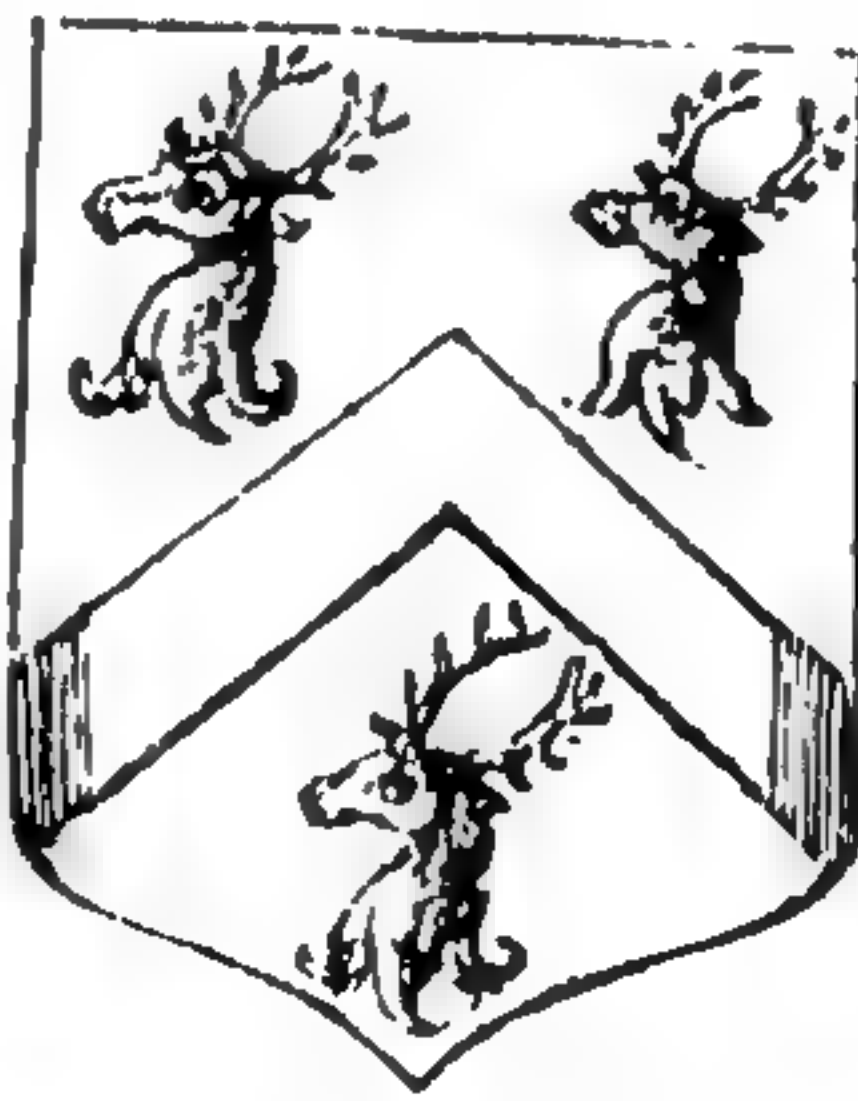
He beareth *Vert*, three Bucks Heads couped, *Argent*, attired *Or*, by the Name of *Deering*. This Coat was confirmed by *Sir Edward Walker*, Garter, *Feb. 13, 1664*. in the 17th Year of King *Charles II.* to *Nicholas* and *Thomas Deering*, Sons of *Nicholas Deering* of *Worgreat* in the County of *Dorset*, Gent.

(M) *Ballenden*, Lord *Ballenden*; *Gules*, an Harts Head coup'd and attired with ten Tines between three Cross-crosslets Fitchée, all within a double Tressure Counter-flory, *Or*.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Fess, *Sable*, three Stags Heads erased, *Or*, by the Name of *Bradford*. *Sir John Ferne*, in *Lacie's Nobility*, saith, That the Head of any Beast born erased, as this is, is one of the best Manner of Bearings. The Heads of such

horned Beasts were wont to be held sacred to *Apollo* and *Diana*; perchance because *Diana* signified the Moon, which is her self a horned Creature; and *Apollo*; for being a good Bowman, deserved the Horns for his Reward.



He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron between three Bucks Heads erased, *Gules*, by the Name of *Collingwood*, and is the Coat-Armour of *Daniel Collingwood* of *Branton*, in *Com. Northumberland*, Esq; Major to the Queens Troop of his Majesty's Guard, Governor of his Majesty's Castle in *Holy Island* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, Deputy Lieutenant of the said County of *Northumberland*, and a Member of Parliament for the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Chevron engrailed, *Sable*, between three Rain deers Heads erased, *Gules*, as many Cinquefoils, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Rice*. This Coat was granted to *William Rice* of *Boemer* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. by *Thomas Hawley*, *Clarencieux*, the 2d of *May*; 2d and 3d of *Philip* and *Mary*.



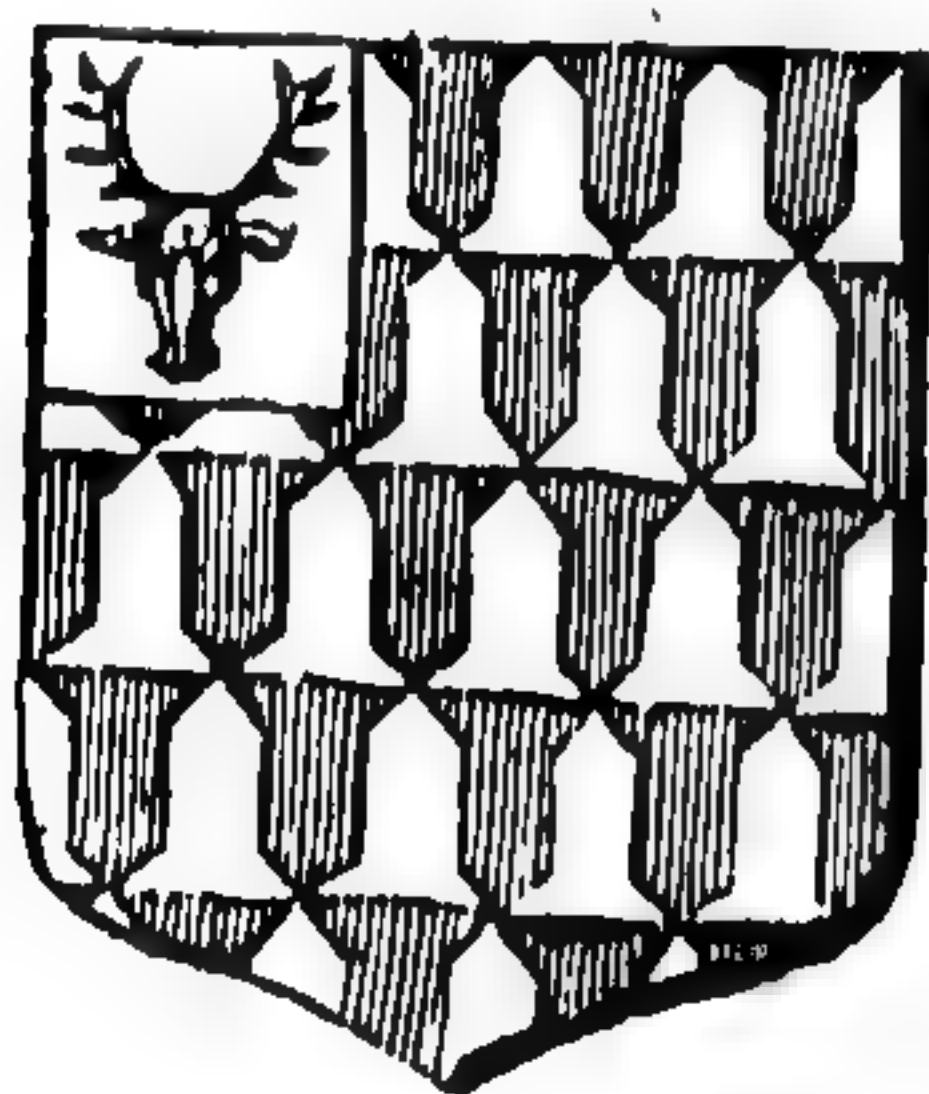
"*Azure*, a Buck's Head cabosed, *Argent*, is the Paternal Coat-Armour of *George Legge*, Esquire, Governor of *Portsmouth*, Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness *James Duke of York*, Lieutenant of his Majesty's Forest of *Althott*

and *Woolmer* in *Hantsbire*, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the said County, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Royal Katharine*, and one of the principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance.

"Of all the Parts or Members of Beasts, Birds, or other living Things, the Bearing of the Head (next to the whole Bearing) is reckoned most Honourable, for that it signifieth that the Owner of such Coat-Armour feared not to stand to the Face of his Enemy.

"*Argent*, a Buck's Head cabosed, *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Trye*.

(19) *Calder* of that *Ilk*; *Or*, an Hart's Head cabosed *Sable*, attired *Gules*.



Vaire, *Argent*, and *Gules*, on a Canton, *Or*, a Stag's Head cabosed, *Vert*, is born by the Name of *Beecher*, and was confirmed to *James Beecher* of *Shorne* in the County of *Kent*, by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, Oct. 6, 1574, in the 16th Year of *Eliz*.



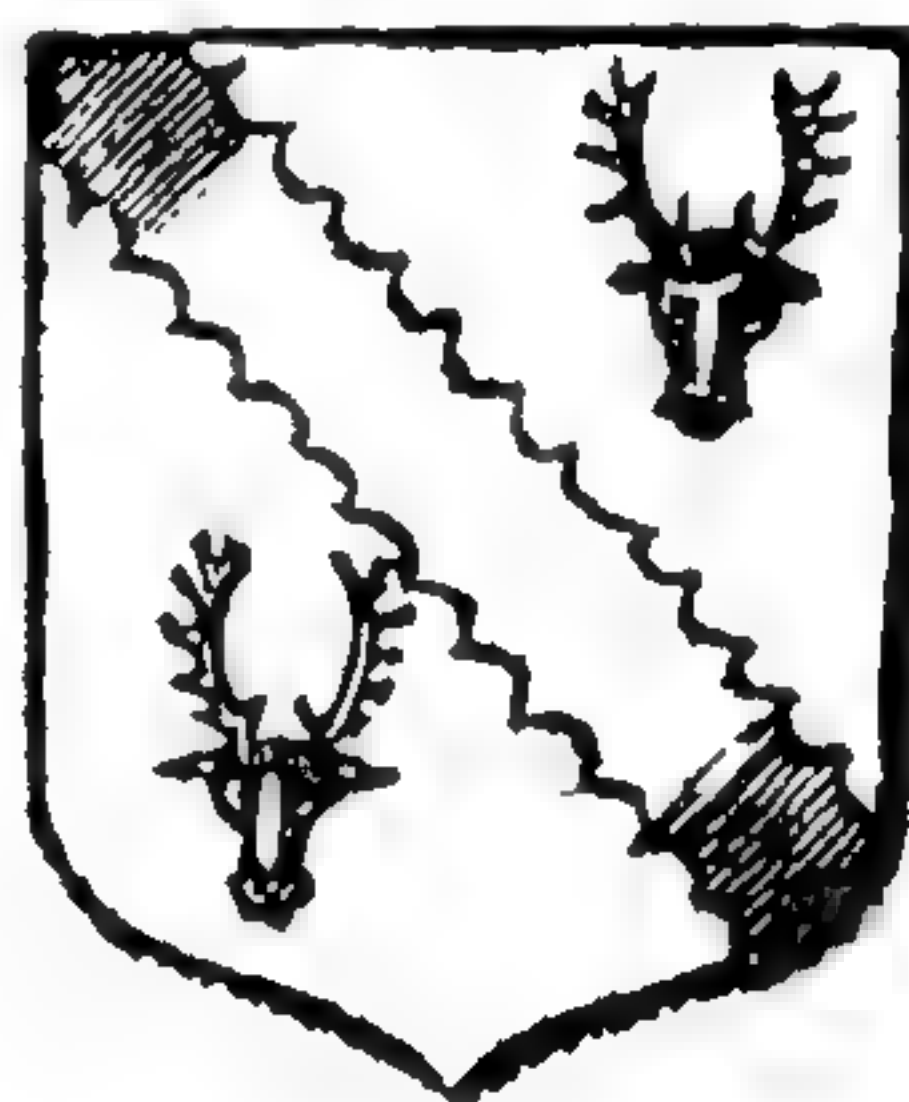
"He beareth *Sable*, a Buck's Head cabosed, between two Flaunches, *Or*, by the Name of *Parker*, and is the Coat of *Henry Parker* of *Honington* in *Warwickshire*, Esq; as also of *Edward Parker* of *Plimpton St. Maries* in *Devonshire*, Esquire.

"This Coat-Armour seemeth to have some Congruity with the Name of the Bearer, it being a Name borrowed from the Office, which it is probable the first Ancestor of this Family held, viz. a Park-keeper, which in old *English* was called *Parker*; who by Office hath the Charge of the Beast whose Head is born in this Escutcheon.

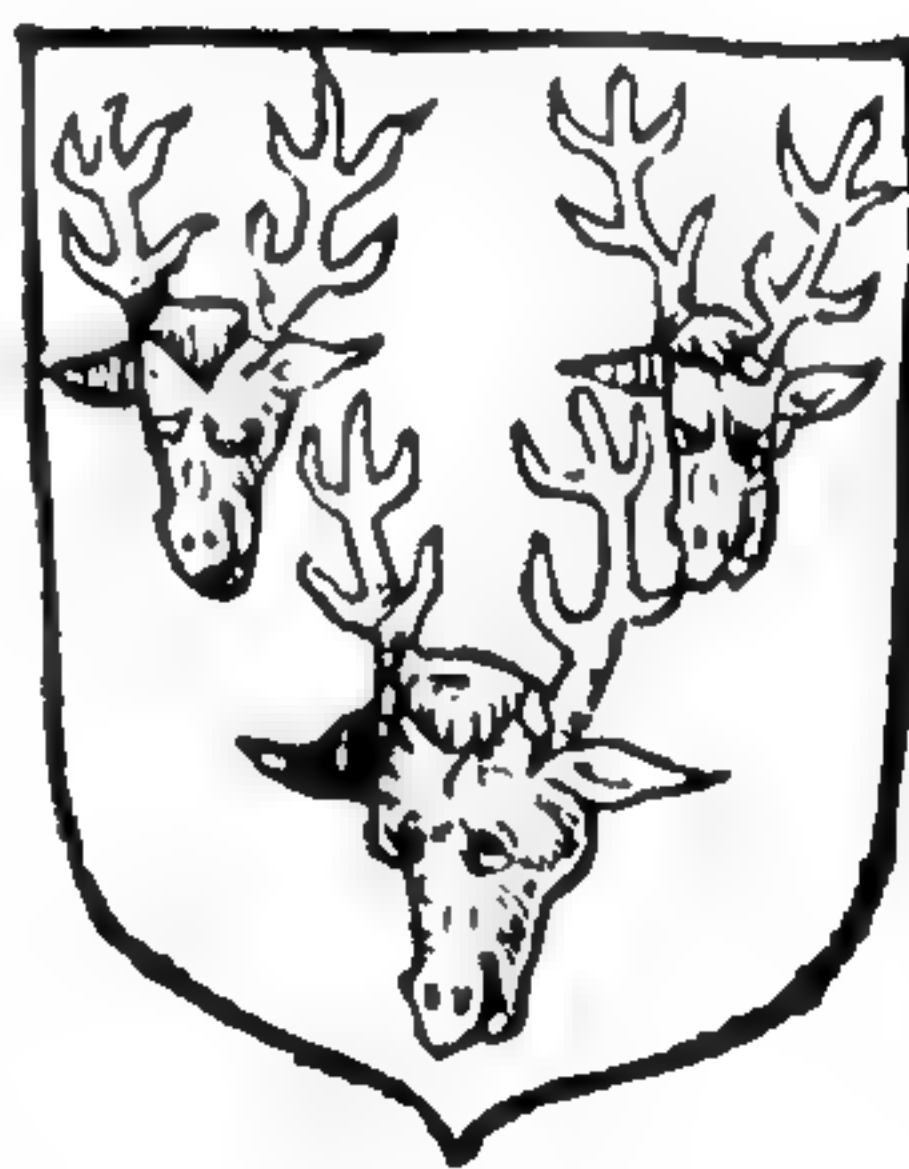


(20) Sir *George Mackenzie* of *Rosshauch*, Kt. sometime Judge-Advocate of *Scotland*, and (among many other Works) Author of that Heraldical Treatise I have so often mentioned, bare as his Coat; *Azure*, a Deer's Head cabosed, within two Branches of *Laurel* disposed *Orleways*, *Or*. The Branches were to difference him from the Line of the late Earl of *Seaforth* his Chief, whose Coat (without them) was the same.

(21) *Thomson*; *Argent*, a Roebuck's Head cabosed, *Gules*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Mulletts of the First.



"He beareth *Pearl*, a Bend engrailed, *Saphire*, between two Bucks Heads cabosed, *Diamond*, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of the Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Needham*, Viscount *Kilmurrey* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.



"The Field is *Diamond*, three Stags Heads trunked or cabosed, *Pearl*, attired, *Topaz*. This is the Coat-Armour of the Right Noble *Henry*, Duke, Marquess, and Earl of *Newcastle*, Earl of *Ogle*, Viscount *Mansfield*, Baron *Ogle*, *Bertram* and *Bolemere*, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and Lords of his most Honourable Privy Council, and Lord Lieutenant of *Northumberland*, and Town and County of *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

"This Coat is also born by the Right Honourable *William Duke of Devonshire*, Baron Cavendish of *Hardwick*, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Derby*.

"*Gules*, three Bucks Heads cabosed, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *D'oyley*, and is the Coat-Armour of Sir *William D'oyley* of *St. Margaret's Westminster* in *Middlesex*, Kt. Son and Heir

“Heir of Sir William D’oyley of Shotisham in Norfolk, Knight and Baronet.

“Gules, three Stags Heads cabosed, Or, attired, Argent, is born by the Name of Faldo of Bedfordshire.

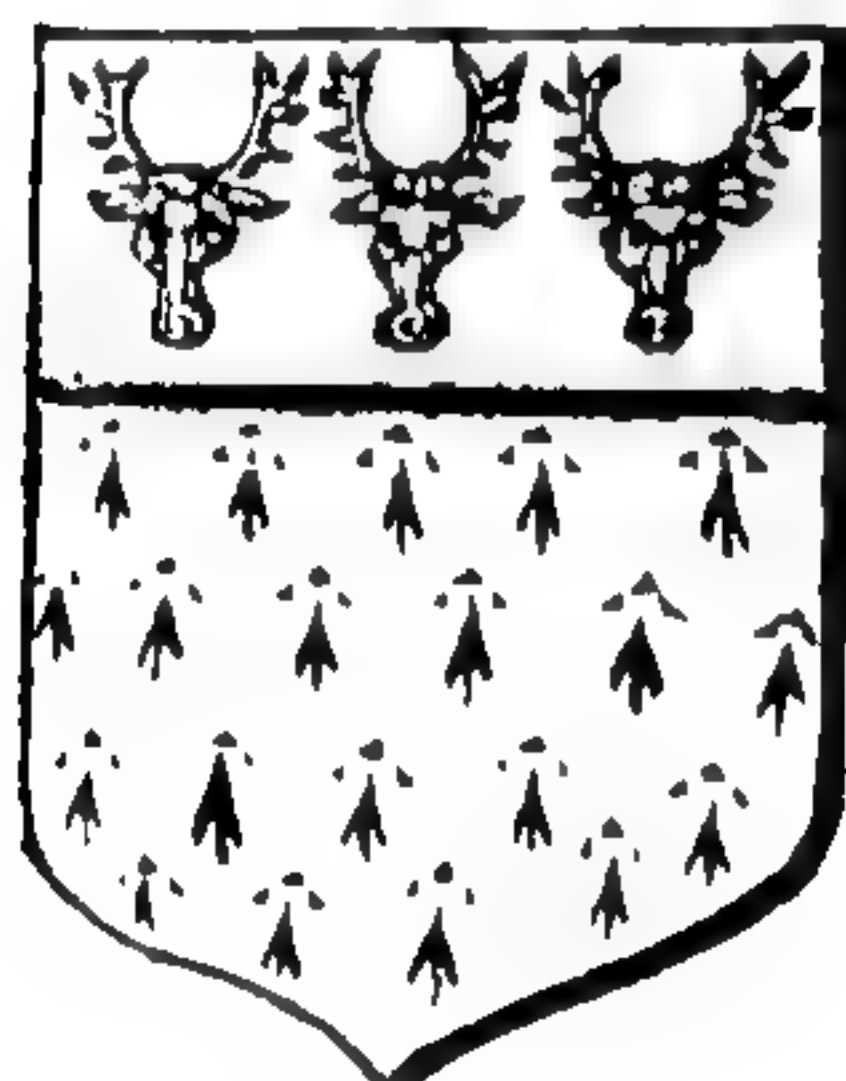
(M) Azure, three Deers Heads cabosed, Or, by the Name of Porteous.

(S) Azure, three Harts Heads cabosed, Argent. This belongs to Permis of Hanfall in Scotland.



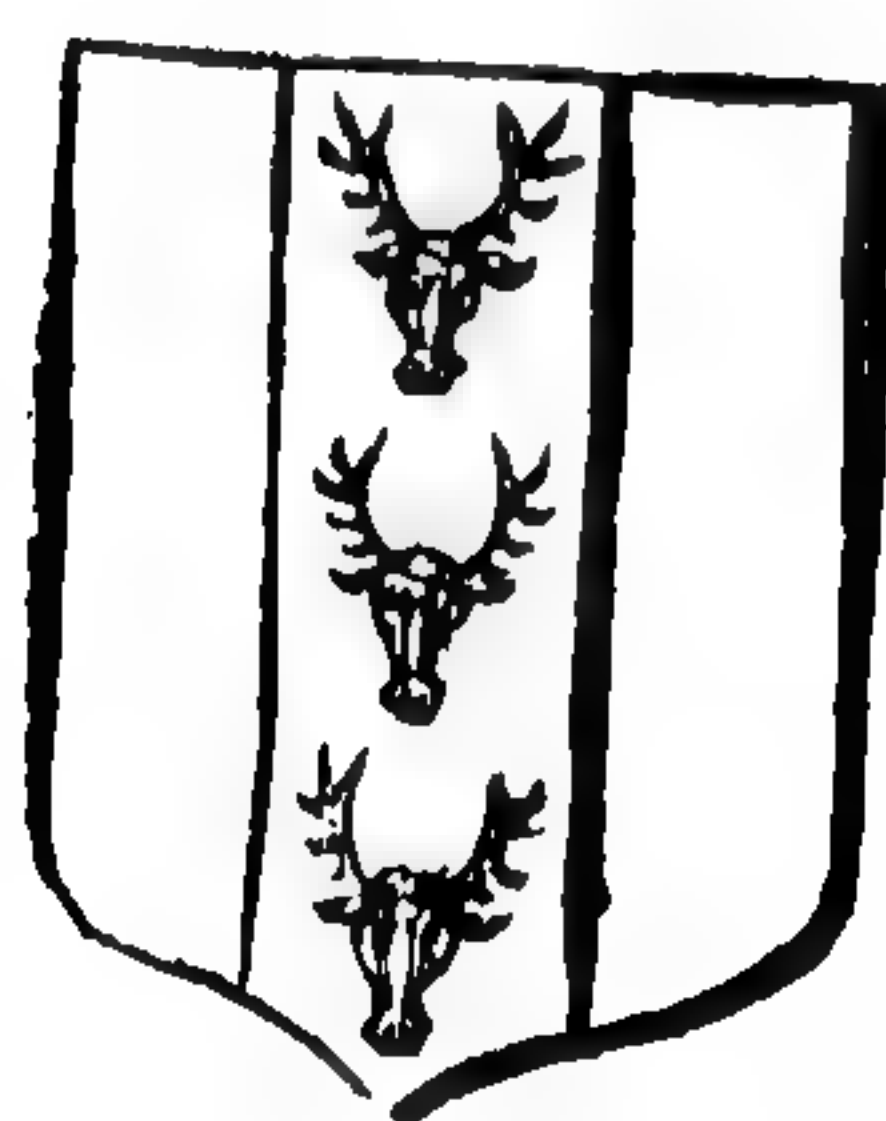
“He beareth Argent, three Rain-Deers Heads, trunked or cabosed, Sable, by the Name of Bowet. If you should have Occasion to make mention of the Horns of any Sort of Deer, by reason that they be of a different Metal or Colour

from their Bodies, you must term them Attired. If upon like Occasion you shall speak of their Claws, you must say they be Unguled, of the Latin Word *Ungula*, which signifieth the Hoof or Claws of a Beast.



He beareth Ermine, on a Chief Vert, three Bucks Heads, Or, by the Name of Parker. This Coat was assigned by William Segar, Anno Dom. 1609, to Parker of the Willows in the County of Suffolk. —

Her. Off. H. 24. int. M. S. Vincent, No. 154.



Gules, on a Pale three Bucks Heads of the Field, is born by the Name of Parke; and was confirmed to Tho. Parke of Wisbich in the Isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire, by Sir William Segar, Garter, 1618. —

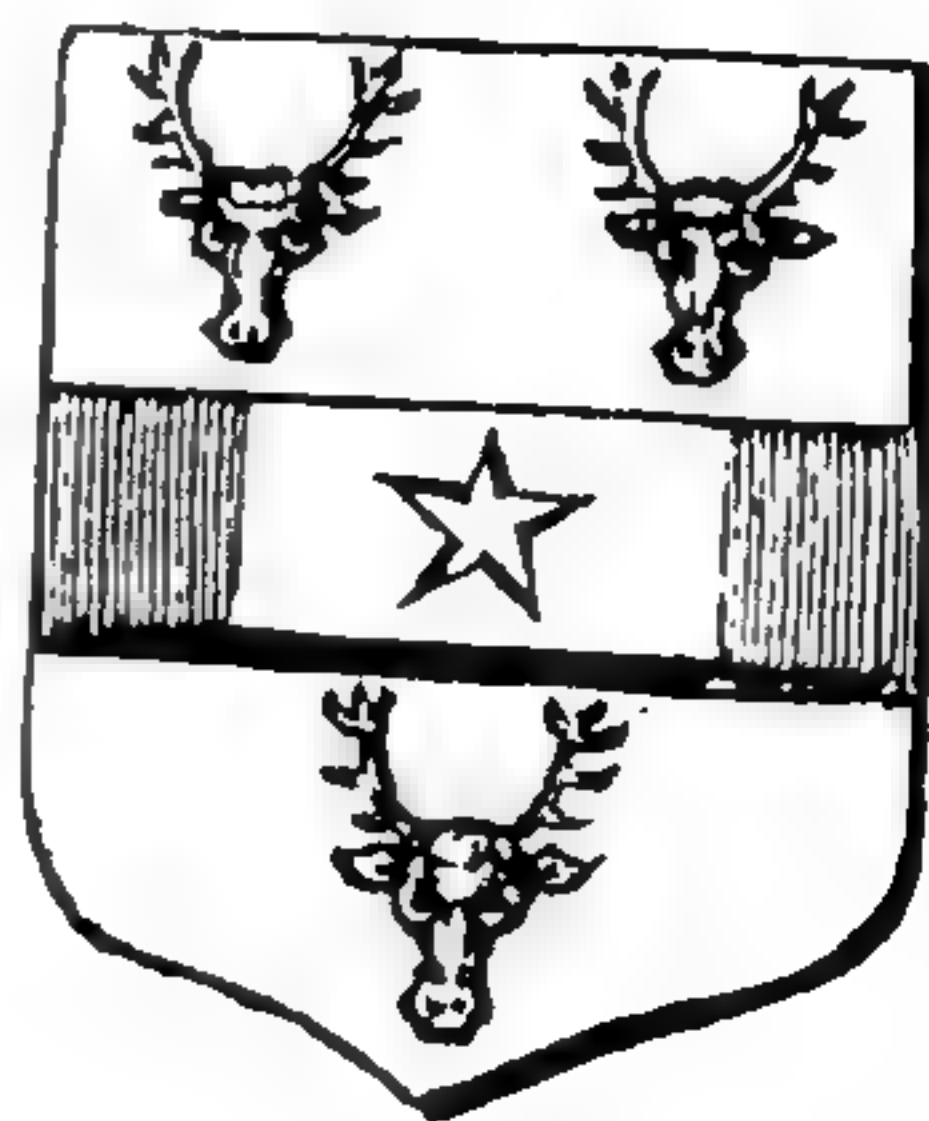
Int. M. S. P. le Neve, Norroy.



He beareth Argent, on a Fess, Sable, three Bucks Heads, Or, with a Crescent for a Difference, is born by the Name of Hutton. This Coat was allowed or granted by William Segar, June 5th, 1599, in the 41st Year of Queen Eliz. to Richard Hutton of

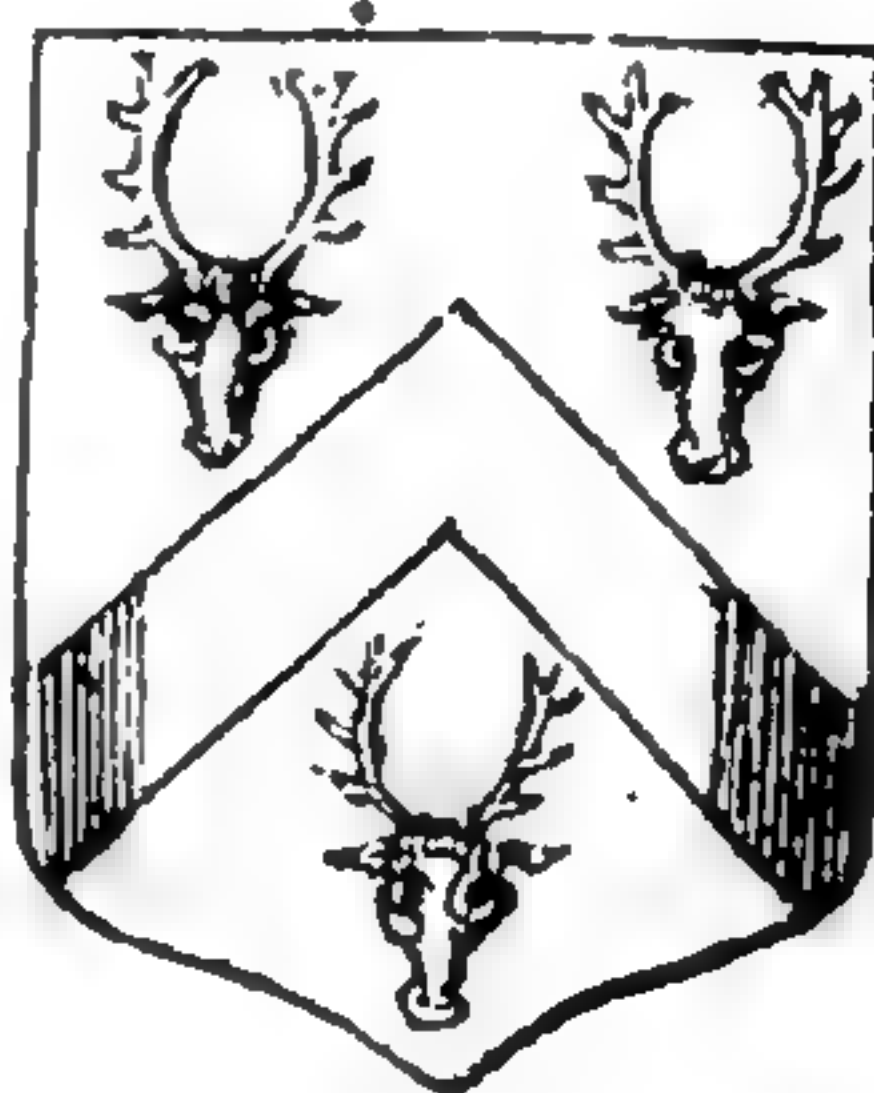
Hutton of Penrith in the County of Cumberland.

Int. M. S. of P. le Neve, Norroy.

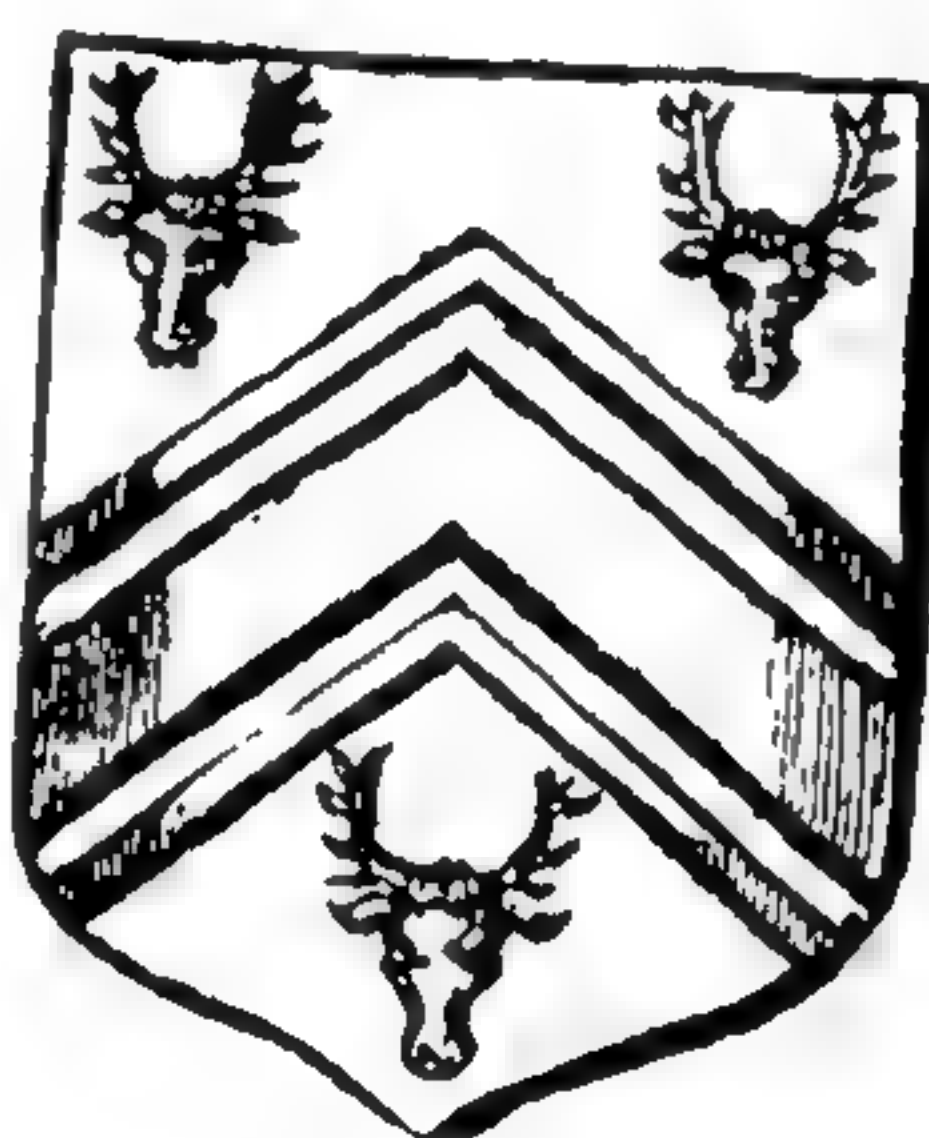


Azure, on a Fess between three Bucks Heads Or, a Mullet, was the Coat of Andrew Barton of Smithels; who married Anne, Daughter to Sir William Stanley of Hutton, and had Issue Robert, Ralph, Henry, Thurstone, Cicely, and Margaret.

Colled. of the North. per Glover or per Chest. in M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834.

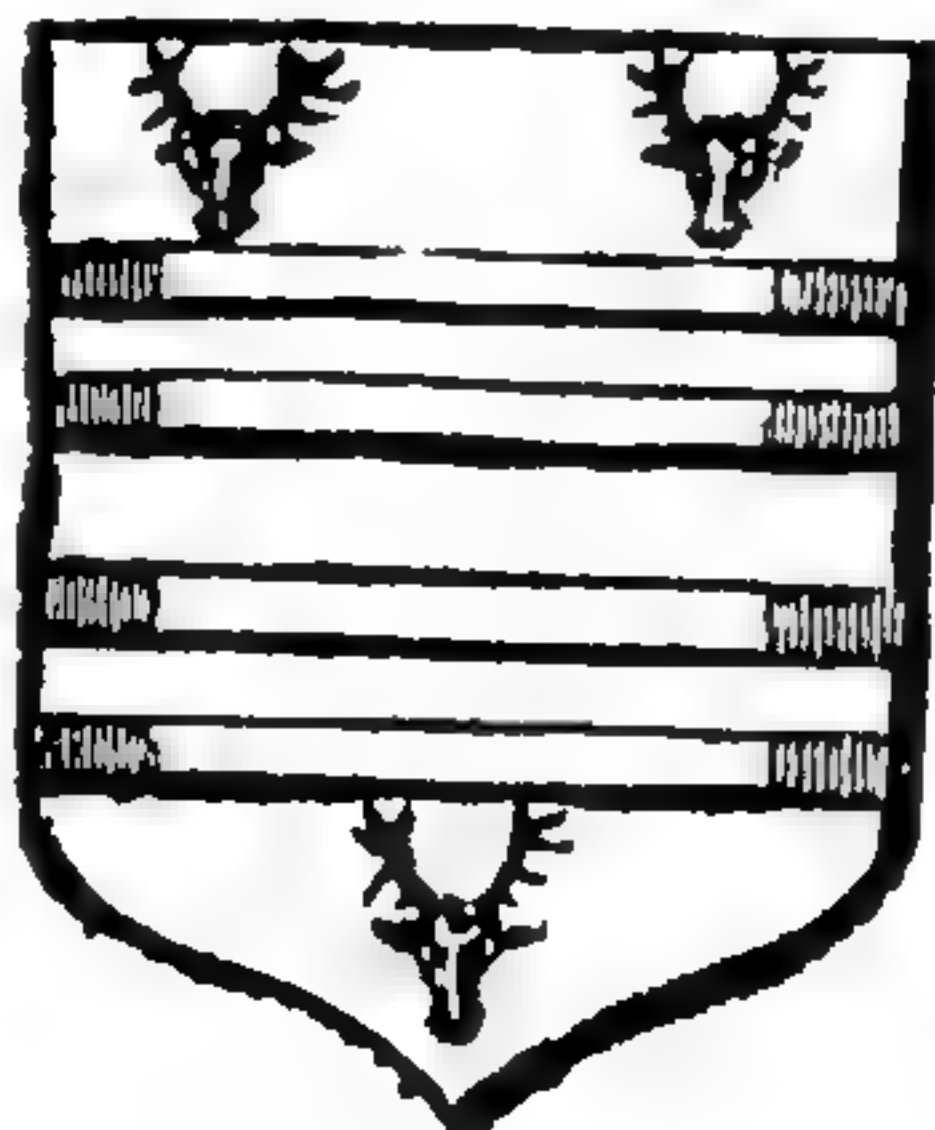


“He beareth Diamond, a Chevron between three Bucks Heads cabosed, Pearl. This is the Bear of the Right Honourable Robert, Viscount Bulkely, of Cashaw in Ireland, and residing at Barrow-Hill near Beaumaris in the Isle of Anglesey.



He beareth Argent, a Chevron enclosed by two Cloves, Sable, between 3 Bucks Heads cabosed Gules, by the Name of Marshall. This Coat was assigned by William Camden, Clarendieux, to John Marshall of Southwark, a very good Liver and Founder of

Christ-Church in the County of Surry; in the Chancel Window of which Church, over the Altar-Piece, is this Coat stained in the Glass, with an Inscription denoting the said Gift. This John had a Brother Henry, and was Son of Richard (whose younger Brother was William) the Son of Thomas Marshall of Stamford in the County of Lincoln; which Thomas was Son of Richard Marshall of Cookwood in the County of York.

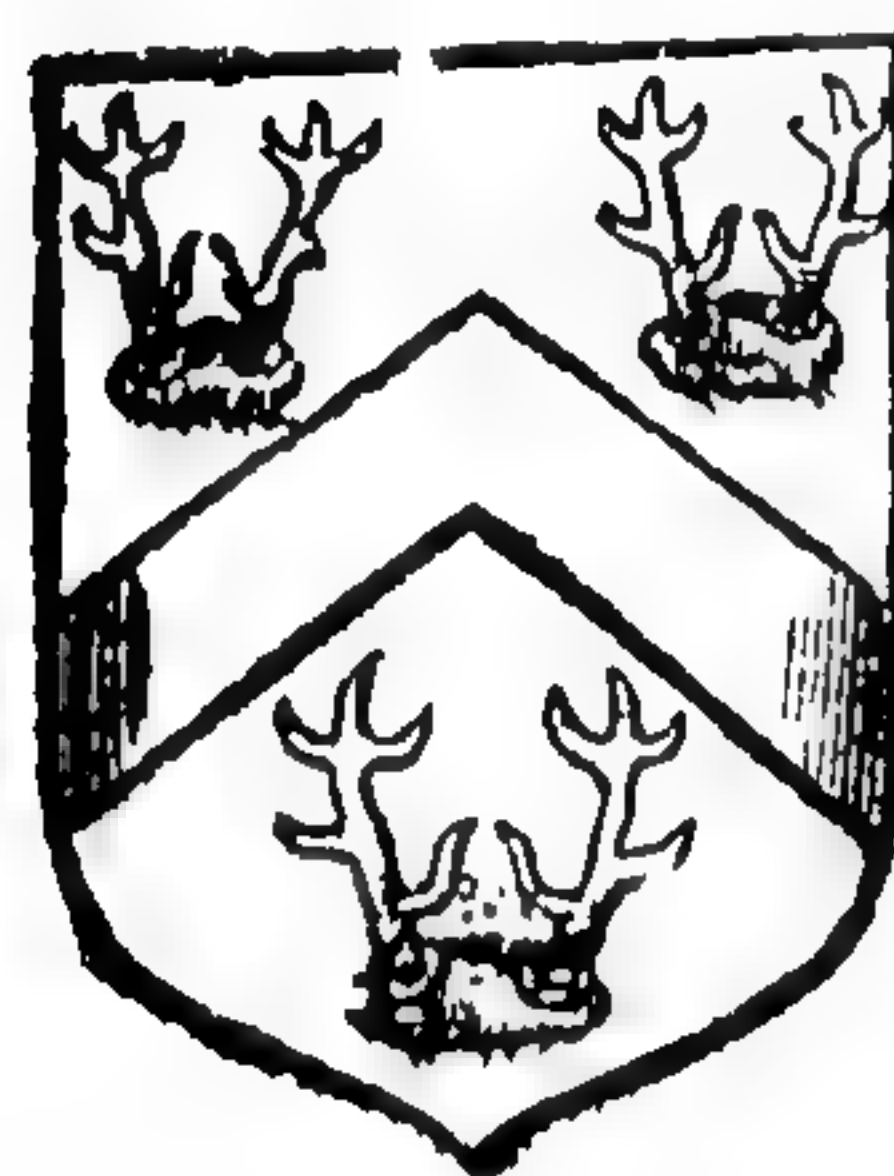


Argent, two Barrs Gemells between three Stags Heads cabosed, Sable, is born by the Name of Jermin; and was assigned by Patent to Henry Jermin of Wickham-Bishop in the County of Essex, Gent. by Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarendieux, Aug. 9, 1664.



He beareth *Sable*, a Saltire between four Bucks Heads cabosed, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Bispham*: which Coat was granted to *William Bispham* of *Bispham* in the County of *Lancaster*, by *Richard St George*, Esq, Norroy, June 30, 1613. in the 7th Year of King *James I*.

He beareth *Azure*, a Saltire voided, between four Stags Heads cabosed, *Or*, by the Name of *Taylor*. This Coat was assigned to *Robert Taylor* of *Stevenson* in the County of *Bedford*, by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, in *November*, Anno Dom. 1610.

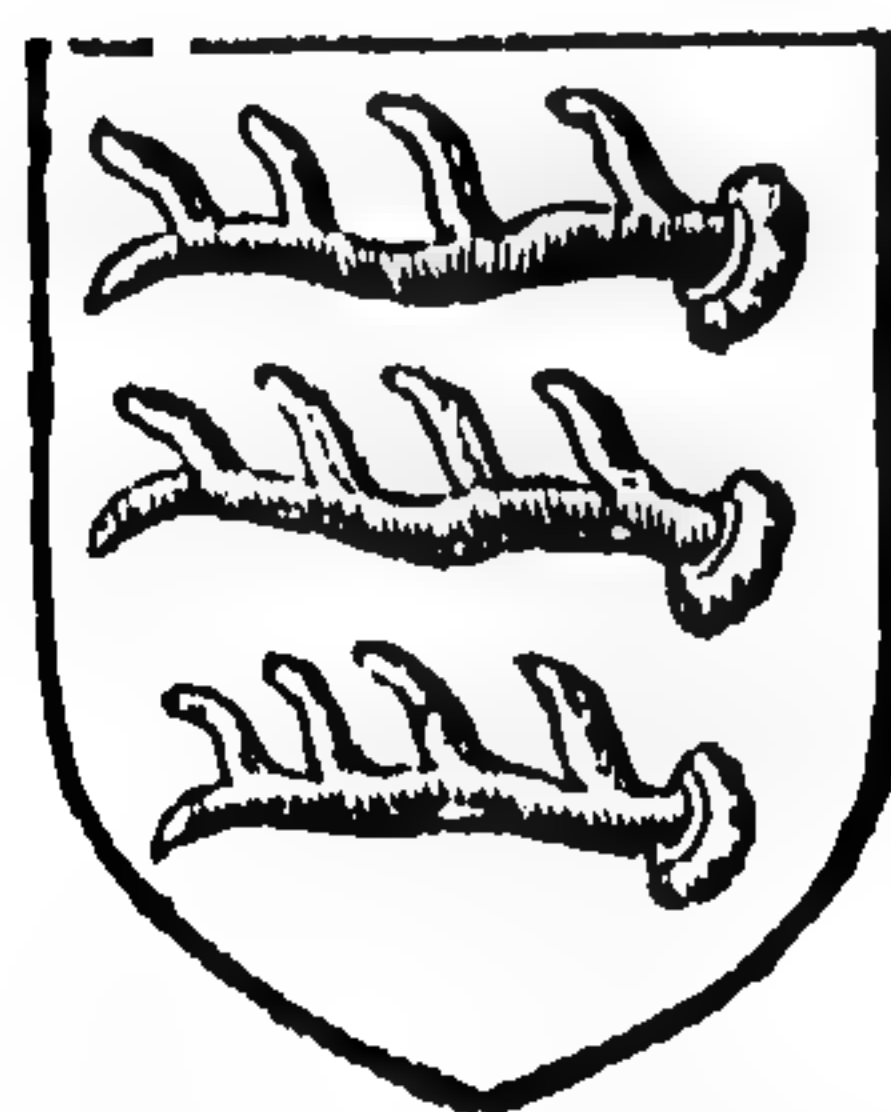


“ He beareth *Sable*, a
“ Chevron between three
“ Attires of a Stag, fixed
“ to the Scalp, *Argent*, by
“ the Name of *Cocks*. This
“ Coat, with the Arms of
“ *Ulster*, is born by *Sir Richard Cocks* of *Dunblon*
“ in *Gloucestershire*, Baro-
“ net: And without the

“ Arms of *Ulster*, by *Sir John Cocks* of *Nor*
“ they in *Gloucestershire*, Kt. And by *Thomas*
“ *Cocks* of *Castle-ditch* in *Herefordshire*, Esquire.
“ The Stag doth mew his Head every Year, un-
“ less he be castrated or gelt whilst his Head is
“ in his Prime: For in such Case he never mew-
“ eth his Head, neither doth his Beam burr, or
“ Tynes augment, or diminish any more, but
“ continue still in the same State wherein they
“ were at the Time of his Castration.

“ Foresters and Hunters do call this yearly
“ Mewing of their Heads, the Beauty of their
“ Wildneis, and not the Mewing of their Horns
“ as the *Latinists* do term it.

“ These having mewed their Heads, do be-
“ take themselves to the thick Brakes and Co-
“ verts to hide them, as well knowing they are
“ disarmed of their natural Weapons; and
“ therefore do never willingly shew themselves
“ abroad in the Day-time, until the Spring that
“ they begin to bud and burgeon.



“ This Field is *Sol*, three
“ Attires of a Stag, born
“ Paly, Barry, *Saturn*. This
“ Coat-Armour pertaineth
“ to the renowned Family
“ of the most High, Puil-
“ fant, and Noble Prince
“ *Frederick*, late Duke of
“ *Württemberg*, and of *Tec*,
“ Count of *Mountbeliard*,

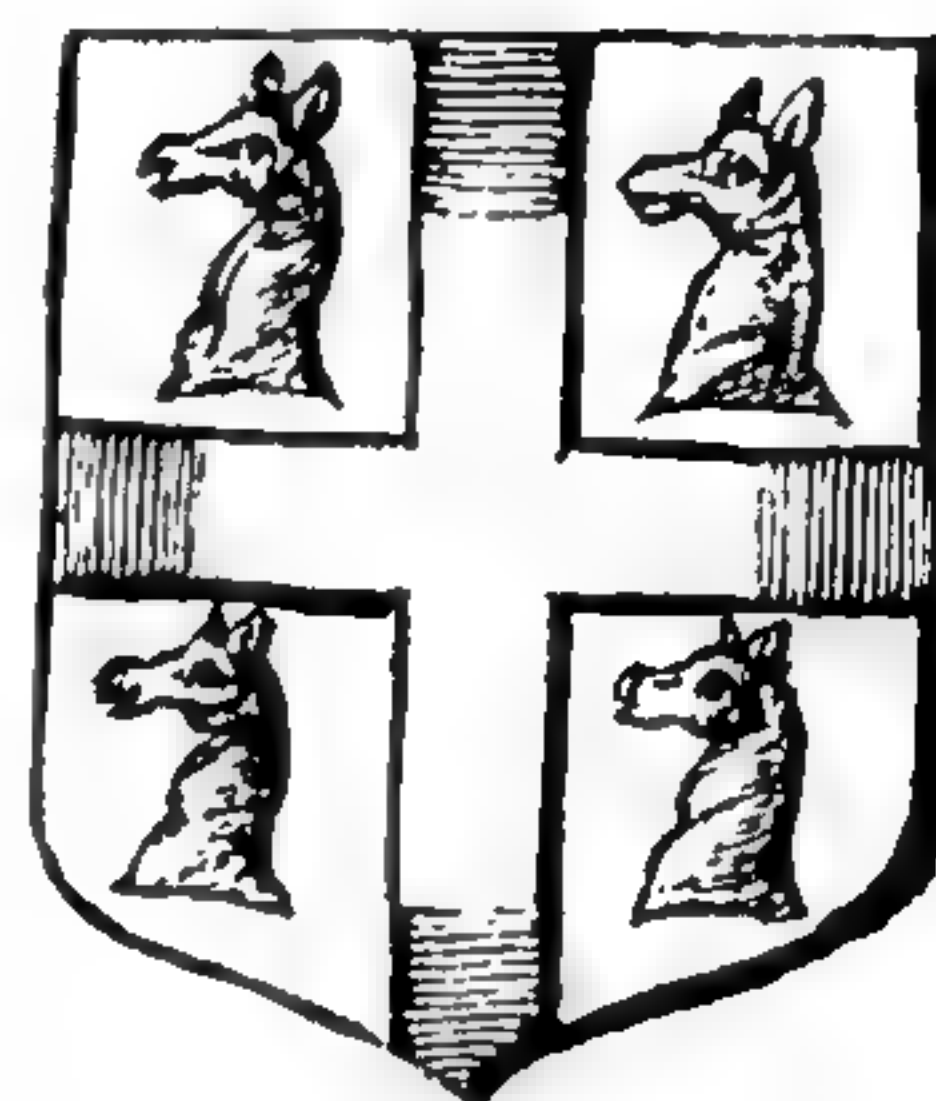
“ Lord of *Heydenheib*, &c. and Knight of the

“ most Noble Order of the Garter. The Stags,
“ having cast their Horns, do skulk in secret and
“ desolate Places, because they find themselves
“ disarmed and destitute of their former Strength,
“ which maketh them more careful of their Safe-
“ ty, as *Aelianus* noteth.



Vert, a Chevron be-
tween three Hinds Heads
couped, *Or*, is born by the
Name of *Snelling*, and was
assigned by *William Sezar*,
Anno, 9 Jac. 1. to
Snelling of *Suffex*.

Int. M. S. of P. le Neve, Nov 27



He beareth *Vert*, a Cross
between four Hinds Heads
couped, *Or*, by the Name
of *Dickenson*. This Coat
was granted to *Liming*
Dickenson, Son of *Robert*
Dickenson of *Lidiard Tre-*
goze in *Wilts*, the 14th
of *November*, Anno Dom.
1625, 1 Car. I.



“ He beareth *Argent*, an
“ Unicorn Sciant, *Sable*,
“ armed and unguled, *Or*,
“ by the Name of *Harling*.
“ The Unicorn hath his
“ Name of his one Horn
“ on his Forehead. There
“ is another Beast of a
“ huge Strength and Great-
“ ness, which hath but one
“ Horn, but that is growing on his Snout,
“ whence he is called *Rinoceros*, and both are
“ named *Monoceros*, or *One-horned*. It hath been
“ much questioned among Naturalists, which is
“ is that is properly called the Unicorn: And
“ some have made Doubt whether there be any
“ such Beast as this, or no. But the great Esteem
“ of his Horn (in many Places to be seen) may
“ take away that needless Scruple.



“ He beareth *Gules*, an
“ Unicorn tripping, *Ar-*
“ gent, armed and ungu-
“ led, *Or*, by the Name of
“ *Masterton*. Touching the
“ invincible Nature of this
“ Beast, *Job* saith, *Will*
“ thou trust him because his
“ Strength is great, and cast
“ thy Labour unto him? *Will*
“ thou believe him, that he will bring home thy feed,
“ and gather it into thy Barn? And his Vertue is
“ no less famous than his Strength, in that his
“ Horn is supposed to be the most powerful An-
“ tidote against Poison: Infomuch as the gene-
“ ral Conceit is, That the wild Beasts of the
“ Wil-

Wilderness use not to drink of the Pools, for fear of venomous Serpents there breeding, before the Unicorn hath stirred it with his Horn. Howsoever it be, this Charge may very well be a Representation, both of Strength or Courage, and also of vertuous Dispositions and Ability to do Good; for to have Strength of Body without the Gifts and good Qualities of the Mind, is but the Property of an Ox, but where both concur, that may truly be called Manliness. And that these two should con- fort together, the Ancients did signify, when they made this one Word, *Virtus*, to imply both the Strength of Body, and Vertue of the Mind.



Azure, an Unicorn sa-
liant, *Erminois*, was the
Coat belonging to *Thomas*
Meautis of *Westham* in the
County of *Essex*, living
Anno 1614. who married
Elizabeth, Daughter to
Sir Henry Conisby of *North*
Mynn, and had Issue *Henry*
Meautis Son and Heir, who

married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir William Glover* of *London*, *Kt.* and had Issue *Henry Meautis* and *Anne*.

The said *Thomas Meautis* and *Elizabeth* had Issue also *Edmund*, 2d Son, who married *Mary*, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Farmer*, Doctor of Physick; *Thomas* 3d Son, *Philip* 4th Son, and *John* 5th Son; also three Daughters, viz. *Elizabeth*, *Anne*, (Wife to *William Glover*, 2d Son of *Sir William Glover*) and *Frances*.

Note, That *Tho. Meautis* of *Westham* aforesaid, was eldest Son and Heir of *Henry Meautis* of the said Place, *Esq;* who was eldest Son and Heir of *Sir Peter Meautis* of the same Place, *Kt.* who was sent Ambassador into *France* by King *Henry* the Eighth, and dy'd at *Diepe*, where he lies buried. He was Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *John Meautis* born in the Dutchy of *Normandy* in *France*, who came into *England* with King *Henry* the Seventh, and was his Secretary for the *French* Tongue.

Vid. *Visit. de Com. Essex*, *Ann.* 1614. C. 21. fol. 12.



He beareth *Sable*, three
Unicorns in Pale, cur-
rent, *Argent*, armed, *Or*,
by the Name of *Farring-*
ton. It seemeth, by a
Question moved by *Far-*
nesius, That the Unicorn
is never taken alive;
and the Reason being de-
manded, it is answered,

That the Greatness of his Mind is such, that he chuseth rather to die than to be taken alive: Wherein (saith he) the Unicorn and the va-
liant-minded Souldier are alike, which both

contemn Death, and rather than they will be
compelled to undergo any base Servitude or
Bondage, they will lose their Lives.



He beareth *Gules*, a Fess
Vaire, between three Uni-
corns passant, *Or*, by the
Name of *Wilkinson*. This
Coat was confirmed to
Richard Wilkinson of *Warrington* in the County of
Kent; one of the *Chancery*
Clerks; by *William Cam-*
den, *Clarencieux*, *Sept.* 14:
1605.



He beareth *Azure*, an
Unicorn's Head erased,
Argent, armed, and gorged
about the Neck with a
Ducal Coronet, *Or*, by the
Name of *Goston*. This
Coat was assigned by *Wil-*
liam Camden, *Clarencieux*,
Anno Dom. 1622, to *Francis*
Goston of *Stockwell* in the
County of *Surry*.



He beareth *Gules*, 3
Unicorns Heads, couped,
Argent, by the Name of
Shelly. The Unicorn is
an untameable Beast by
Nature, as may be ga-
thered by the Words of
Job, chap. 39. Will the
Unicorn serve thee, or will
he tarry by thy Crib? Canst

thou bind the Unicorn with his Band to labour
in the Furrow, or will he plough the Valleys af-
ter thee?

(M) He beareth *Argent*, three Unicorns
Heads erased, *Sable*, by the Name of *Preston*,
of *Old*; *Preston* now of that *Ilk* doth carry the
same.



Argent, a Bend between
two Unicorns Heads era-
sed, *Azure*, is born by the
Name of *Smith*, and was
confirmed to *Anthony*
Smith of *Milford* in *Surry*,
Esq; One of the Gentle-
men Pensioners to King
Charles the Second, and
Servant to King *Charles*

the First, by *Sir Edward Bysshe*, *Clarencieux*,
June 29, 1667.

N. B. The ancient Arms of the House
whence this *Anthony* descends, were with three
Lozenges on the Bend; but he being desirous
(saith the Patent) to omit those Lozenges, the
Bearing was confirmed without them, both to

him and to his Brother *Thomas*, and to their Heirs; and also unto the Heirs of *Anthony Smith* their Father, lawfully begotten.

Argent, a Bend between two Unicorns Heads erased, *Gules*, was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 11th of *January* 1567, and in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Smithe* of *Noon-Stanton* in the County Palatine of *Durham*, Esq;

M. S. of Grants in Ashm. Num. 834. p. 7C.



"He beareth *Argent*, a
"Chevron, *Ermine*, be-
"tween three Unicorns
"Heads coupéd, *Sable*, by
"the Name of *Head*, and
"is the Coat-Armour of
"Sir *Richard Head* of the
"City of *Rochester* in *Kent*,
"Baronet.

(M) *Vert*, on a Chevron between three Unicorns Heads erased; was the Bearing of *Ker*, Earl of *Roxburgh*.



"He beareth *Sable*, a
"Camel passant, *Argent*,
"by the Name of *Ca-
"mel*. This Coat-Armour
"standeth in *Bury-Pome-
"roy Church* in the Coun-
"ty of *Devon*. This Beast
"far surpasseth the Horse
"in swiftness in travel, to
"whom he is a hateful

"Enemy. After all these cloven footed Beasts,
"I will add one more, no way inferior in Sto-
"mach and absolute Resolution to any of the
"Former.



"He beareth *Argent*, a
"Boar passant, *Gules*, arm-
"ed, *Or*, by the Name of
"Trewarthen. The Boar,
"tho' he wanteth Horns,
"is no way defective in his
"Armour; nay, he is be-
"yond those formerly ex-
"emplified, and is count-
"ed the most absolute

"Champion among Beasts, for that he hath
"both Weapons to wound his Foe, which are
"his strong and sharp Tusks, and also his Tar-
"get to defend himself; for which he useth of-
"ten to rub his Shoulders and Sides against
"Trees, thereby to harden them against the
"Stroke of his Adversary: And the Shield of a
"Boar well managed, is a good Buckler against
"that cruel Enemy called Hunger.

(N) He beareth *Gules*, a Boar passant, *Or*, by the Name of *Baird* of *Auchmoden*.



Argent, on a Mount Proper, a Boar standing, *Sable*, unguled, coded and pilled of the Field, about his Neck a flat Chain with a Link at the End, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Kel-
let*, and was confirmed un-
to *Matthew Kellet* of *Ryp-
ley* in *Surrey*, Gent. by

Tho. Hawley, Clarenceux, Octob. 1. in the 4th Year of *Edward* the 6th.

He beareth *Vert*, a Boar's Head erased, *Ar-
gent*, by the Name of *Pithladdow* of that Ilk.



"He beareth *Argent*, 3
"Boars Heads coupéd, *Sa-
"ble*, armed *Or*, by the
"Name of *Cradock*. The
"Boar is so cruel and sto-
"machful in his Fight, that
"he foameth all the While
"for Rage; and against
"the Time of any En-
"counter he often whet-

teth his Tusks to make them the more pier-
cing. The Boar hath been much honoured
by being the Crest of an Earl, which seemeth
to be given to the House of *Vere*, because *Ver-
res* is the Name of a Boar in *Latin*.

He beareth *Argent*, three Boars Heads coupéd, *Gules*, by the Name of *Playsted* of *Suffolk*.

(O) *Azure*, three Boars Heads coupéd, *Ar-
gent*, is born by the Name of *Newton*, a *Scottish*
Family.

(P) *Argent*, three Boars Heads coupéd, *Sa-
ble*, is born by *Swinton* of that Ilk.

(Q) *Cruickshanke* of *Tilly-Morgan* in *Scotland*, beareth *Or*, three Boars Heads erased, *Sable*.



"He beareth *Topaz*, 3
"Boars Heads erectéd and
"erased, *Diamond*, armed
"Topaz. This is the Bear-
"ing of the Right Honou-
"rable *George Booth*, Ba-
"ron *Delamer*, of *Dunham-
"Massey* in *Cheshire*: From
"whose Family is descend-
"ed Sir *Robert Booth* of
"Salford in *Lancashire*, Kt. now Lord Chief Ju-
"stice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas
"in *Ireland*, and one of his most Honourable
"Privy Council for the said Kingdom, Grand-
"child of *Humphrey Booth* of *Salford* aforesaid,
"Esquire, who in his Life-time erected a Chap-
"pel there, and endowed it with a liberal Main-
"tenance; as also left to the Poor of the said
"Parish 20 l. per Annum for their Relief.

' This Coat with a due Difference appertaineth to *Richard Booth* of the City of *London*, Esq; who descended from the *Booths* of *Wilton* in *Warwickshire*, where the said Family have been seated four Generations.

Argent, three Boars Heads erected and erased, *Sable*, was the Coat of *John Booth* of *Barton* who married, to his first Wife, *Cicely*, Daughter to *Sir John Warren* of *Cheshire*, and had Issue *Alice*; and to his second Wife, *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Sir Thomas Butler* of *Bease*, Father (saith *Glover*) to *Thomas Butler* that now is; by which second Wife he had Issue *John* and *Dorothy*, which *John* at this Time (saith *Glover*) is six Years Old, and his Father dead. *Dorothy* married to *James Scarbridge* of *Scar*, which *James* (according to the above Author) was at that Time Ten, and *Dorothy* Eight Years Old.

Collect. of the North per Glov. or per Chest. in M. S. in Ashm. Num. 83, p. 9.

He beareth *Argent*, three Boars Heads erected and erased, *Sable*, by the Name of *Cradock*. This Coat was born by *Thomas Cradock*, A. M. of *Magdalen Colledge*, Orator of the *University* of *Oxon*, who dy'd the 22d of *March*, and was buried in that *Colledge Chappel* the 24th of the said Month, 1678. He was Son of *William Cradock* of *Winchester*, Gent. — I have seen this Coat more generally born by that Name not erected.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 140.

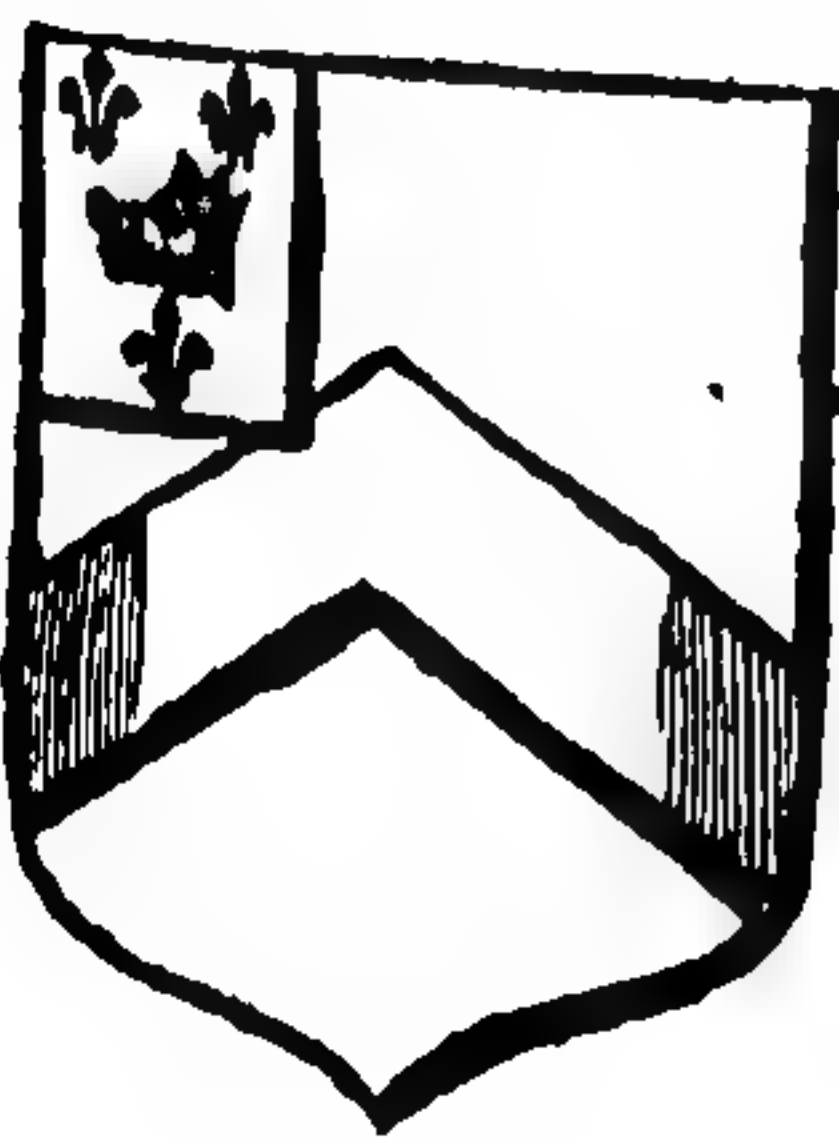
(G) *Vert*, a Saltire engrail'd, and in Chief a Boar's Head erased, *Argent*, belongs to *Chapman*, a *Scotts* Family.

(G) *Tinnant* of that *Ilk*, bears *Argent*, a Boar's Head couped in Chief, and two Crescents in Base, *Sable*.

(G) *Irland* of *Baruban* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, two Barrs, *Gules*, on the Uppermost three Mullets, *Or*, and in Chief, a Boar's Head couped, *Azure*.

(G) He beareth *Argent*, on a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Oak-Trees, *Proper*, a Boar's Head couped of the First, by the Name of *Spotswood*.

(G) *Bogge* of that *Ilk* beareth *Gules*, a Chevron between two Roses in Chief, and a Boar's Head erased in Base, *Argent*.



Or, a Chevron *Azure*, on a Quarter of the Second a Boar's Head erased between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*, was assigned by Patent to *Thomas Edmonds* of *Plimouth*, in the County of *Devon*, by *Will. Camden*, *Clarencieux*, July 22, 1599.

(G) He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend *Sable*, three Boars Heads couped *Or*, by the Name of *Turring* of *Foveran*.

(G) He beareth *Or*, on a Bend *Azure*, three Boars Heads erased *Argent*, by the Name of *Haitly* of *Millerstaines*.

(G) He beareth *Argent*, a Fess wavy, *Gules*, between three Boars Heads erased, *Sable*, by the Name of *Allerdes* of that *Ilk*.



" He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron between three Boars Heads couped, *Argent*, armed, *Or*, by the Name of *White*, and is thus born by *Sir Stephen White*, Kt. formerly of the City of *London*, and now of the Parish of *Hackney* in *Middlesex*, descended from a Family of good Antiquity in *Norfolk*.

' The Bearing of the Boar in Arms betokeneth a Man of a bold Spirit, skilful, politick in warlike Feats, and One of that high Resolution, that he will rather die valorously in the Field, than he will secure himself by ignominious Flight. He is called, in *Latin*, *Aper*, (according to *Farnesius*) *ab asperitate*, because he is so sharp and fierce in conflict with his Foe. And this is a special Property in a Souldier, that he be fierce in the Encountering his Enemy, and he bear the Shock or Brunt of the Conflict with a noble and magnanimous Courage; *Miles enim dura & aspera perfrangit animi & virium robore*.

Argent, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Boars Heads couped, *Sable*, armed and langued of the Second, with a Crescent for a Difference; was the Bearing of *William Wroughton*, Esq; second Son of *Sir Giles Wroughton* of *Wiltshire*, Knight, who married *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter (as 'tis said, saith *Wood*) of *Sir Carew Rawleigh*, Kt. by whom he had Issue *Thomas* and *William*; *Dorothy*, *Mary* (Wife of *John Boat*) *Lucy* and *Anne*.

Elizabeth, Wife of *William Wroughton* afore-said, dy'd at the House of *Mr. Boat* in *St. Aldate's* Parish in *Oxon*, the 29th of *May* 1660, and was buried in *St. Aldate's* Church: Her Husband dy'd before her.

Mary, Wife of *John Boat* aforementioned, dy'd in a House in *St. Giles* Parish *Oxon* (which her Husband rented of *Mr. Christopher Rainolds* of *Cassenton*) Feb. 12, 1682-3, at Twelve at Night, and was buried in *St. Giles* Church, leaving Issue behind her *Norris Boat*.

(G) *Sable*, a Chevron between three Boars Heads couped, *Or*, was born by *Quithlaw* or *Quithlaw* of that *Ilk*.

(G) *Ar:*

(G) *Argent*, a Chevron between three Boars Heads couped, *Azure*, was born by the Name of *Abercorne* of that Ilk.

(G) *Azure*, a Chevron between three Boars Heads couped, *Argent*, was born by the Name of *French of Thornedie* in Scotland.

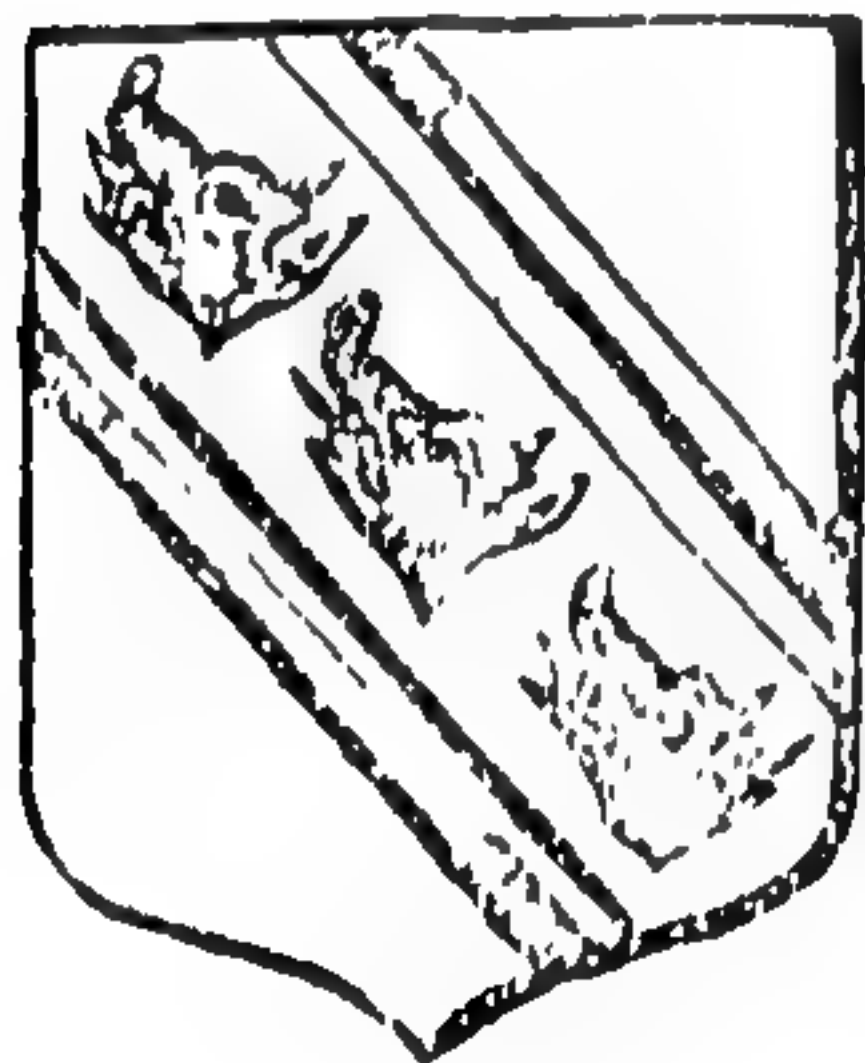
Argent, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Boars Heads erased was the Coat of *Nicholas Agard* of *Sudbery* in the County of *Derby*, living Anno 1566, who married (first) *Margaret* (Daughter of *Sir Henry Varron*) who dy'd without Issue : And afterwards (for his second Wife) *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Roger Ferrers*, 6th Son of *Sir Thomas Ferrers*, Kt. Lord of *Tamworth* ; by which *Elizabeth* he had two Sons and five Daughters, viz. *William Agard*, eldest Son ; *Nicholas*, second Son ; *Margaret*, first Daughter ; *Mary*, second ; *Dorothy*, third ; *Katharine*, fourth ; and *Isabel*, fifth Daughter.

Note, The first-mentioned *Nicholas* was eldest Son of *John*, who had, by his Wife, also *Humphrey*, second Son ; *Ralph*, third Son ; and *William*, fourth Son.

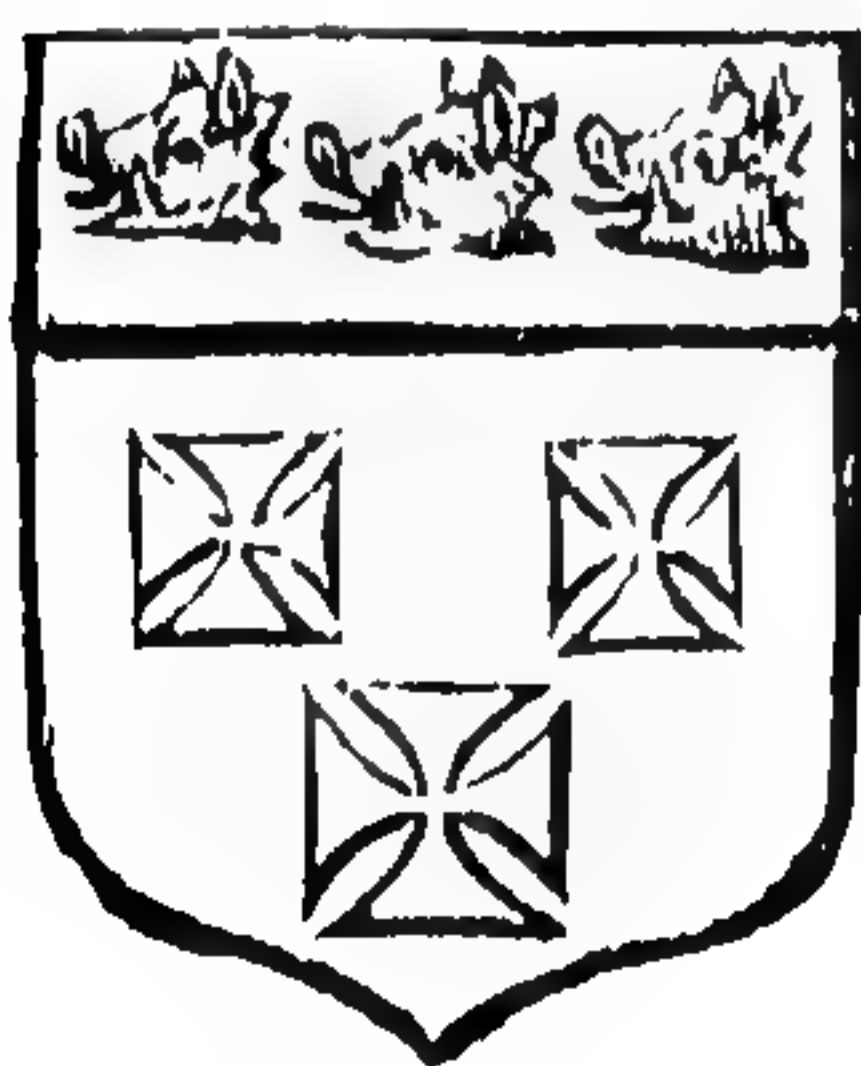
The said *John Agard* was Son and Heir of *John Agard* of *Sudbury* in the County of *Salop*.

M. S. in Ashm. No. 534. Pedigr. per Glover.

(G) He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron *Azure*, between three Boars Heads erased, *Sable*, by the Name of *Rollock of Dunrab* in Scotland.



" *Gules*, on a Bend *Ermine*, between two Cottises, *Or*, three Boars Heads couped, *Argent*, by the Name of *Edgcombe*, and is the Paternal Coat - Armour of *Sir Richard Edgcombe* of *Mount-Edgcombe* in *Devonshire*, Knight of the Bath.



Vert, three Crosses formy, *Argent*, on a Chief of the Second as many Boars Heads couped, *Sable*, tusked, *Or*, langued, *Gules* ; was confirmed by *William Camden*, *Clarendieux*, ult. die Octob. Anno Dom. 1600, in the 42d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*,

to *Tho. Orpwood* of *Abingdon* in the County of *Berks*, Gent. and to his Brethren *William*, *Robert*, *Richard*, *Lionel* and *Francis Orpwood*, Gent. which *Thomas* was eldest Son and Heir of *Paul Orpwood*, sometime Mayor of the said Town and Borough of *Abingdon* ; which *Paul* was the

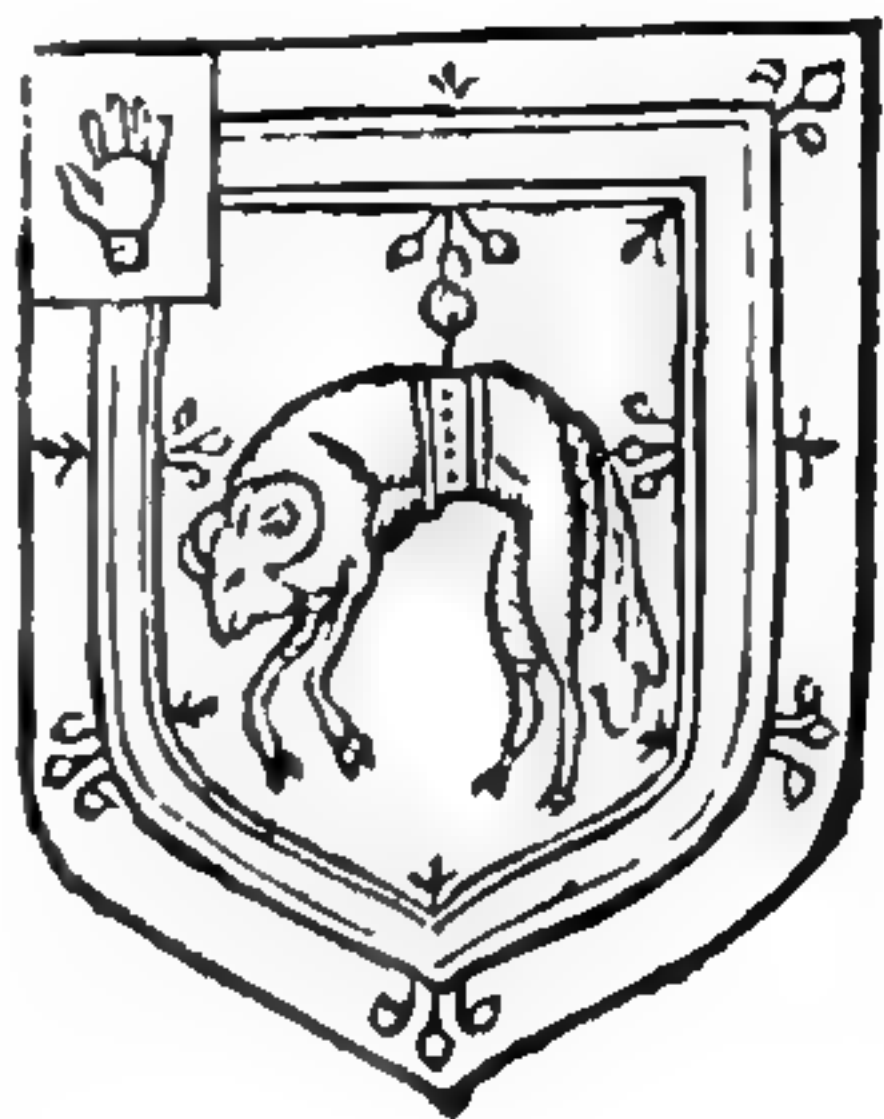
eldest Son and Heir to *Tho. Orpwood*, sometime Mayor also of the said Town and Borough.

Faustina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.



Gules, a Ram passant, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Winram* alias *Windraham*, a Family in Scotland.

Mackenz. Herald, p. 66.



" He beareth *Azure*, a " *Toison d' Or*, within a " double Tressure coun- " ter-flory of the same. " This, with the Arms " of *Ulster*, is the Paternal " Coat-Armour of *Sir Ro- " bert Jason* of *Broad So- " merford* in the County " of *Wilts*, Baronet.

This Coat was confirmed (as the Coat of his Ancestors) to *Robert Jason* of *Enfield*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; (descended from an ancient Family of that Name in the North) by *William Bethick*, Garter, March 10, 1588, in the 30th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.



Argent, three Calves passant, *Sable*, a Mullet for a Difference in Fess, *Gules*, was the Coat of *Capt. Scrope Medcalfe*, (a *Yorkshire* Man) who dy'd in the House of *John Egerley* against *University Colledge*, in the Parish of *St. Peter* in the *East*, *Oxon*.

He commanded the Troop belonging to the Governor of *Oxon* (..... *Legg*) when the Cavaliers beat up the Parliament Quarters at *Thame*, and receiving Wounds there, died of them. He was buried in *St. Peters Church* in the *East*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wool's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 77.



" He beareth *Gules*, " three holy Lambs, Staff, " Cross and Banner, *Ar- " gent*, by the Name of " *Rowe* of *Lamerton* in the " County of *Devon*. The " holy Lamb is a typical " Representation of our " blessed Saviour, who is " understood by divers

" to be that Lamb mentioned in the *Apocalyps* " of *St. John* : And all the Christian Churches " acknowledge him for the *Lamb of God* that " taketh away the Sins of the World. This Kind " of

" of Bearing may well befit a brave resolute
 " Spirit, who undertakes a War for Christ's
 " Cause.

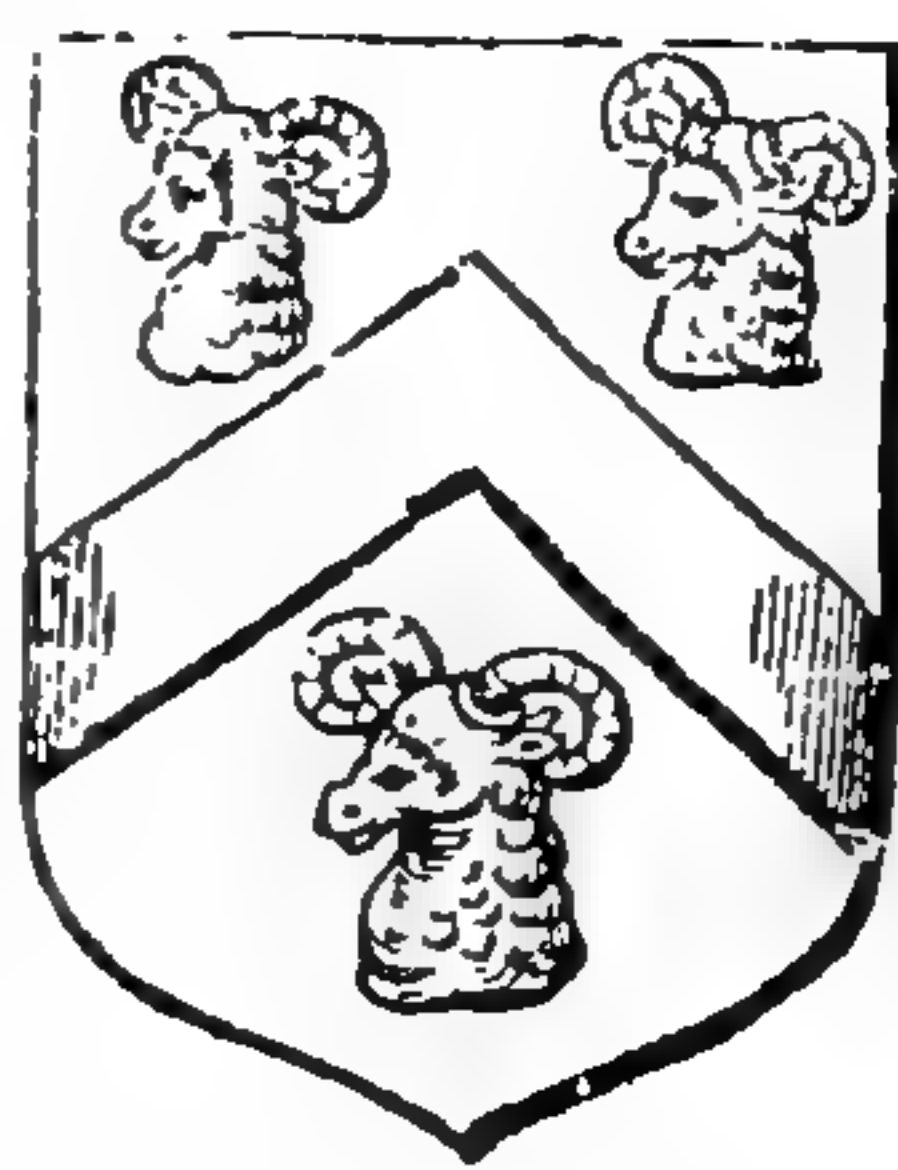


" He beareth *Azure*, a
 " Chevron between six
 " Rams accosted counter-
 " tripping, two, two, and
 " two, by the Name of
 " *Harman* of *Rendisham*
 " in the County of *Suffolk*.
 " The chiefest Strength of
 " the Ram consisteth in
 " the Head.



Gules, a Chevron be-
 tween three Rams Heads
 couped *Or*, is born by the
 Name of *Hamersly*, and
 was confirm'd to *Hugh*
Hamersly of *London*, (Son
 of *Hugh Hamersly*, who was
 Son of *Richard Hamersly* of
Stafford in *Staffordshire*) by
William Camden, *Claren-*

cieux, *Novemb.* 22, 1614, in the 12th Year of
 King *James I.*



" He beareth *Sable*, a
 " Chevron between three
 " Rams Heads couped,
 " *Argent*, by the Name of
 " *Ramsey* of *Hitcham* in
 " the County of *Bucking-*
 " *ham*, of which Fami-
 " ly was *Adam Ramsey*,
 " Esquire for the Body to
 " King *Richard* the Se-

" cond. The Ram is the Captain of the whole
 " Flock. I shall not need to mention the great
 " Profit that is brought to this Kingdom by the
 " Winter Garment of this Beast.

Argent, on a Chevron between three *Fleurs*
de lis, *Sable*, as many Rams Heads of the Field,
 was the Coat of *John Ramsden* of *Langley* in the
 County of *Tork*, by *William Flower*, Norroy,
 1575.

Glover Alph. of the North in M. S. in Ashm.
Num. 534.

CHAP. XV.

HITHERTO of such Beasts as we
 ' call *Animalia Bifulca*, which have their
 ' Feet parted only into two Claws: The next
 ' Part of our Distribution containeth those
 ' which are called *Multifida*, which have many
 ' Claws; of which Sort are not only Lyons,
 ' Bears, Wolves, and others of fierce and rave-
 ' nous Kind, that live by Prey and Spoil; but
 ' such also as are of timorous Nature, whose
 ' chiefest Safety consisteth rather in Swiftness of
 ' Foot, than in any other Means, as Foxes,
 ' Hares, Conies, and others of less harmful
 ' Kind, whereof I will give particular Exam-
 ' ples: But first I will offer unto your careful
 ' Observation, certain Notes, as well of general
 ' as of particular Use, concerning Beasts of this
 ' Kind; not forgetting (by the Way) such
 ' Rules and Observations as have been already
 ' commended to your regard, That especially
 ' touching mix'd Bearing of Ordinaries and com-
 ' mon Charges, which must serve for a regular
 ' Direction throughout our whole Work. And
 ' in delivery of these Observations and Examples,
 ' I hold it fit to begin with Beasts of fierce Na-
 ' ture, and first with the Lyon, reckoned the
 ' King of Beasts; *Dignioribus enim digniora loca*
 ' *sunt danda*; high Person, highest Place.

' Some French Armourists are of Opinion,
 ' That the Lyon should never be made Guar-
 ' dant, or full-faced, affirming That to be pro-
 ' per to the Leopard; wherein they offer great
 ' Indignity to that Royal Beast, in that they

' will not admit him (saith *Upton*) to shew his
 ' full Face, the Sight whereof doth terrify and
 ' astonish all the Beasts of the Field, and where-
 ' in consisteth his chiefest Majesty, and there-
 ' fore may not be denied that Prerogative, *Quis*
 ' *omnia Animalia debent depingi & designari in suo*
 ' *ferociori actu, ex illis enim actibus magis vigorem*
 ' *suum ostendunt*: All Beasts should be set forth
 ' in their most generous Action, for therein
 ' they shew their chiefest Vigour. As concern-
 ' ing the true Note whereby the Leopard is di-
 ' stinguished from the Lyon, *Upton lib. de Armis*
 ' writeth thus, *Cognoscitur Leopardus à Leone,*
 ' *quia Leopardus ubique depingitur habens natura-*
 ' *liter maculas negras, cum grosso capite, & est Ani-*
 ' *mal planum non hispidum: Leo vero habet unum*
 ' *colorem continuum, cum pectore hispido, cum certis*
 ' *jubis in cauda*: The Leopard is portrayed with
 ' black Spots, and a great Head, and no where
 ' shaggy; whereas the Lyon is of one Colour,
 ' shaggy Breasted, with a certain Tuft of Hair
 ' in his Train. So that it is evident, that the
 ' Leopard is notably distinguished both in Shape
 ' and Colour, and not by his full-faced Counte-
 ' nance, as they dream. Moreover *Upton* saith,
 ' That he hath observed Leopards born by di-
 ' verse Noblemen, as well half-faced as guar-
 ' dant.

' It is observed, That the generous Nature of
 ' the Lyon is discerned by his plentiful shaggy
 ' Locks that do cover his Neck and Shoulders;
 ' which are infallible Tokens of his noble Cou-
 ' rage,

rage, especially if those his Locks be crisped and curled, and short withal. Such Lyons were those whereof St. Hierom maketh mention, *In vita Pauli Eeremite*, saying, *Talia in animo volvente, ecce duo Leones ex interioris Exemi parte currentes, volantibus per colla jubis feribantur*: Two Lyons came running with their shaggy Locks waving about their Shoulders. Moreover the Thickness of the Lyon's Mane is a Testimony of his generous Birth, and by the same he is distinguished from the degenerate and bastard Race of Leopards begotten between the adulterous Lyoness and the Parde, which are naturally deprived of this noble Mark; and not only so, but they are also bereft of that bold and invincible Courage that the generous Sort of Lyons have. For these respects the degenerate Brood of Lyons are called, in *Latin*, *Imbelles Leones*, that is, heartless and cowardly Lyons; whereas the true Lyon is termed, in *Latin*, *Generosus Leo, quia generosum est quod à natura sua non degeneravit*; That is generous which degenerateth not from his Kind: By which Reason a Man of noble Descent, and ignoble Conditions, is not truly Generous, because he degenerateth from the Vertues of his Ancestors.

Lyons, Bears, Wolves, and other Beasts of ravening Kind, when they are born in Arms feeding, you must term them, in blazon, Raping, and tell whereon. To all Beasts of Prey Nature hath assigned Teeth and Talons of crooked Shape, and therewithal of great Sharpness, to the End they may strongly seize upon and detain their Prey, and speedily rend and divide the same. And therefore in blazoning of Beasts of this Kind, you must not omit to mention their Teeth and Tallons, which are their only Armour; for by them they are distinguished from those tame and harmless Beasts, that have their Teeth knocked out, and their Nails pared so near to the Quick, as that they can neither bite nor scratch with much harm. Those Teeth and Tallons are for the most Part in Coat-Armours made of a different Colour from the Bodies of the Beasts; and therefore in blazoning of Beasts of this Kind, when you speak of their Teeth or Tallons, you shall say they are thus or thus armed. So likewise if you please to speak of their Tongues, you shall say they are thus or thus langued.

To bear a Lyon, or whatsoever Animal in a diverse Colour from his kindly or natural Colour, as to bear a Blue, Green, Red, Purple Lyon, Bear, &c. or whatsoever other Colour different from that which is natural unto him, is not a Bearing reproachful, though disagreeing to his Nature, if we consider of the Occasion of their primary Constitution; for that the Custom of such Bearing seemeth to have proceeded from eminent Persons, who habiting themselves either for their Sports of Hunting, or for military Services (as best fitted their Fantasies) would, withal, suit their Ar-

mours and Habiliments with Colours answerable to their Habits, with the Shapes and Portraiture of forged and counterfeit Animals.

Or else, perhaps, by occasion of some civil Tumults, as that between the *Guelphi* and the *Gibellini* in *Italy*, they, perhaps, of each Faction bearing Lyons, Bears, and Wolves, or other Animals, to avoid Confusion, and to the End the One of them should not be entrapped by the Other of the contrary Faction, when they were intermixed one with another, and that their valorous Actions might be more particularly discerned from the Other, they distinguished themselves by different and unlike coloured Garments, that so each Governor and Leader might know those that were of his own Faction.

The like may we observe to have been of late Years used among our selves, when private Factions have sprung among us; one Sort was known from others of the contrary Faction by a Carnation-Riband worn about, or in his Hat; or by a Crimson-Feather, or other Thing: The contrary Faction wearing like Thing, but in a different Colour or Fashion.

The Lyon (saith Upton) passing thorough stony Places, doth contract his Tallons within his flesh, and so walketh on his Feet as if he had no Tallons at all, keeping them exceeding choicely, lest he should dull and blunt their Sharpness, and so become less able to attack and rend his Prey. And this Property seemeth not to be peculiar to a Lyon, but common to all Beasts of Rapine; as *Pliny* ascribeth the same Property to Leopards, Panthers, and such other, as well as to the Lyon.

Not only Lyons, but also all other Beasts of ravenous Kind (according to *Bekenham*) do bring forth their Young in some Part defective; as Lyons do produce their Whelps dead, Dogs bring them forth blind, Bears deformed and shapeless, &c. For Nature would not that they should attain Perfection in the Womb, in regard of the Safety of their Dam, lest in their Production they should spoil and rend her Womb by their Teeth and Tallons.

Other more particular Rules there are concerning the diverse Kinds and peculiar Actions of Beasts of Rapine, which shall follow in their more convenient Places. In the mean Time, let us proceed to Examples that may give Life and Approbation to those premised Rules. *Præcepta enim quantumvis bona & continua, mortua sunt, nisi ipse auditor variis exemplis ea percipiat*; Good and fit Precepts are but dead, unless Examples give them Life: Of which Opinion was *Leo* the Tenth, when he said,

*Plus valent exempla quàm præcepta,
Et melius docemur vitâ quàm verbo.*

*Examples are more forcible than Precepts,
And our Lives teach more than our Words.*



' He beareth *Jupiter*, a
' *Lion dormant*, *Sol*. The
' *Hebrew Rabbies* (faith
' *Leigh*) writing upon the
' *Second of Numbers*, do
' assign to the Tribe of
' *Judah* a *Lion* after this
' Manner, alluding belike
' unto that Blessing that
' *Jacob* (a little before his

' Death) did pronounce upon *Judah*, saying, *He*
' *shall lie down and couch as a Lion; who dares stir*
' *him up?* Wherein one noteth, That *Jacob*
' seemeth to allude to that Diminution, which
' happened at such Time as the greatest Part
' of the People of that Tribe did fall away unto
' *Jeroboam*; *Tunc enim* (faith he) *Rex Judæ si-*
' *milis esse cæpit Leoni dormienti; neque enim erectis*
' *jubis timorem suum latè effudit, sed quodammodo*
' *accubuit in spelunca. Latuit tamen quedam oc-*
' *culta virtus sub illo sopore, &c.* The King of
' *Judah* was then like a sleeping *Lion*, which
' did not shew his Rage with his erected Shag;
' but did as it were lurk in his Den, yet so as he
' lost not his Strength in his Sleep, neither durst
' any the most Adventurous to rouse him. This
' may be true of the King of *Judah*, but surely
' the *Lion* of the Tribe of *Judah* doth neither
' *slumber nor sleep*, though he seemeth to sleep;
' neither doth their *Vengeance sleep* who dare pro-
' voke him. It is reported, That the *Lion*
' sleepeth with his Eyes open; so should Gover-
' nors do, whose Vigilancy should shew it self
' when others are most at rest and secure.



' He beareth *Or*, a *Lion*
' couchant, *Sable*. The
' *Lion* couching after this
' Manner, must not be
' deemed to have been
' compelled thereunto, but
' that he hath so settled
' himself of his own ac-
' cord; for it is contrary
' to his magnanimous Na-

' ture to couch by any Chastisement, or to be
' corrected in himself; but if a Whelp, or some
' other Beast be beaten or chastised in his Sight,
' he thereupon humbleth himself after this Man-
' ner: But as touching himself, he must be
' overcome with Gentleness, and so is he easiest
' won. *Generosus enim animus facilius ducitur*
' *quàm trahitur*; The generous Mind you may
' easier lead than draw. So when the Children
' of Princes offend, their Pages are whipt before
' them: And the *Persians*, if a Nobleman of-
' fended, brought forth his Garment and beat it
' with Wands.



' He beareth *Gules*, a
' *Lion Seiant*, *Argent*.
' Though this Form and
' Gesture hath affinity
' with the Former, yet
' the Difference is easy to
' be observed, by compa-
' ring the Manner of their
' reposing: And in these
' Kinds of Varieties of

' Gestures, you may observe, that by Degrees
' and Steps I proceed from the most quiet to the
' most fierce Gesture and Action.



' The Field is *Mars*, a
' *Lion passant*, guardant,
' *Sol*. This was the Coat-
' Armour of *William D.*
' of *Aquitaine*, and of
' *Guyen*, one of the Peers
' of *France*, whose Daugh-
' ter and Heir, named *Elea-*
' *nor*, was married to *Hen-*
' *ry* the Second, King of

' *England*; by reason of which Match, the Field
' and Charge being of the same Colour and Me-
' tal that the then Royal Ensigns of this Land
' were, and this *Lion* of the like Action that
' those were of, this *Lion* was united with
' those two *Lyons* in one Shield: Since which
' Time the Kings of *England* have born three
' *Lyons* passant, guardant, as hereafter shall ap-
' pear.

" *Sol*, a *Lion* passant, guardant, *Mars*, was
" born by *Brutus*, Son of *Silvius Posthumus*, who
" coming out of *Italy* with the Remnant of the
" *Trojans*, found out this Island of *Great Bri-*
" *tain*, and reigned four and twenty Years.

Ermine, a *Lion* passant, *Gules*, was the Coat
of *Edward Drewe* of *Higham* alias *Norton* in the
County of *Devon*, Esq; who married *Anne*,
Daughter of *John Croker* of *Lyneham* in the said
County, Esq; and had Issue *Edmund* and *Mary*;
also *John*, a Son; or, *Johanna*, a Daughter; Qu?
This *Edward* was Son of *Richard Drewe* of *Drewes-*
cliffe in the said County, and of *Higham* also;
whose Predecessors were seated at *Drewescliffe*
some Generations.

(G) *Argent*, a *Lion* passant, *Gules*. This
pertains to *Leitchstein* of *Uzzan*.



" He beareth *Pearl*, a
" *Lion* passant, guardant,
" *Ruby*, gorged with a
" Ducal-crown, *Topaz*,
" and charged on the
" Shoulder with a Mullet
" of the First, and is born
" by the Name of *Ogilby*,
" an honourable and sprea-
" ding Family in *Scotland*,
" the Chief of which are
" Z
" the

“ the Right Hon. *James* Earl of *Airly*, *Elight*,
 “ and *Glentrahen*, a Person ever Loyal to the
 “ Crown, and was always concerned with the
 “ Earl of *Montrofs* in his loyal Undertakings:
 “ Once being taken Prisoner, he was to have
 “ been beheaded in *Scotland*, but by a fortunate
 “ Escape the Night before, was preserved to do
 “ his Majesty more Service. He was long a
 “ Prisoner in the *Tower* of *London*, and after his
 “ Release, did again engage himself in his
 “ Majesty’s Service at *Worcester*, and in the
 “ North. His Brother, *Sir David*, at *Worcester*
 “ Fight was taken Prisoner, and sent up to *Lon-*
 “ *don*; and *Sir George*, his other Brother, was
 “ killed in the Actions of *Montrofs*. Of this
 “ Family are the Right Honourable the Earl of
 “ *Fendlator*, the Right Honourable the Lord
 “ *Ogilby*, Baron of *Bamfe*, with several Knights
 “ and Gentlemen: Among which is *Michael*
 “ *Ogilby*, now Rector of *Bradiford* in *Devonshire*,
 “ and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty
 “ King *Charles* the Second, whose Grandfather,
 “ *Sir Michael Ogilby*, was a near Relation to
 “ the Earl of *Airly*.



“ He beareth, Or, on a
 “ Chief, *Gules*, a Lion of
 “ *England*, by the Name
 “ of *Titus*, and is the Pa-
 “ ternal Coat-Armour of
 “ Colonel *Silus Titus* of
 “ *Busby* in *Hertsfordshire*,
 “ One of the Grooms of
 “ his Majesty’s Bed-cham-
 “ ber, &c.

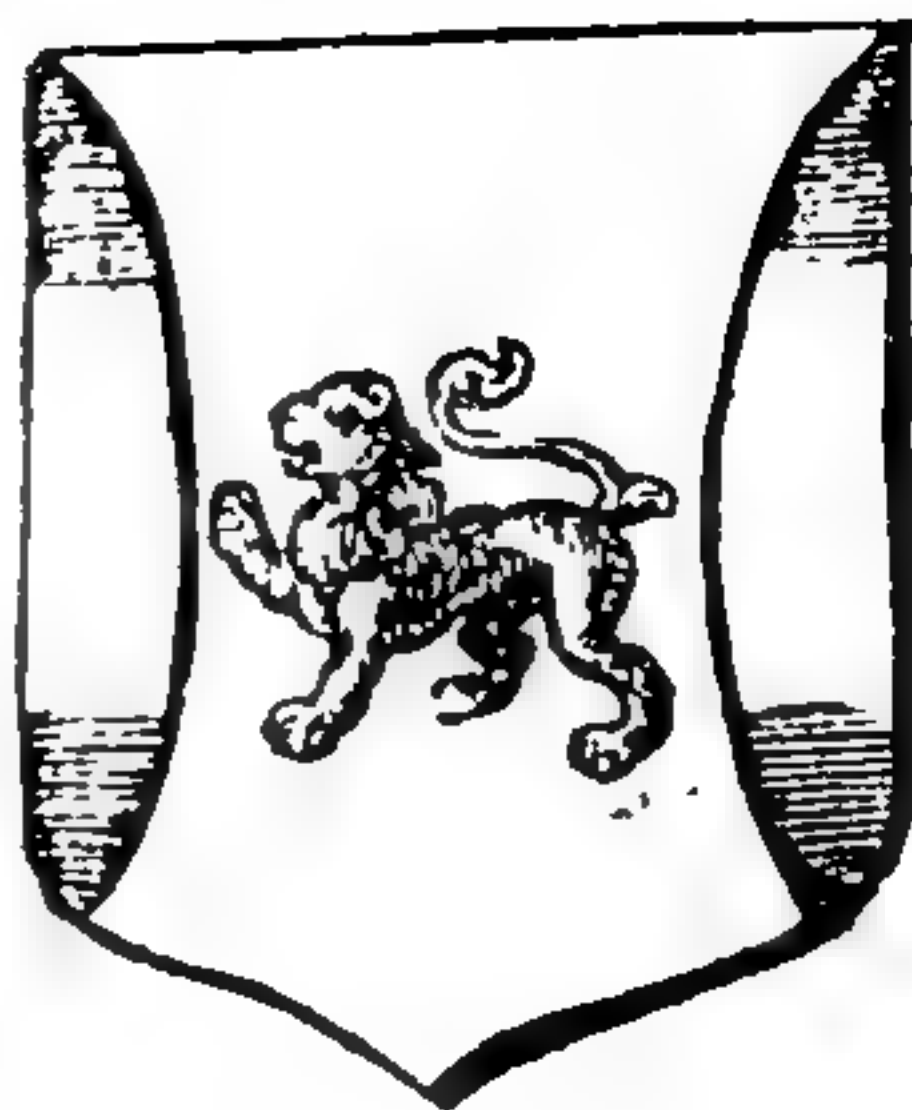


Gules, on a Bend, *Ar-*
gent, a Lion passant, *Sa-*
ble, is born by the Name
 of *David*; and was con-
 firmed by *William Flower*,
 Norroy, April 20, 1581,
 to *Robert David*, Son of
John David, the Son of
David Griffith of North
Wales.

M. S. of Grants in Ashm. Num. 541.



Argent, on a Fess, *Sable*,
 a Lion passant of the First,
 by the Name of *Garrard*
 or *Garret*. This Coat was
 born by *Sir Samuel Gar-*
rard, Lord Mayor of *Lon-*
don, Anno 1710.



King of Arms; which *George Garret* was alter-
 wards, viz. Anno 1647, Knight and Alderman
 of the said City.



“ He beareth Or, two
 “ Bars, *Azure*, in Chief
 “ a Lion passant of the
 “ Second, crowned, *Gules*,
 “ by the Name of *Gre-*
 “ gory, and is the Coat-
 “ Armour of *John Gregory*
 “ of *St. Margarets*, *West-*
 “ *minster* in *Middlesex*,
 “ Gent. descended from

“ the *Gregories* of *Lastingham* in *Yorkshire*; from
 “ whence the Predecessors of the said *John*
 “ (about the Year 1525.) removed to *East-Jack-*
 “ *with* in *Lincolnshire*, where they continued un-
 “ til thence expelled by the Calamities of the
 “ Wars, thro’ the Loyalty of his Father, Lieu-
 “ tenant Colonel *William Gregory*, and his two
 “ elder Brethren *William* and *Gilbert*.



“ Or, a Lion passant,
 “ *Sable*, in Chief three Ro-
 “ man Piles of the Second.
 “ This was the Paternal
 “ Coat-Armour of *John*
 “ *Loggan* (alias *Logo*, an
 “ *English* Commander, by
 “ whose Valour and Con-
 “ duct the *Scots* (then
 “ Masters of the Northern

“ Part of *Ireland*) were in Anno 1317, in the
 “ Time of *Edward* the Second, beaten out of
 “ the Province of *Ulster*, *Sir Allen Stewart* their
 “ General, taken Prisoner, and brought to *Dub-*
 “ *lin*, who for his Ransom gave his Daughter,
 “ with several Lands in *Scotland*, to his Con-
 “ queror’s Son, from whom came *Sir Robert*
 “ *Loggan*, who was Admiral of *Scotland*, Anno
 “ 1400. and from thence the *Loggans* of *Reftal-*
 “ *rige* in *Scotland*, now of *Idbury* in *Oxfordshire*,
 “ and of *Bassetsbury* in *Buckinghamshire* are lineal-
 “ ly descended.

“ *Sable*,

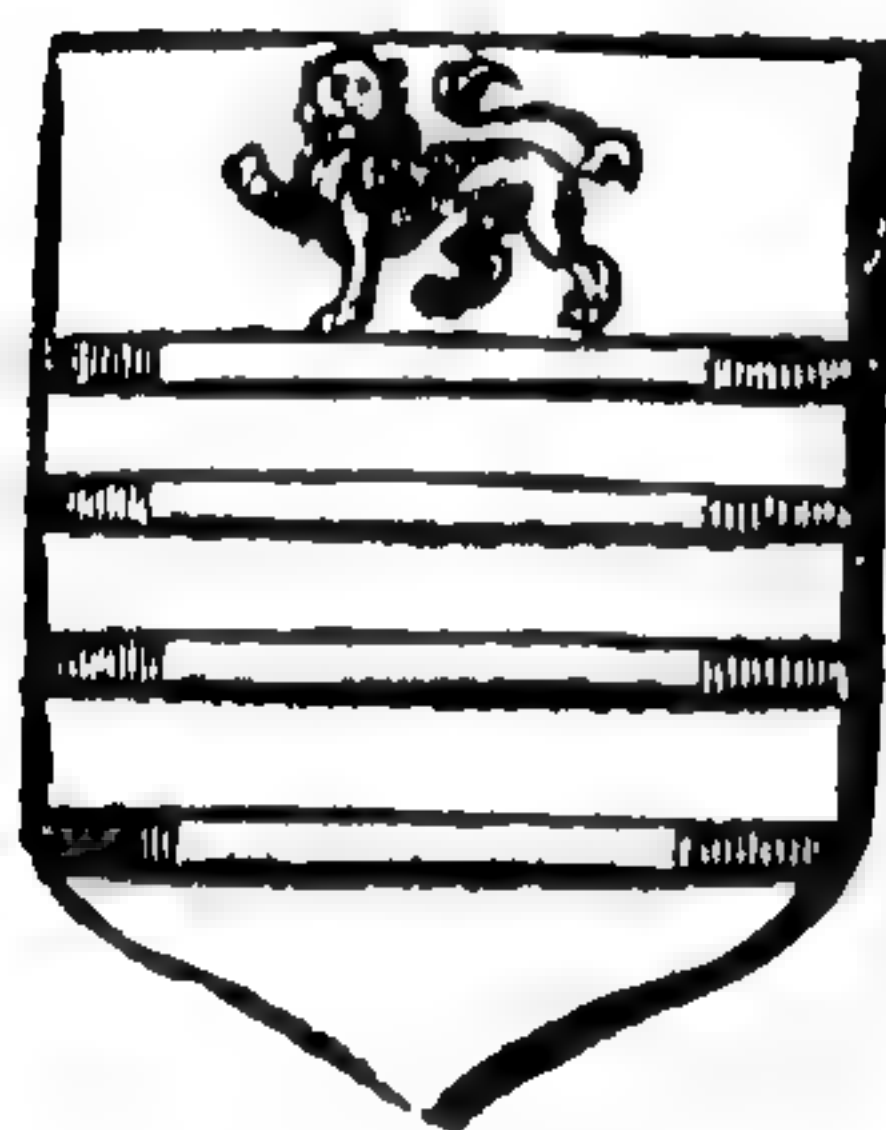


"Sable, three Piles, Argent, on a Chief of the Second, a Lyon passant, Gules, by the Name of Hacket, and is born by Sir Andrew Hacket of Moxhull in Warwickshire, Kt. one of the Masters of the High and Honourable Court of Chancery.

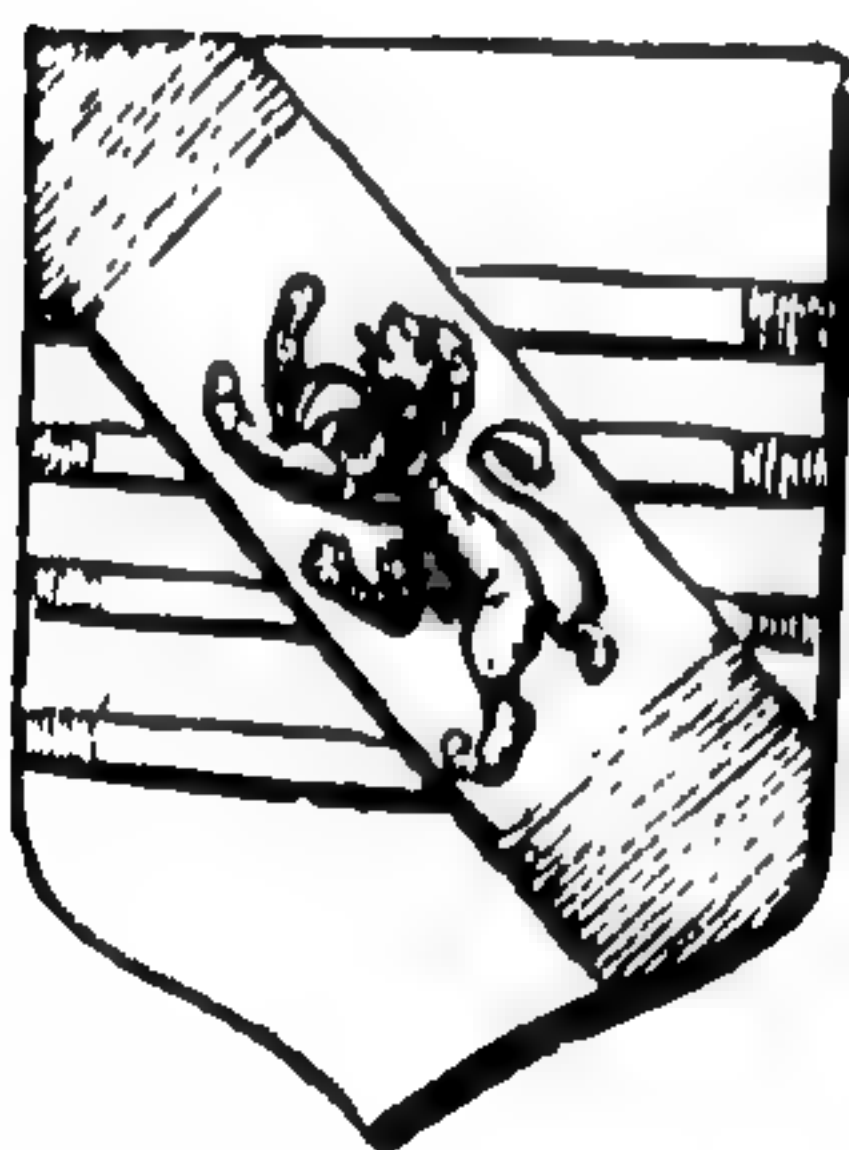
(99) Sable, three Piles conjoined in the Nombril, Argent, on a Chief, Gules, a Lyon passant guardant, is born by the Name of Hacket of Puffren.



"Ermine, a Saltire engrailed, Gules, on a Chief of the Second a Lyon passant guardant, Or, by the Name of Armine, and is the Coat-Armour of Evers Armine of Osgodby in Lincolnshire, Esq.



Gules, two Barrs Gemells, and a Lyon passant guardant in Chief, Or, was confirmed by Sir John Borough, Garter, Septemb. 10, 1639, to Richard Sprignell of High-gate in the County of Middlesex, Captain of the Trained Bands.



He beareth Gules, two Barrs Gemells, Argent, on a Bend, Or, a Lyon passant of the Field, armed and langued, Azure, by the Name of Farnaby. This Coat was granted to John Farnaby of the City of Canterbury in the County of Kent, (eldest Son of

Thomas Farnaby of Keppington in the said County) by Sir Edward Walker, Garter, May 3, 1664. in the 16th Year of King Charles the Second, because that he the said John Farnaby was a Man of great Loyalty and Learning, and very active in assisting his Sovereign's Cause, during the horrid Rebellion, and personally serv'd him under Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, and diverse others; for which he was several Times Imprison'd, Plunder'd, Sequester'd and Decimated; yet still persisted, and, to his utmost Power, endeavour'd the Restoration of King Charles the Second. And in the second Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, the said Coat thus altered, viz. Argent, three Barrs Gemells, Gules,

on a Bend, Or, a Lyon passant of the Second, was granted and confirmed to Charles (now Sir Charles) Farnaby, of Keppington within the Parish of Seven-Oak in the County of Kent, by Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Clarencieux.



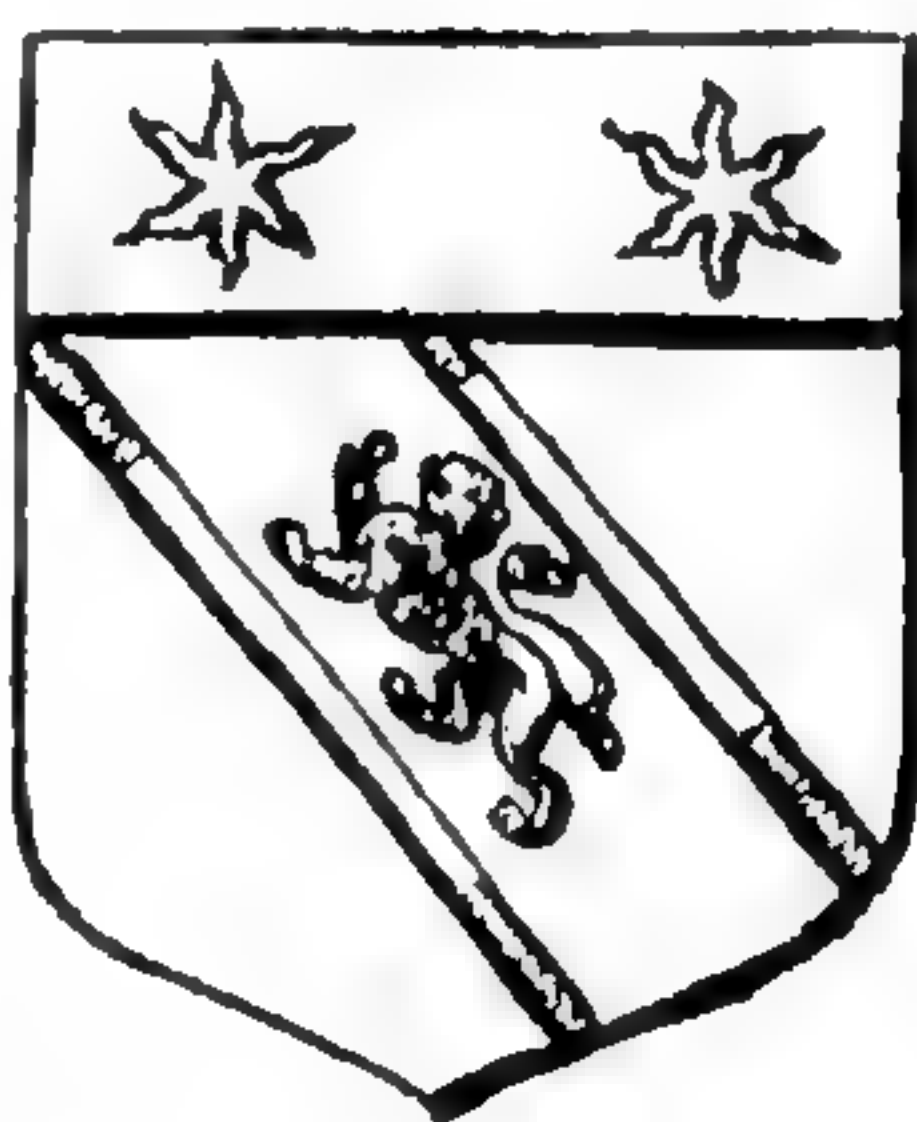
Azure, a Lyon passant between three Croffes Patée Fitchée, Or, with a Chief of the same, is born by the Name of Johnes, and was assigned by Patent dated Nov. 12, 1610. by William Cambden, Clarencieux, to Francis Johnes, Esquire, Alderman of London, the Son of John, the Son of Thomas Johnes of Loefton in the County of Salop.



"He beareth Sapphire, a Lyon passant, between three Fleurs de lis, Pearl. This is the Coat-Armour of the Right Honourable Dudley North, Baron of Carthley, &c. whose second Son, Sir Francis North, Knight, is Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas.



He beareth Argent, a Lyon passant, Sable, on a Chief of the Second three Mulletts with six Points, of the First, by the Name of Ball. This Coat was assigned by Sir William Segar, Garter, Decemb. 22, 1613, to the Reverend Richard Ball, D. D. Son of Laurence Ball of Northampton.



He beareth Argent, a Lyon passant in Bend cotised, Gules, on a Chief, Azure, two Estoils, Or, by the Name of Cook. This Coat was allowed by William Segar, to Thomas Cook of London, Haberdasher.

Her. Off. inter M. S. Vincent, Num. 154.

(6) He beareth Or, three Barrs Azure, above them a Lyon passant, Gules, on a Chief of the Second three Mulletts, Argent, by the Name of Steillys; a Scots Family.



" *Argent*, two Lyons
" passant guardant, *Azure*,
" by the Name of *Han-*
" *mer*. This with the
" Arms of *Ulster* is the
" Bearing of *Sir Thomas*
" *Hanmer* of *Hanmer* and
" *Bettisfield* in *Flintshire*,
" Baronet, descended by
" many Knights from
" *Sir John de Hanmer*, who lived in the Reign
" of *Edward the First*. *Camden* in his *Britannia*
" mentioning *Hanmer Town*, hath these Words,
" *Unde clara sane & antiqua quæ ibi habitat fa-*
" *milia cognomen assumpsit*."

" *Or*, two Lyons passant guardant, *Gules*, is
" the Coat of the Right Honourable *Sir Wil-*
" *liam Ducy* of *Tortworth* in *Gloucestershire*, Knight
" of the *Bath* and Baronet, now Viscount *Down*
" in *Ireland*.

" *Gules*, two Lyons passant guardant, *Argent*,
" by the Name of *L'Estrange*, a Family of good
" Antiquity, of which is *Sir Nicholas L'Estrange*
" of *Hunstanton* in *Norfolk*, Baronet, and *Ro-*
" *ger L'Estrange* of *St. Giles's* in the *Fields* in
" *Middlesex*, Esquire.

" *Gules*, two Lyons passant guardant, *Or*,
" was the Coat-Armour of *William Duke* of
" *Normandy*, base Son of *Robert Duke* of *Nor-*
" *mandy*, who in *Anno 1066*, having slain King
" *Harold* in *Battel*, seized the Kingdom, and
" reigned almost One and twenty Years, since
" which Time his Heirs have happily enjoyed his
" Crown and Dignity.

Azure, two Lyons passant guardant, *Argent*,
is born by the Name of *Barnes*; and was con-
firmed by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, *Anno*
1614, to *Edward Barnes* of the City of *Lon-*
don.

(G) *Gules*, two Lyons passant guardant, *Ar-*
gent, is the Bearing of *Haldon* of that *Ilk*.

Gules, two Lyons passant, *Argent*, armed and
langued, *Azure*. This Coat was born by
Strange of in the County of *Gloucester*,
who was Governor of *Holst-Castle* after the Re-
storation of King *Charles II*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's *Remarks de Com. Oxon.* p. 129.



" He beareth *Sable*, two
" *Lioncels* counter-paf-
" fant, *Argent*, the Upper-
" most towards the fini-
" ster Side of the Escut-
" cheon, both collared,
" *Gules*, by the Name of
" *Glegg*, and is the Coat
" of *Edward Glegg* of *Gay-*
" *ton*, and *Edward Glegg*

" of *Grange*, both of *Cheshire*, Esquires. Some
" Blazoners have given another blazon to this
" Coat-Armour thus: He beareth *Sable*, two
" *Lioncels*, the One passant, the Other re-paf-
" fant, *Argent*, both collared, *Gules*. But in
" my Opinion, no Man by this last blazon is
" able to trick or express the true Portraiture
" and Manner of the Bearing of these *Lioncels*,
" for it appeareth not by this blazon towards
" which Part or Side of the Escutcheon their
" Heads are placed, which is contrary to the
" Rule given, *Chap. 4. Sect. 1.* The *Lyon* and
" the *Lyoness* do never go one and the same
" Way, either when they seek their Prey, or
" when they go to fight: The skilful and expert
" Men render this Reason for it, That these
" Beasts stand so much upon their Strength of
" Body, as that neither of them needeth the
" Other's help.

He beareth *Sable*, two Lyons counter-passant
Argent, collar'd, *Gules*, by the Name of *Gleg*.



Or, a *Fess wavy*, *Azure*,
between two Lyons pas-
sant guardant, *Sable*, was
granted by *William Flower*,
Norroy, *Jan. 5, 1578*, in
the 21st Year of *Queen*
Elizabeth, to *Brian Bul-*
les of the County of *York*,
Esquire, and to his Po-
sterity.

M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834. p. 16.

Gules, a *Fess Vaire*, between two Lyons pas-
sant guardant, *Ermines*, was granted or confirm-
ed to *Edmond Downing* of *Pyneft* in the Parish of
Waltham Holy-Cross in *Essex*, by *Robert Cooke*,
Clarencieux.



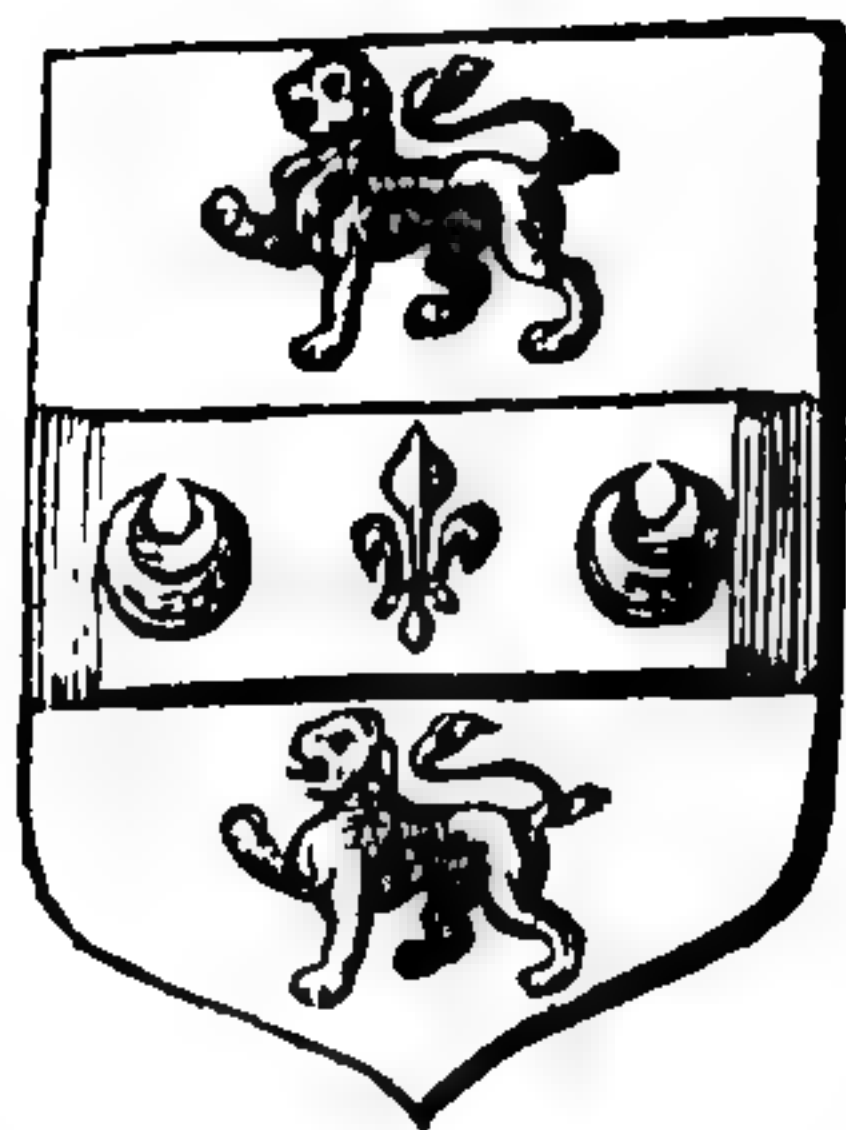
Or, a *Chevron Gules*,
between two Lyons pas-
sant guardant, *Sable*, arm-
ed of the Second, was
confirmed to *Bryan Cook*
of *Doncaster* in the Coun-
ty of *York*, and to his Po-
sterity, with their due Dif-
ferences, by *Sir Richard*
St. George, *Norroy*, the
27th of *August 1635*, in the 11th Year of King
Charles I.



" He beareth *Gules*, two
" Lyons passant within a
" *Bordure engrailed*, *Ar-*
" *gent*, by the Name of
" *Strange*, and is born by
" *Jo. Strange* of the City
" of *London*, Gent.

Azure, a *Fleur de lis*, *Argent*, on a Chief indented of the Second a *Lyon passant*, *Gules*, was granted to *Bartholomew Fowke*, chief Clerk of the Spicery in the Queen's Majesty's House, by Letters Patents dated *Anno Dom. 1580*, in the 23d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834. p. 36.



Argent, on a Fess, *Gules*, between two *Lyons passant*, *Sable*, a *Fleur de lis* between two *Crescents*, *Argent*. This was the Coat of *Edward Gooderick* of *Kirkby* in the County of *Lincoln*, who married *Jane*, Daughter and Heir of *Williamson* of

Boston, and had Issue *John Gooderick* (who married Daughter and Co-heir of *Sir Lionell Dymoke*, Kt. of *Strickforth*) also *Henry Gooderick*, and *Thomas Gooderick* Bishop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*.

Note, That the abovesaid *Edward* was eldest Son of *John Gooderick* of *Bullingbrook* in the County of *Lincoln*, by Daughter of *Hutton*.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood, F. 3. f. 60.

(5) *Gules*, on a Bend, *Argent*, a *Rose* between two *Lyons passant*, of the First, pertains to the Name of *Herren* of *Sylinton* in *Scotland*.

(6) *Gules*, on a Bend, *Argent*, two *Cinquefoils* and two *Lyons passant* alternately, of the First, belongs to *Herring* of *Lethinty* in *Scotland*.

(7) *Gules*, on a Chevron, *Argent*, a *Rose* between two *Lyons combatant* of the First; was born by *Hepburn* of *Humbie*.



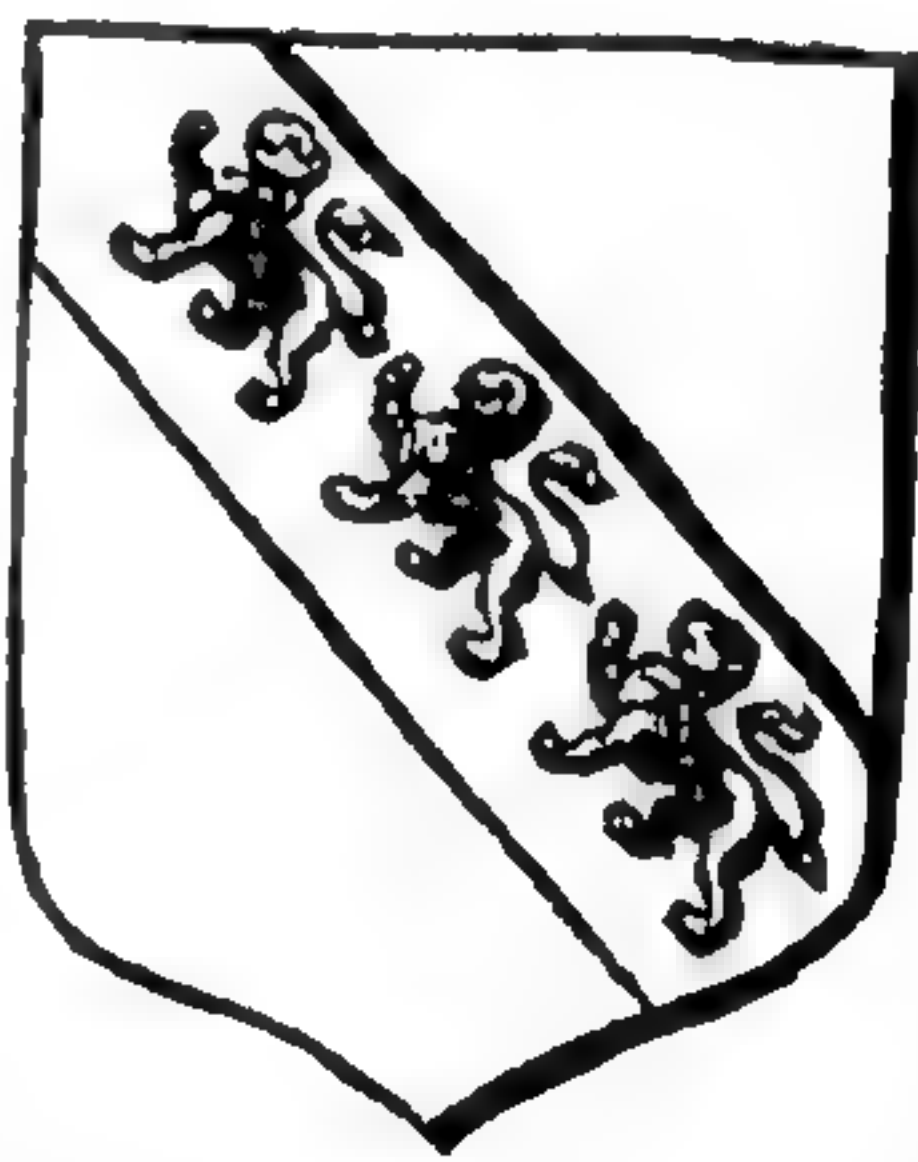
'He beareth *Argent*, three *Lyons passant* guardant, *Gules*. This Coat-Armour pertaineth to that worthy Gentleman *Sir John Brograve*, Kt. sometimes Attorney-General of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. In the Blazoning of Arms consist-

ing of more *Lyons* in a Field than One, you must term them *Lyoncels* (according to *Leigh*) which is as much to say, as so many young or small *Lyons*. The Reason of this Rule I take to be this, That inasmuch as the *Lyon* hath a Prerogative Royal over all Beasts, and cannot endure that any other should participate of the Field with him, *Quia Principes nolunt pares*, Princes will admit no Fellows to the Impeachment of their Sovereignty; therefore the Bearing of diverse *Lyons* in one Field must be understood of *Lyons Whelps*, which

'as yet have not so great Feeling of their own Strength, or inbred noble Courage, nor Apprehension of their native Royal Sovereignty over all Beasts, as *Lyons* have. But *Leones adulti participationem non admittunt solent*, when they are of Years they will know their own Worth.

'Note, That this Rule must be understood with a Limitation in some particular Cases, *Quia non est regula adeo generalis, quin admittat exceptionem in suo particulari*: For this Rule holdeth not in the Sovereign's Ensigns, where these Beasts are said to be *Lyons*, propter dignitatem Regia Majestatis: Next, this Rule hath no Place in Coat-Armours, wherein any of the honourable Ordinaries are interposed between these Beasts: For by such interpositions of these Ordinaries (saith *Leigh*) every one of them is reckoned to be of as great Dignity, as if he were born dividedly in so many several Escutcheons, and that in respect of the Sovereignty of the Ordinary so interposed; for which Cause they have the Title of most worthy Partitions. And so shall you reckon of all other Coat-Armours consisting of Things so divided.

'King *Henry the Second* being Duke of *Aquitain* and *Guion*, in the Right of his Grand-mother, and Duke of *Normandy* in Right of his Mother, joined the Arms of *Guion*, which was a *Lyon passant* guardant, unto that of *Normandy* and *England*, which was *Gules*, three *Lyons passant* guardant, Or.



He beareth Or, on a Bend, *Sable*, three *Lyons passant*, *Argent*, by the Name of *Hagar*. This Coat belong'd to *Thomas Hagar* of *Bourne*, Esq; He was living *Anno 1619*, and married *Anne*, Daughter of *William Benedick* in *Foster-lane*, *London*. He was

Son and Heir of *John Hagar*, Esq; the Son and Heir of *John Hagar*, Gent. (both of *Bourne*) which *John* last named, was Son and Heir of *John Hagar* of *Essex*. It was granted by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, *Anno 1605*.

Vide in lib. de *Essex* in Coll. Arm.



'He beareth *Gules*, on a Fess, *Argent*, three *Lyoncels* passant guardant, *Purpure*. These Arms appertained to *Arnold Oldesworth*, Esq; late Keeper of the Hamper of the High Court of Chancery. Such is the noble Courage and Magnanimity of the *Lyon*, as that in his greatest Rage and Fury, he never doth tyrannize over

‘ over those that do prostrate themselves to
 ‘ his Mercy ; whereof a certain Author thus
 ‘ writeth,

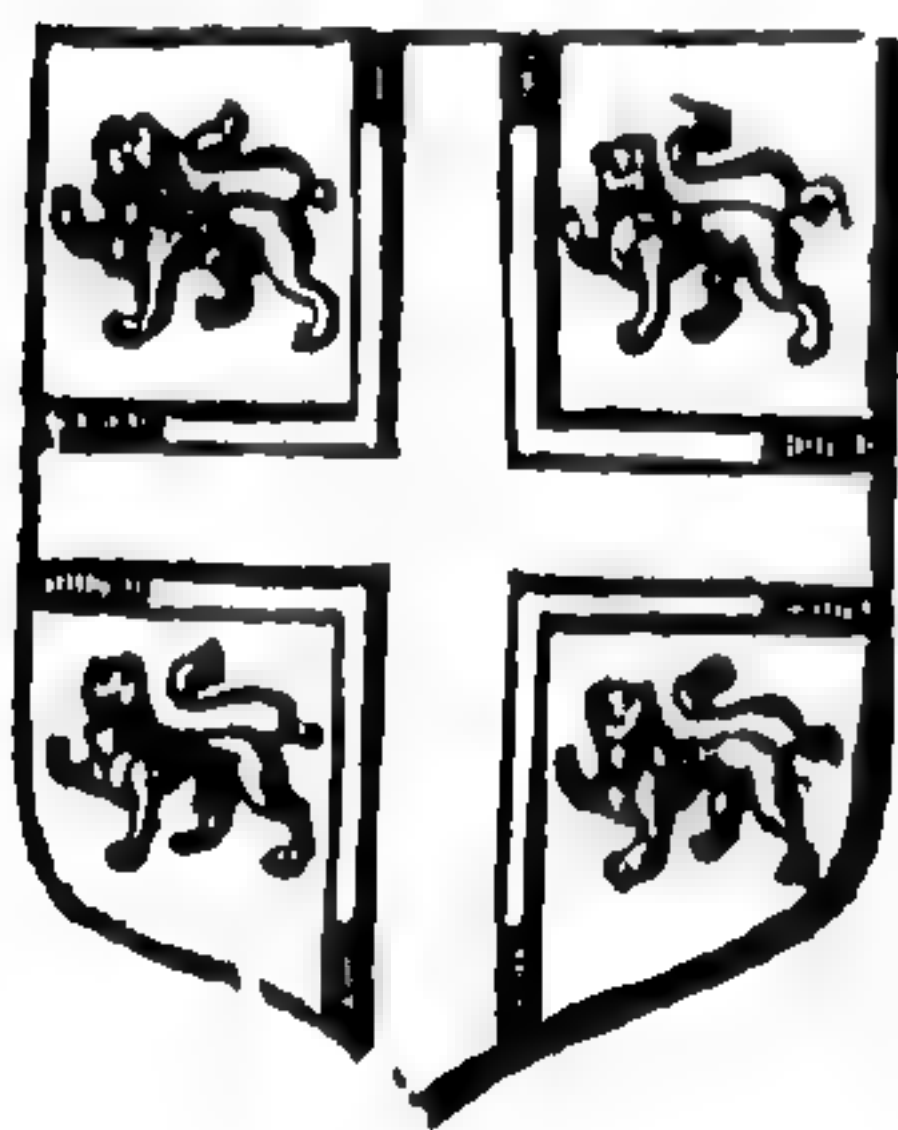
‘ *Parcere prostratis sit nobilis ira Leonis :*
 ‘ *Tu quoque fac simile, quisquis regnabis in orbe.*



“ He beareth *Azure*, a
 “ Fess wavy between 3
 “ Lyons passant, *Or*, arm-
 “ ed and langued, *Gules*.
 “ This is the Coat-Ar-
 “ mour of *John Hawes* or
 “ *Hawys* of *London*, who
 “ draweth his descent from
 “ *William Hawys* of *Wal-*
 “ *sham* of the *Willows* in

“ *Suffolk*, which *William* was seized of Lands
 “ there in the Time of *Edward* the Third. The
 “ *Lion* passing his Ground leisurely, and as it
 “ were *pedetentim*, Step by Step, which Kind of
 “ Gate we usually do call passant, expresseth his
 “ most generous and noble Action of Majesty,
 “ Clemency, and Circumspection.

Ermine, on a Bend cottised, *Gules*, three
 Lyons passant guardant, *Or*, was the Coat of
Christopher Cooke of *Thorne* in the County of *De-*
von, Gent. who married *Margaret*, Daughter of
Richard Curland of *Whysfield*, and had Issue *Chri-*
stopher. The aforesaid *Christopher* was Son of
William, the Son of *John* the Son of *John*, whose
 Father was *Christopher* the Son of *Henry Cooke*,
 all of *Thorne* aforesaid, Gentlemen.



Argent, a Cross voided
 between four Lyons pas-
 sant, *Gules*, is the ancient
 Coat belonging to the
 Name of *Goulding*; and
 was confirm'd to *Robert*
Goulding of *Newherber* in
 the Parish of *Levington* in
 the County of *Kent*, Gent.
 Son and Heir of *Henry*

Goulding of the said County, Gent. (and to the
 Descendants of the said *Robert*) by *Robert Cooke*,
Clarencieux, May 13, 1572, in the 14th Year
 of Queen *Eliz.*



‘ He beareth *Or*, a *Lion*
 ‘ saliant, *Gules*, by the
 ‘ Name of *Felbridge*. The
 ‘ proper Form of a *Lion*
 ‘ saliant is, when his Right
 ‘ Forefoot answereth to
 ‘ the dexter Corner of the
 ‘ Escutcheon, and his hind-
 ‘ most Foot to the sinister
 ‘ base Point thereof. And

‘ he is termed saliant, à *saliendo*; because when
 ‘ he doth prosecute his Prey, he pursueth the same
 ‘ leaping, which Action he never useth when
 ‘ he is chased in fight (as *Pliny* noteth) but is
 ‘ only passant. And it is sometimes no disho-

‘ nour to go softly, or retire leisurely out of the
 ‘ Field; but to fly is a Reproach; and there-
 ‘ fore, of all Gestures, I never find any *Lion*
 ‘ currant.

Or, a *Lion* rampant, *Gules*. These Arms ap-
 pertain to *Sir Roger Filbrigg*, Kt. Lord of *Fil-*
brigg in the Hundred of *North Orpingham* near
Crooner, (fourteen Miles from *Norwich* City)
 where he had an Estate of Knighthood. His
 eldest Son, named *Simon*, had one only Daugh-
 ter, married to *John Tindall*, Esq; who with
 her had the Estate, and whose Descendants to
 this Day enjoy it, and bear Arms as above set
 forth. *John Filbrigg*, Esq; (younger Son to
Sir Roger aforesaid) purchased an Estate in the
 County of *Huntington*, whose Successors enjoy
 it to this Day. *John Filbrigg* of *Payford* in the
 County aforesaid, Kt. (and of the younger Fa-
 mily) bare the Coat of that Family, with the
 Distinction of three Crescents in Chief. He
 had Issue *Margaret* his only Daughter, who mar-
 ried *Tho. Sampson* of *Brettenham* in the County
 of *Suffolk*, Esq; and left one only Daughter
Margery, who was married to *Robert Tilton* of
Shorle in the County aforesaid, Esquire, and the
 Father of a very good Family. *Thomas Fil-*
brigg, Esq; (younger Brother to the aforesaid
Sir John Filbrigg) purchased an Estate at *Spala-*
wick in the County of *Huntington*, whose De-
 scendants enjoy it to this Day.

The aforesaid *Sir Roger Filbrigg*, in the Time
 of King *Edward* the First, was made Earl of
Norfolk, and Marshal of *England*. He sprang
 from the Family of the *Bigods* in the County of
Norfolk, and took his Name from the Mannor
 of *Filbrigg* aforesaid. He was one of the No-
 bles that went with the said King into *Scotland*,
 and there performed great Acts of Chivalry,
 and flourished much in the said King's Reign.
 He was born Anno 1242. This I take to be the
 same Coat as that mentioned by my Author,
 but conjecture it should be rampant, not sa-
 liant.



‘ *Pearl*, a *Lion* ram-
 ‘ pant, *Ruby*, was the Coat
 ‘ of *Edrick* a *Saxon*, who
 ‘ at the Time of the Con-
 ‘ quest, was Earl of *York*;
 ‘ and for that he took Part
 ‘ with Earl *Edgar Athel-*
 ‘ *ling* against *William* the
 ‘ Conqueror, and deliver-
 ‘ ed to him the City of

‘ *York*, he had, by the Conqueror's command,
 ‘ his Eyes put out, and was kept a Prisoner at
 ‘ *Winchester* during Life, and died without Issue.

‘ *Ruby*, a *Lion* rampant, *Pearl*. This is the
 ‘ Paternal Coat-Armour of the Right Honour-
 ‘ able *Louis Duras*, Baron *Duras* of *Holmby*.
 ‘ one of the Captains of his Majesty's Horse-
 ‘ Guards, and Privy Purse to his Royal High-
 ‘ ness

nefs *James Duke of York*; Brother to the Duke and Marshal *Duras*, as also to the Marshal de *Lorge* in *France*, and Nephew to the late Marshal de *Turen* in the said Kingdom; one of whose Ancestors, viz. *Galliard Lord Duras*, was in the Reign of King *Edward the Fourth*, Knight of the Garter, being one of the last of *Gascoign* that held for the Crown of *England*, where he came and continued in great Employments under the said King *Edward*, until he was restored to his Estate in *Gascoign* by the Peace made betwixt the two Crowns.

Ruby, a Lyon rampant, *Pearl*, was the Coat-Armour of *Roger Mowbray* a *Norman*, who was made Earl of *Northumberland* by *William the Conqueror*. He slew in Battel *Malcolm King of Scots*, and his eldest Son; but after rebelling against *William Rufus*, was taken Prisoner in *Northumberland*, and kept in *Winchester Prison* till the Reign of *Henry the First*, and then died without Issue; after whose decease King *Henry the First* gave all his Lands and Arms to the Lord *Nigell de Albaine*, whose Son was called *Mowbray*, of whom descended the *Mowbrays Dukes of Norfolk*: And this Coat is now quartered by the honourable and flourishing Family of the *Howards*.

Ruby, a Lyon rampant, *Topaz*, is the Coat-Armour of the Right Honourable *Richard Earl of Carbery*, Baron *Vaughan of Emblin* and *Molingar*.

Saphire, a Lyon rampant, *Pearl*, is the Coat of the Right Honourable *John Lord Crew*, Baron of *Stean*, descended from *Eustace Crew*, who came into *England* with *William the Conqueror*, and was made Baron of *Mont-halte*.

Sable, a Lyon rampant, *Argent*, is born by *Emond Lewis Carn-Lloyd* in *Glamorganshire*, Esq; and by *Edward Lewis* of the *Van* in the said County, Esq; As touching the Bearing of the Lyon after this Manner, I hold that then he may be truly said to be rampant, when he standeth so directly upright, as that the Crown of his Head doth answer to the Plant of his Foot, whereupon he standeth in a perpendicular Line, and not by placing of the Left Foot in the dexter Corner of the Escutcheon, as *Leigh* would have it. As the former Example sheweth the Gesture of the Lyon pursuing his Prey; so this sheweth his Gesture in seizing on it when he hath attained it.

Argent, a Lyon rampant, *Gules*, was the Coat of *Adam Hulton* of *Parke*, who married *Alice*, Daughter and Heir to *John Hulton* of *Farnworth*, and hath Issue *William*, *Roger*, *Robert*, *Michael*, *Ellen*, *Clemence* and *Cicely*.

William married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Thomas Leigh* of *Alington*, and hath Issue *Adam*, *George*, *Edmond*, *John*, *John*, *Roger*, *Elizabeth* and *Ellen*.

Ellen married to *John Heydon* of *Wolston*, and hath Issue *Adam*, *Richard*, *Thomas*, *John*, *William*, *Alice* and *Jane*.

Or, a Lyon rampant, *Sable*, unguled and langued, *Gules*, was the Bearing of *Adam Ludlow*, Commoner of *Baliol-College*, Son of *George Ludlow* of *Morehouse* in the County of *Salop*, Gent. who dy'd April 18, 1675, aged circa 16, and was buried in the Ministers Chancel in *Magdalen Parish*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Rem. de Com. Oxon p. 131.

He beareth *Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Vert*, by the Name of *Jones*. This Coat was assigned by Patent by *William Segar*, June 16, 1607, in the fifth Year of King *James the First*, to *William Jones* Son of *Thomas*, Son of *William*, who was the Son of *Richard Jones* of *Holt* of *Denbighshire* in *North Wales*.

Gules, a Lyon rampant, *Vaire*, was the Coat pertaining to the Family of *Everingham* in *Berkinge*.

Glov. Alph. of the North in M. S. of Grants in Ashm. Numb. 824.

Argent, a Lyon rampant, *Sable*, with a Crescent for a Difference, was the Coat of Sir *Robert Stapleton* of *Whygbell*; who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Mallary* of *Studley*, and by her had Issue *Robert*, Son and Heir; also *Elizabeth* and *Bridget*.

M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834. Pedigrees per Glover.

Sable, a Lyon rampant, *Or*, armed and langued, *Gules*, with a Crescent on a Crescent for Difference; is born by the Name of *Bramhall*; and was confirmed by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, Nov. 21, 1628, in the Fourth Year of King *Charles the First*, to *William Bramhall* of *London*, Gent. second Son of *Peter Bramhall*, Gent. Son and Heir of *John Bramhall* of *Pontefract* in the County of *York*, descended from the ancient Family of *Bramhall* in the County of *Chester*.

* Difference in the Crest, not Coat, in the Patent.

(9) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Gules*, belonged to the Name of *Dundas* of that Ilk.

(9) *Sable*, a Lyon rampant, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Edgar*.

(9) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Mowett* of *Baqually* in *Scotland*.

(9) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Vert*, is born by the Name of *Touch*, of that Ilk.

(9) *Sa-*

(6) *Sable*, a Lyon rampant, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Marteine of Cardine* in Scotland.

(6) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Vert*, appertains to the Name of *Bugge of Torching* in Scotland.

(6) *Or*, a Lyon rampant, *Sable*, belongs to the Name of *Morton of Camma* in Scotland.



" *Gules*, a Lyon rampant guardant, *Or*, is the Coat-Armour belonging to the Family of the *Morices*; the Chief of which is the Right Honourable Sir *William Morice* of *Werrington* in *Devonshire*, Baronet, late One of

" his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,
" and at present One of his most Honourable
" Privy Council.



" He beareth *Argent*, a Lyon rampant, the Tail elevated and turned over the Head, *Sable*. This was the Coat-Armour of *John Buxton* of *Tibenham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Esq; Although this Manner of Bearing, in respect of the

" Tail, is rarely used, yet it is very ancient, as appeareth by an old Table of the said Arms taken out of the Monastery of *Bungey* in *Suffolk*, having been, before the Dissolution of the Abbeys, there hanged up, for one styled *Le Seneschal Buxton*; which Table now remaineth in the Custody of the said Mr. *John Buxton*.

" Here Blazoners may please to observe, how requisite it is to take advised Consideration in what Manner the Tail of this Beast is born in Signs Armorial; but I shall presently, in this Chapter, have further Occasion, in the Armour of *Corke*, to treat more largely of this Point.



Azure, a Lyon rampant, à la queue furchée, *Ermine*, crowned *Or*, on a Canton *Or*, a Mullet pierced, *Gules*. These Arms appertain to the Family of *Peche* of *Kent*.

Argent, a Lyon rampant with two Tails *Sable*, armed and langued, *Gules*, was born by *John Newton* of *Cheshire*, B. D. and Senior Fellow of *Brazen-Nose College*, *Oxon*, who dy'd suddenly of an Appoplexy at Morning Prayers in the College-Chappel, April 12, 1664. and was buried in *St. Mary's Church*, on the North Side near the Door, entering into the Room under the Belfrey, aged 66, or thereabouts. He was Son of *Alexander Newton*, of *Newton* in the County of *Chester*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon p. 125.

He beareth *Gules*, a Lyon rampant, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Stokes*. This Coat did belong to *William Stokes*, one of his Majesty's Land-waiters in the Port of *Southampton* (aged 55, the 14th of February, Anno 1686.) who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry Ward* of *Southampton*, and had Issue *William*, eldest Son, and *William*, second Son (both dy'd Infants) *Thomas*, whose Age at the said Date was Fifteen, *Mary*, whose Age was Thirty, *Elizabeth*, whose Age was Twenty Seven, and *Fames*, aged about Twenty, all at that Time unmarried.

Note, That the abovenamed *William Stokes*, was eldest Son and Heir of *Henry Stokes* of *Medhurst* in the County of *Suffex*, and of *Joan* his Wife, Daughter of *William Stent* of *Medhurst* aforesaid; which *Henry Stokes* dy'd at *Petworth* in the said County about the Year 1676, aged almost 92, being Son and Heir of *Richard Stokes* of the County Palatine of *Chester*, Steward to the Earl of *Northumberland*. He dy'd also at *Petworth* in the County of *Suffex*.

Vide Visit. de Com. Southampton, in Coll. Arm. de Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Clarencieux King of Arms.

Argent, a Lyon rampant with two Tails *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Cressy*, and did belong to *William Cressy* of *Owlcotes* in the County of *Nottingham*, living Anno 1614, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Leonard Shallcross* of *Shallcross* in the County of *Derby*, and had Issue *Leonard*, Son and Heir aged 20, and *William*, second Son; also four Daughters, *Susan*, *Mary*, *Bridget* and *Katherine*.

The said *William Cressy* of *Owlcotes*, was eldest Son and Heir of *Henry Cressy* of *Owlcotes* aforesaid, Esq; by his second Wife *Katherine*, Daughter of *Richard Smith* of *Walkingham*, who also bare him *Hugh* and *Elizabeth*. His second Wife was *Alice*, Daughter of *Odingfells* of *Ipperstone* in the County of *Nottingham*, but by her he had only one Daughter *Jane*, Wife of *Hublethorne*.

The same Coat, with a proper Difference, did belong also to *Richard Cressy* of *West Revendell* in the County of *Lincoln*, Gent. aged 34, Anno 1666, who married to his first Wife *Elizabeth*.

Elizabeth, Daughter of *Michael Monckton* of the Isle of *Axholme*, by whom he had one Daughter *Susanna*. His second Wife was *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Dowdeswell*.

Vid. Visit. de Com. Linc. in Coll. Arm.

The said *Richard* was eldest Son and Heir of *Arthur Cressey* of *Scawby* in the said County of *Lincoln*, by his Wife *Susanna*, Daughter of *Richard Thorold* of *Grimsby* in the County of *Lincoln*, who bare him also *Arthur*, second Son, and *Susan* Wife of *Cecil Wrey*.

Note, That *Arthur Cressey* of *Scawby* was Son and Heir of *Henry Cressey* of *Scawby* aforesaid, by his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *Anthony Smith*.

It did also appertain (with a Mullet Or, upon a Cinquefoil Gules, for a Difference) to *Thomas Cressey* of *Fulsby*, in the Parish of *Kirkby* upon *Bane* in the County of *Lincoln*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir Henry Glemham* of *Glemham* in the County of *Suffolk*, Kt. which *Thomas Cressey* was born fifth Son, but by the Death of two of his Brethren (*viz.* *George* and *Henry* third and fourth Sons without Issue) he was third Son of *Nicholas Cressey* of *Fulsby* in the said County of *Lincoln*, by his Wife *Francis*, Daughter of *Sir Henry Aiscoyts* of *Tomby* and *Blaby*; which said *Frances* bare him also *Brandon Cressey* (his eldest Son and Heir of *Fulsby* aforesaid) and *Charles Cressey* second Son.

Visit. de Com. Linc. in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 23. fo. 45. b. 1st Ind.

Note, That the abovenamed *Nicholas Cressey* of *Fulsby*, was Son and Heir of *Robert Cressey* of *Blighborow* (Son and Heir of *John*) by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Wiggan* (his first Wife).

This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower Norroy*, the twenty first of *June* 1580, in the 22d Year of *Queen Elizabeth* to *Henry Cressey* of *Onlotes* in the County of *Nottingham*, Gent. Heir-male unto *Sir John Cressey*, Kt. of *Hode-shake*, living in the Days of *King Edward* the Third and *King Richard* the Second.

M. S. in Ashm. No. 834. p. 23.



"He beareth Ermine, a
"Lyon rampant, Azure,
"crowned, Or, by the
"Name of *Pickering*, and
"with the Arms of Ul-
"ster, is the Coat of *Sir*
"*Henry Pickering* of *Whad-*
"*don* in *Cambridgeshire*, and
"of *Paxson* in *Hunting-*
"*tonshire*, Baronet.

Argent, a Lyon rampant Sable, crowned Or, was altered from the ancient Coat [which was parted per Pale Azure and Gules, three Lyons

rampant queue furche Argent] at the Request of *William Morgan* of *Blackmore* in the County of *Hereford*, Gent. being a second Son of the House of *Arskton* in the said County, and desirous to distinguish his House by a more particular Distinction. The same was ratified and confirmed by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, the 27th of *May*, Anno Dom. 1602. in the 44th Year of *Queen Elizabeth*.

Argent, a Lyon rampant Sable, crowned Or, was born by *Edward Powell*, M. A. and Fellow of *Jesus College*, Son of *Edward Powell* of *Shadwell* in *Shropshire*, Gent. which *Edward* died the 6th of *February* 1685, aged Thirty, and was buried in the College Chappel there.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 1624

(B) *Mackdowal*, sometime of *Galloway*; Azure a Lyon rampant Argent, crowned Or. This Coat is quartered in the Atchievement of the Marquess of *Douglafs*.

Gules, a Lyon rampant, and superintending his Head a Ducal Coronet Or, armed and languid Azure, is the Coat-Armour belonging to *Humphrey* of *Suffolk*; and was confirmed and ratified by *William Camden* Clarencieux, to *Charles Humphrey* of *Rishangles* in the County aforesaid, Gent. and afterwards to *Thomas Humphrey* (Brother of the said *Charles*) of *Dublin*, by *Thomas Preston*, Esq; Ulster King of Arms of all *Ireland*, the 26th of *Jan.* 1638.

Argent, a Lyon rampant Gules, collar'd Or, was the Coat of *John Redish* of *Redish*, who married *Clemence*, Daughter to *Robert Worsley*, and (saith *Glover*) had Issue *Otes*, *Robert*, *Alice* and *Lucy*. *Otes*, Son and Heir, married *Alice*, Daughter to *Ralph Prestnyche*.

Collection of the North per Glover or per Chest. in M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834. p. 9.

This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower Norroy*, *May* 15, 1587, in the 29th Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, to *Alexander Rediche* of *Rediche* in the County of *Lancaster*, Esq; Son and Heir of *John Rediche*, the Son and Heir of *Olys Rediche*, who was Son and Heir of *John Rediche* of the same Place and County.

M. S. of Grants in Ashm. No. 844

(B) Argent, a Lyon rampant Gules, crowned and chained Or, pertained to Colonel *William Urrie*.



Argent, a Chief Ermine, over all a Lyon rampant Azure, was confirmed by *William Flower Norroy*, *February* the 16th, 1587. in the Thirtieth Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, to *Robert Trotter* of *Skelton-Castle* within the Liber-
A a

ty of Cleveland, in the North Riding in York-shire.

M. S. of Grants in Ashm. Num. 844.

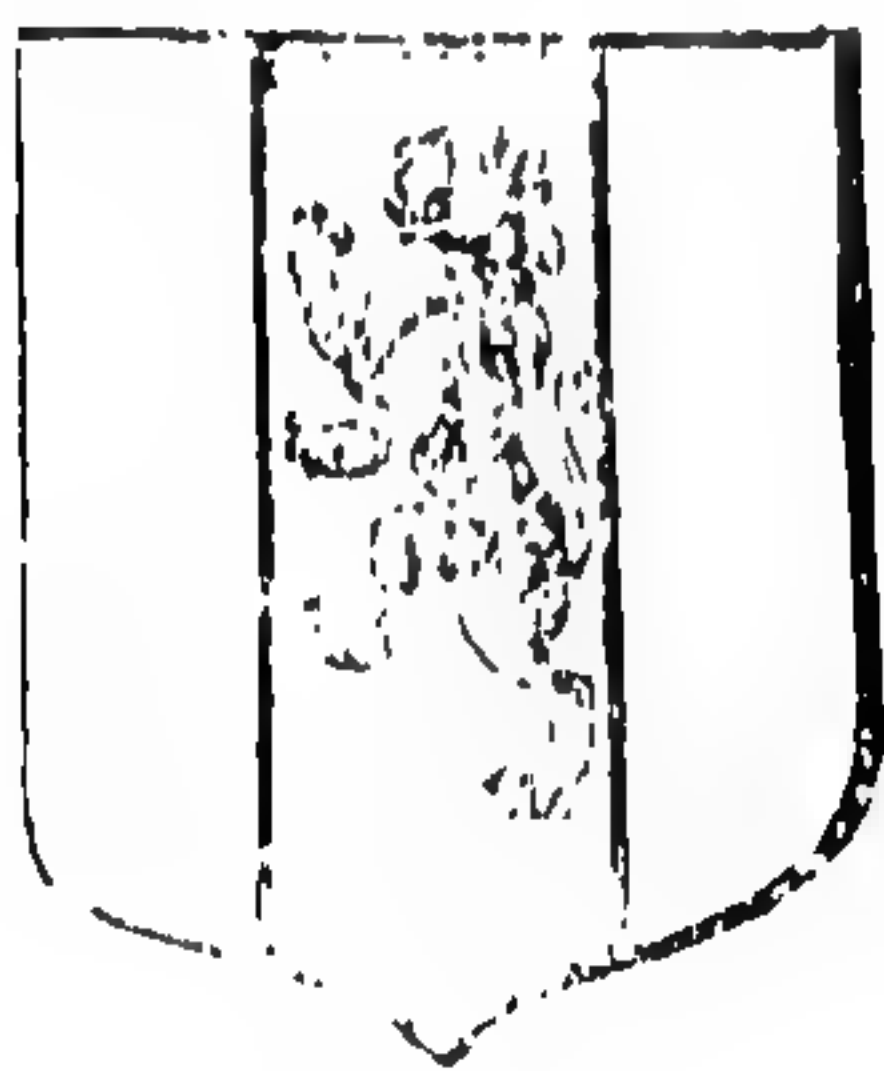


"He beareth Azure, a
"Lion rampant and Chief
"Or, by the Name of
"Dixie. This, with the
"Arms of Ulster, is the
"Paternal Coat-Armour
"of Sir Wolstan Dixie of
"Bosworth in Leicestershire,
"whose Son and their ap-
"parent is Beaumont Dixie
"of the said Place, Esq;

Salle, a Chief Gules, over all a Lyon rampant Argent, is born by the Name of Wood, and was confirmed to Thomas Wood of Hackney in the County of Middlesex, by Sir Richard St. George, Kt. Clarencieux, the 20th of June 1634. in the 10th Year of King Charles the First. The said Thomas Wood (as is expressed in the Patent) was Son and Heir of Henry Wood of Hackney aforesaid, Servant to Queen Elizabeth, which Henry was Son of Thomas Wood of Burbley in the County of Lancaster, who was Son of Barney Wood of the said Place; which Barney was Son of Thomas, who descended from Le Sieur de Boys-Dauphin in France, as appeared by a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the now Lord of that Signory, dated 1633, and signed Boys-Dauphin: Which Certificate the above-named Thomas Wood of Hackney produced, and to which was affixed the aforesaid Coat.

Note, That the said Thomas Wood of Hackney, who had the Confirmation, married, and had Issue Henry Wood (one of the Clerks of the Spicery, Anno predicto, he was afterwards Knighted and was one of the Board of Green Cloth) and also Thomas Wood, D. D. Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood, T. 3. f. 166.



"He beareth Gules, on
"a Pale Or, a Lyon ram-
"pant Azure, by the
"Name of D'arnall, and
"is the Coat-Armour of
"John D'arnall of the
"Middle Temple, London,
"Esquire.



"He beareth Azure,
"upon a Pale radiant
"ratrice Or, a Lyon ram-
"pant Gules, by the Name
"of Colman of Brant Ely
"in the County of Suf-
"folk. Had not the shi-
"ning Rays of this gli-
"stering Pale extraordi-
"narily invited me to

"gaze upon the Rarity of this Bearing, I should
"without respect of the Lyon rampant (of
"which Kind you have had already great Va-
"riety) being this rare Pale's only Charge,
"omitted to have here demonstrated this Coat-
"Armour; but I doubt not, if the skillful Ar-
"tist in this Way, observe it well, he cannot
"but commend the Invention of its first De-
"viser.



Gules, a Lyon rampant Or, within a Bordure Vaire, was confirmed by William Flower, Norroy, the 13th of April 1584, in the 26th Year of Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Skrymsoure alias Skrymsbere of Aquilon in the County of Stafford, eldest Son of John Skrymsoure alias Skrymsbere of Norbury in the said County, descended of the Family of that Name in Nottinghamshire.

M. S. of Grant's in Ashm. No. 834. p. 11.



"He beareth Ermine, a
"Lyon rampant, Sable,
"within a Bordure A-
"zure, by the Name of
"Prichard, and is born by
"Sir William Prichard of
"the City of London, Kt.
"and Alderman.

Gules, a Lyon rampant within a Bordure Inverted, was born by Dr. Walter Jones, sometime Rector of Sunningwell near to Abingdon in Berkshire, and Prebendary of Westminster, who was Son of John Jones of Worcester, Gent. and was buried in the Abby Church of Westminster the 16th of July 1672. — He married Philippa, Daughter of Dr. Samuel Fell, sometime Dean of Christ-Church in Oxon, and Governess of the Family of her Brother Dr. John Fell Bishop of Oxon: She having before buried her Husband, died suddenly at Great Wiccombe in Bucks, in her Return from London to Oxon, the third of December 1683, whereupon her Body was conveyed to Sunningwell aforesaid, and buried therein the Chancel on the 6th of the said Month, near the Grave of her said Father, Dr. Samuel Fell: Her Daughter Dorothy was buried there the 12th of November 1653, and Samuel and Catherine also on the 30th of October 1660. She left behind her these Children living, viz. Henry, Walter, Richard, Anne and Elizabeth.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Cur. Oxon. p. 152.



"Ruby, a Lyon rampant within a Bordure engrailed *Topaz*, is born by the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Shrewsbury, Baron Talbot, Strange of Blackmere, Gifford of Brimsfield, Furnivall, Verden and Loveloft.

"Ruby, a Lyon rampant within a Bordure engrailed *Pearl*, is born by the Right Honourable Ralph Lord Grey, Baron of Werke; of whose Family was Sir John Grey, who for his good Service in France was, by King Henry the Fifth, created Earl of Tanquerville in the said Kingdom.

Azure, a Lyon rampant guardant *Argent*, within a Bordure engrailed *Or*, was the Coat of the Family of Dalton, whose Descent follows. Sir John Dalton of Kyrkeby-Mysperton living in the Reign of King Richard the Second, had Issue Peter, his Son and Heir, who lived in the Time of King Henry the Fourth, and had Issue John his Son and Heir, who lived in the Time of Henry the Sixth, which John had Issue Thomas his Son and Heir, living in the Time of Henry the Sixth, which Thomas had Issue Edmond his Son and Heir, living in the Time of Edward the Fourth, which Edmond, by his second Wife (one of the Daughters of Hastings of Bookesby) had Issue Edmond his Son and Heir, living in the Time of Henry the Eighth, who by his second Wife Elizabeth, Daughter of Austin Katherall of Hollinghall, had Issue Roger his Son and Heir, living Anno 1563. in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, which Roger married to his first Wife, Anne, Daughter of Christopher Whaley of Danby, and by her (saith Glover) hath Issue, Elizabeth. He married to his second Wife, Alice, Daughter of Giles Wood of Pickering, and by her hath Issue (saith Glover) Jane, married to Ralph Atton of Stoke in the County of Oxon. His third Wife was Anne, Daughter of William Snyborne of Castle Eyton in Northumberland, and by her hath Issue Roger, first Son; Francis, second Son; Ralph, third Son; Isabel, Frances, Anne, Barbara, Mary, Dorothy and Susan.

Collect. per Glov. in M. S. in Ash. Num. 834. Ped. p. 2. Arms in the Alph.



Argent, a Fess *Azure*, over all a Lyon rampant *Gules*. This was the Coat of Tim. Whittingham of the County of Sussex, Kt. who married Catherine, Daughter of Askwyth, and had Issue Timothy, Son and Heir; John, second; and Tho-

mas, third Son; also two Daughters, Catherine and Elizabeth.

M. S. à Wood, F. 3. fol. 27.

The aforesaid Sir Timothy, was Son of William Whittingham, Dean of Durham, the Son of William Whittingham of Cheshire, who was the Son of William Whittingham of the City of Chester; which William was Son of Seth Whittingham of Swallow in the said County of Chester, who was Son of Thomas Whittingham of Whittingham in Lancashire, by his Wife Daughter of Butler of Kirkland.



"He beareth *Sable*, a Lyon rampant between three Crosses formee, Or, by the Name of Ayloff, and is the Coat-Armour of Sir William Ayloff of Braxted Magna in Essex, Baronet; as also of Henry Ayloff of the said Place, Esq;

"and of William Ayloff of Chiffelle also in the said County, Esq;



Argent, a Lyon rampant between three Crosses fitché *Gules*, was confirmed by William Flower, Norroy, the 6th of June 1574, to William Bomyer of Knyperley in the County of Stafford, Esq; a Man well Born, and descended from worthy Progenitors.

M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834. p. 62.



"He beareth *Diamond*, a Lyon rampant crowned between three Crosses fitché *Topaz*. This Coat was born by the Right Reverend Father in God, Henry, Lord Bishop of Chichester, Son of John King, Lord Bishop of London.



He beareth *Sable*, a Lyon rampant *Or*, holding in his dexter Paw an Escutcheon *Argent*, charged with a Cross patée fitché in the Foot *Gules*, by the Name of Keling. This Coat was assigned by Sir William Segar, Garter, by Patent dated the 30th of April 1632,

in the 8th Year of King Charles the First, to John Keling of Hackney, Esq; Son of John Keling of New castle Under-line in Staffordshire, Gent.



He beareth *Argent*, 3 Bendlets *Sable*, over all a Lyon rampant *Gules*, by the Name of *Cutler*. This Coat was assigned by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, the 21st of *July* 1612, in the 10th Year of King *James the First*, to..... *Cutler* of *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*.



Argent, three Barrs wavy *Azure*, over all a Lyon rampant of the First, was confirmed to *John Balbeck* of *Kingston*, Senior, *Esq*; and to his Posterity, by *William Hervy*, *Esq*; alias *Clarencieux*, the 24th of *April*, Anno Dom. 1559, in the 1st Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

(93) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant within a double Tressure counterflowed *Azure*, armed and langued *Gules*, was born by *Lyon* Earl of *Kinghorn*.

(94) He beareth *Or*, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, armed and langued *Gules*, within a double Tressure counterflowed of the Second, by the Name of *Buchanan* of that *Ilk*.

(95) *Or*, a Lyon rampant within a double Tressure counterflowed *Gules*, a Bordure componé *Azure* and *Argent*, quartered with the Coats of *Stuart* and *Randolph*, appertained to *Stewart* Earl of *Murray*.



“ He beareth *Gules*, a
“ Lyon rampant *Argent*,
“ crowned *Or*, between
“ three Crescents of the
“ Third, by the Name of
“ *Salisbury*, and is born
“ by *Richard Salisbury* of
“ *Barnstable* in *Devonshire*,
“ Gent.



Gules, a Lyon rampant guardant quene furshe *Or*, holding in his Paws a Rose-branch Proper, is born by the Name of *Master*, and was assigned and allowed to *Richard Master* Dr. of Physick, of the University of *Oxford*, and Physician to Queen *Elizabeth*, by *Sir Gilbert Dethick* Garter, *Robert Cooke* Clarencieux, and *William Flower* Norroy, Decemb. 1568.

M. S. of Grant's in Ash. Num. 844.



“ *Or*, a Lyon rampant
“ *Sable*, between three
“ *Fleurs de lis Azure*,
“ born by *James Fairclough*
“ of *London*, Dr. in Phy
“ sick, who is descender
“ from the ancient Fami
“ ly of the *Faircloughs* o
“ *Lancashire*; one of whose
“ Ancestors was, by the
“ Lord *Stanley* at *Bosworth-field* (to whom *Henry*
“ the Seventh owed so great a share of his
“ Victory) made his Standard-bearer. The
“ *Faircloughs* of the Counties of *Bedford* and
“ *Hertford* are Branches of this Family.

(96) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant between four Roses in Saltire *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Fiffe*, a Scots Family.



He beareth *Azure*, a Lyon rampant, and in Chief a Sphere between two Estoils *Or*, by the Name of *Dryden*. This Coat appertained to *Sir Erasmus Dryden* of *Canons-Ashby* in the County of *Northampton*, Bart. who married *Frances*, second Daughter and Co-heir of *William Wilkes* of *Hodnell* in the County of *Warwick*, *Esq*; and had Issue *Sir John*, eldest Son and Heir; also *Erasmus Dryden* of *Tichmersb* in the County of *Northampton*, who had Issue (besides other Children) *John Dryden*, *Esq*; that most Excellent *English* Poet, being Poet-Laureat to His Majesty King *Charles the Second*. The said *Sir Erasmus* had also *William Dryden* of *Farndon* in the County of *Northampton*, who had Issue *John Dryden*, Citizen of *London*, and other Children.

Sir John Dryden, Bart. [eldest Son and Heir of *Sir Erasmus*] was of the same Place, and died about 1664, having first married *Honor*, Daughter of *Sir Robert Beville* of *Chesterton* in the County of *Huntington*, Bart. and had Issue ten Children, viz. *Sir Robert Dryden* of *Canons-Ashby*, Bart. eldest Son and Heir, aged circa 48, 1684 celebs; *John Dryden* of *Chesterton* in the County of *Huntington*, *Esq*; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace; *Erasmus Dryden* of *Canons-Ashby*, living also, but unmarried, Anno 1684, aged circa 42; *Richard*, who died unmarried, aged about 20; *Beville Dryden*, Citizen of *London*, living unmarried in 1684, aged about 35; and *Benjamin Dryden*, Citizen of *London*, living also, but unmarried, at the same Time, and aged about 30 Years; also *Elizabeth*; who died young, *Honor* living at the same Time unmarried; *Frances* married to *Ralph Sneyd* of *Keel-Hall* in the County of *Stafford*, *Esq*; and *Anne*, married to *Walter Pigot* of *Chetwynd* in the County of *Salop*, Esquire.

Vld. Visit. de Com. Northampton in Coll. Arm. Anno 1611 mark'd K. 1. p. 99.

(97) *Gules*,

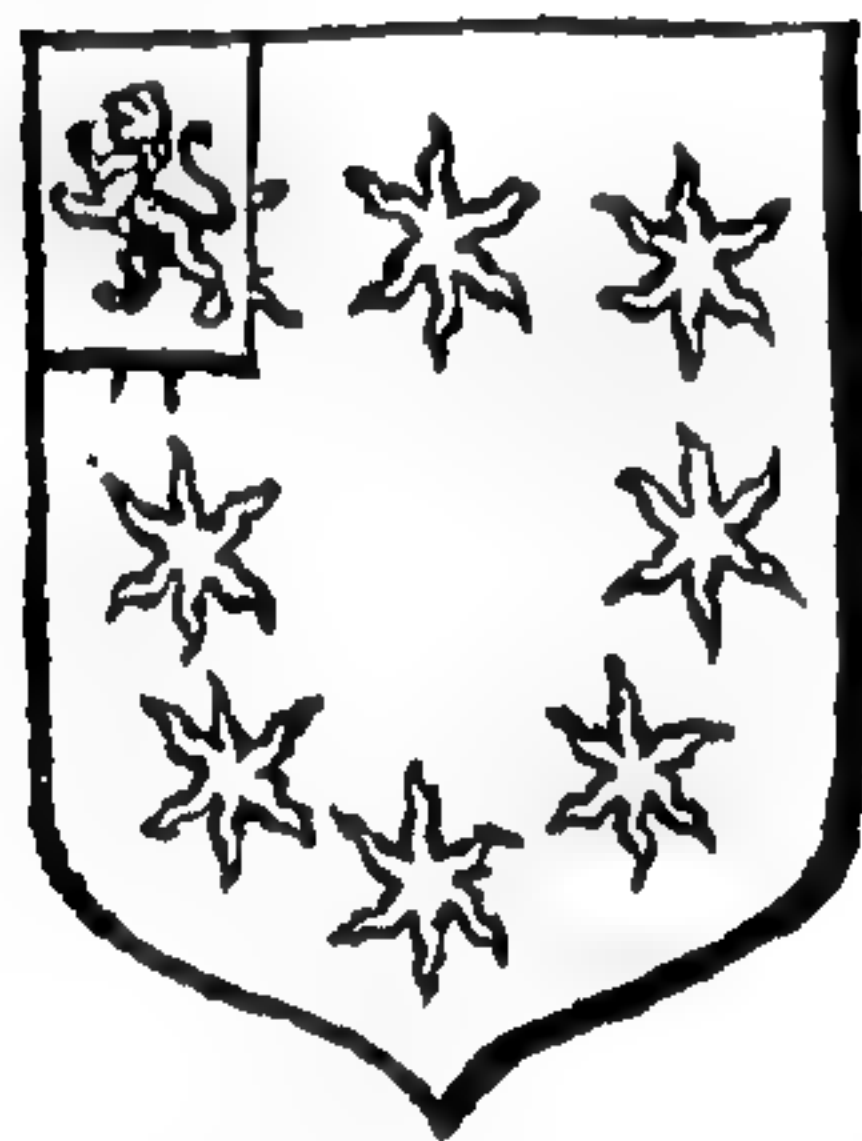
(6) *Gules*, a Lyon rampant *Argent*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Mulletts of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Newton of Dalcoif* in Scotland.



He beareth *Argent*, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, on a Chief *Gules*, three Cinquefoils of the *First*, by the Name of *Ballest*. This Coat was granted by *Robert Cooke Clarencieux*, in the 24th Year of *Eliz.* to *John Ballest* of the City of *London*, Goldsmith; and to his Posterity.



"He beareth *Argent*, a Lyon rampant between three *Crescents Sable*, a Chief *Verrey*. This is the Coat-Armour of *Thomas Wilcocks* of *Tottenham High-cross*, in the County of *Middlesex*.



Gules, eight Estoils in Orle *Argent*, on a Canton of the *Second*, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, armed and langued as the *First*, by the Name of *Forlesse*. Which Coat was confirmed or granted to *Adam Forlesse*, Esq; (Son of *William Forlesse* of *Whatcombe* in the

Parish of *Fawley* in the County of *Berks*, and Grandson of one of the Sisters of *Sir Thomas White*, Alderman of *London*, and Founder of *St. John's College* in *Oxon*) by *Sir John Borough Garter*, June the 26th, in the 13th Year of *King Charles the First*, 1637.



"He beareth *Or*, two Lyons rampant combatant *Gules*, langued and armed *Azure*, by the Name of *Wycombe*.

"*Sable*, two Lyons rampant combatant *Or*, is born by *Nicholas Carter* of *London*, Dr. in *Physick*. Leigh saith, That these were two Lyons of sundry Regions, which of Manhood must combat only for Government: For the Lyon is as desirous of Mastery as a courageous Prince is ambitious of Honour; which if it be in a just Title and Claim, is a Vertue in a King, and no Way to be disliked: For it was a Royal Apophthegm worthy that great King, *Nemo me major, nisi qui justior*; I acknowledge no King greater than my self, but he that is juster.

Azure, two Lyons rampant combatant *Or*, was the Coat of *Matt. Carter*, Esq; Author of the *Analysis of Honour and Arms*.



Azure, two Lyons counter-rampant guardant *Argent*. These Arms were granted to *Jacob Garrad* of *London*, and *John Garrad* his Brother, one of the Groomes of the Privy-Chamber to *King Charles the First*, (which *Jacob* and *John* were Sons of

Tho. Garrad, late Sheriff of *London*) the 18th of *December* 1632, in the 18th Year of the said *King Charles the First*, by *Sir Richard St. George*, Clarencieux.



"He beareth *Azure*, two Lyons rampant, endorsed *Or*. This Coat (saith *Leigh*) was born by *Achilles the Grecian* at the Siege of *Troy*. And *Leigh* takes it to be a Combate intended between two valiant Men, and they both keep Ap-

pointment and meet in the Field; but the Prince favouring both Parties, taketh the Matter into his Hands, and then turn they Back to Back, and so depart the Field: For their stout Stomachs will not suffer them to go both one Way, because it is counted an Injury to Hardiness to go first out of the Field.



"He beareth *Or*, a Pale between two Lyons rampant *Sable*, by the Name of *Naylor*, and is born by *Richard Naylor* of *Offord D'arcy* in *Huntingtonshire*, Esquire, whose great Grandfather, *William Naylor*, Esquire, was One of the

Six Clerks of *Chancery*, in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*.



"He beareth *Argent*, a Bend between two Lyons rampant *Sable*, by the Name of *Osborn*, and with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Coat-Armour of *Sir John Osborn* of *Chickfands* in *Bedfordshire*, Baronet.



He beareth *Azure*, a Bend between two Lyons rampant *Or*, by the Name of *Attie* alias *Athy*. This Coat was confirmed or granted by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, in the Year 1583.

He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend between two Lyons rampant *Sable*, three Boars Heads coupéd *Or*, by the Name of *Speckard*. This Coat was assigned by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, by Patent in November 1611, to *Abraham Speckard* of London.



“ He beareth *Gules*, “ three Lyons rampant, “ *Or*, by the Name of “ *Herbert*, and is born by “ *Basil Fitz-Herbert* of “ *Norbury* in *Derbyshire*, “ *Esquire*.

This same Coat was born also by *John Fitzherbert* of *Begbrook* in the County of *Oxon*, who died at his House in *St. Peters in the East*, the 5th of June 1658, and was buried in *Begbrook Church*. He married Daughter of *Sir Edward Atkins*, One of the Justices of the *King's Bench*; but after his Death she was married to *Sir Stephkin*, Kt. and was Sister to *Sir Robert Atkins*, Knight of the *Bath* ——— This was the ancient and original Coat of the noble Family of the *Herberts*, from which the Earl of *Pembroke's* is taken; but it cannot be thought that any Gentleman at this Time can prove his Title thereto.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 96.

(99) *Ross*, Earl of *Ross* of Old, *Gules*, three Lyons rampant *Argent*. This Coat is now born by the Laird of *Balvagowan*.

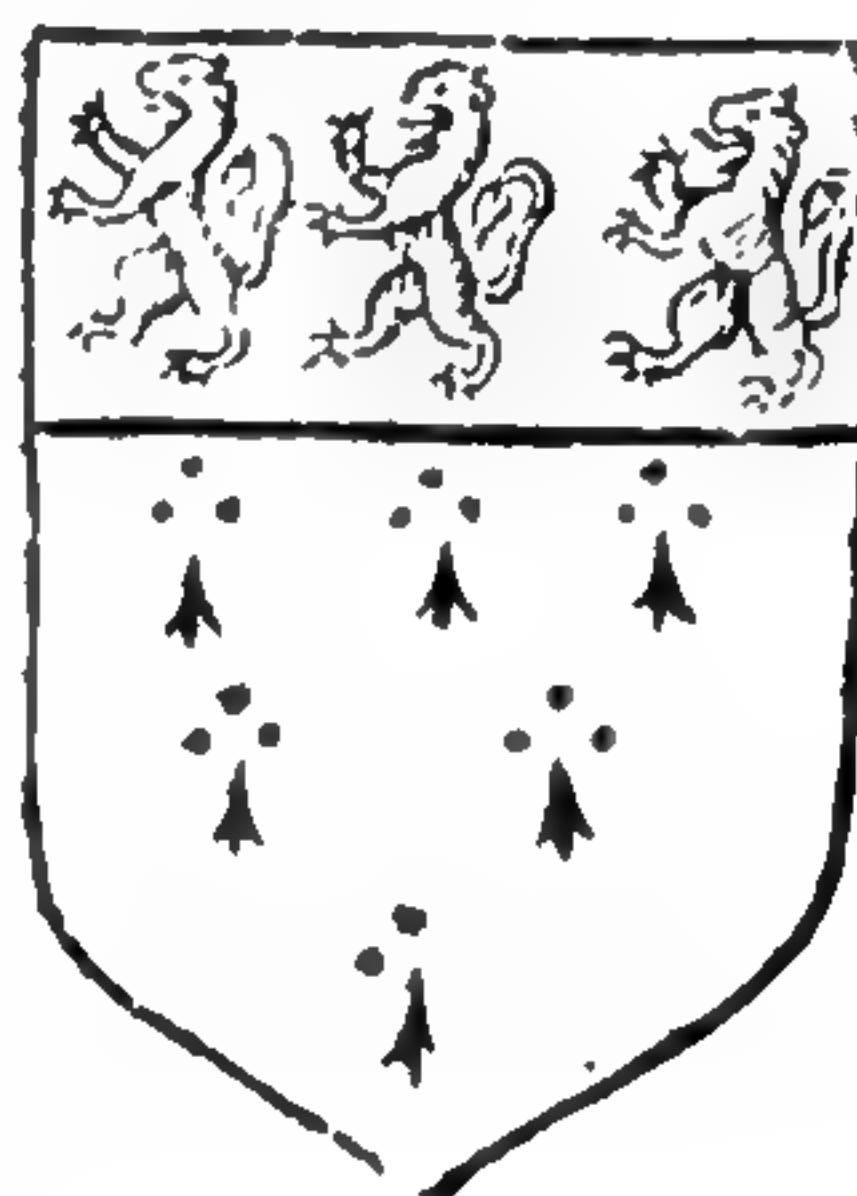
Argent, three Lyons rampant *Purple*, was the Coat of *John Talbot* of *Salbery*, who married to his first Wife, *Anne*, Daughter to *Hugh Sherbury*, by whom he had Issue *John*, *Jane*, *Anne*, *Margaret*. And to his second Wife the said *John* took *Anne*, Daughter to *Richard Banesler* of *Atham*, and by her had Issue also ———

Collect. of the North, per Glover, or per Chest. M. S. in Ash. Num. 834. p. 7.



“ *Argent*, three Lyons rampant, and a Chief “ *Azure*, is the Paternal “ Coat-Armour of *Samuel Grant* of *Crundall* in *Hants.* “ *shire*, and of the Society “ of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, *Esq.*

“ *Argent*, three Lyons rampant, and a Chief “ *Gules*, is the Coat-Armour of *Sir Henry Yelverton* of *Easton-Manduit* in *Northamptonshire*. “ Baronet. The *Lyon* (saith *Farnesius*) is a very “ ly Image of a good Soldier, who must be valiant “ of Courage, Strong of Body, Politick in Council, “ and a Foe to Fear: Such a One was the noble “ valiant Prince *Richard the Second*, furnished “ Cour de *Lyon*, whose renowned Adventures, furnished with all Courage and politick Care, gave him “ the eternall Name of the *Lyon-heart*.



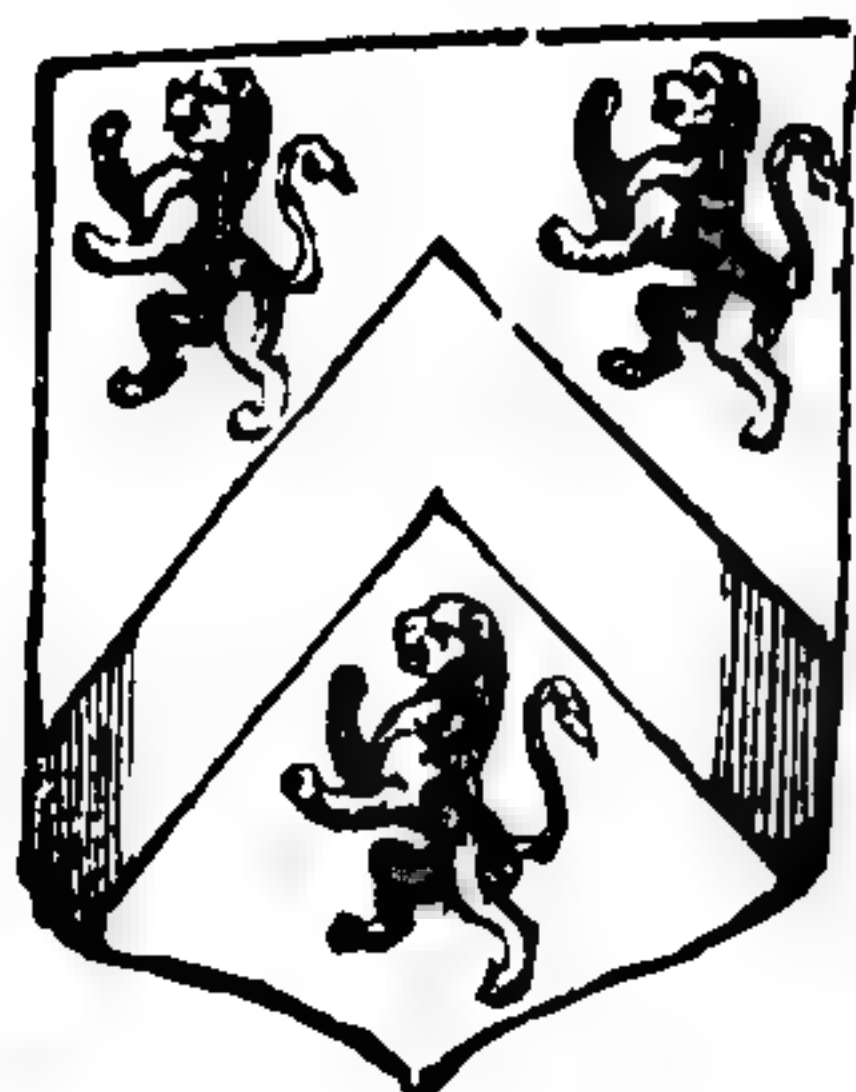
“ He beareth *Ermine*, “ on a Chief *Sable*, three “ Lyons rampant *Argent*, “ by the Name of *Gleane*, “ and with the Arms of “ *Ulster*, is the Paternal “ Coat-Armour of *Sir Peter Gleane* of *Hardwick* “ in the County of *Norfolk*, “ *folk*, *Bart.*

“ *Ermine*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Lyons rampant *Or*, by the Name of *Aucher*, and is the “ Coat-Armour of *Sir Hewit Aucher* of *Bishopsbourne* in the County of *Kent*, Knight and Baronet.

This Coat was also born by *Robert Aucher*, M. A. and Preist of *Queen's College*, third Son of *Sir Anthony Aucher* of *Bishopsbourne* in *Kent*; which said *Robert* died at *Hampton-Poyle* near *Oxon*, in the House of Ward Rector thereof, the 14th of March 1681-2, aged about Thirty Three, and was buried in the Church there.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 147.

Or, on a Chief *Vert*, three Lyons rampant of the *Firth*, was confirmed unto *John Raynolds* of *Atleburgh* in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. and to *Henry Raynolds*, Gent. (Brother of the said *John*) and to their Posterity, with their due Differences, by *Robert Cooke*, Esq; Clarencieux, the 14th of October 1576. in the 18th Year of the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*.

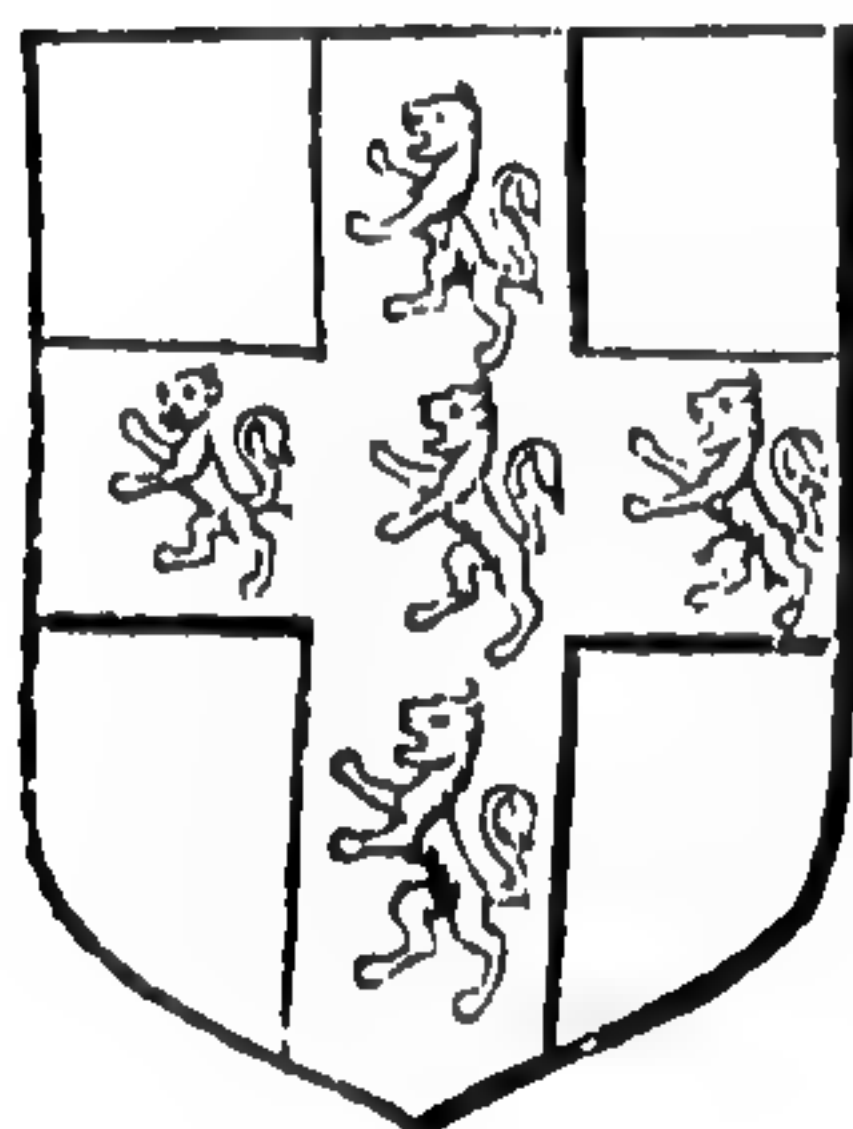


"He beareth *Gules*, a
"Chevron between three
"Lyons rampant *Or*, by
"the Name of *Owen*.
"This, with the Arms of
"Ulster, is the Coat-Ar-
"mour of Sir *Hugh Owen*
"of *Orierton* in *Pembroke-*
"shire, Bart.



"He beareth *Azure*, on
"a Chevron engrailed *Ar-*
"gent, between three Tre-
"foils slipped *Ermine*, as
"many Lyons rampant
"Sable, armed and lan-
"gued *Gules*, by the Name
"of *Barliff Bariff* or *Be-*
"riff: For I find the
"Name variously writ-

"ten, which I note here to give a Caveat to
"Gentlemen to be careful to keep the ancient
"and true Othography of their Surnames, lest
"in Time the differing Variety thereof may
"call their Descents and Arms into Question:
"For it is utterly unlawful by the Law of Arms,
"for one Gentleman to bear the Coat-Armour
"of another, they both being descended from
"several Families, although their Surnames be
"near agreeing, or the same.



"He beareth *Argent*,
"on a Cross *Gules*, five
"Lyons saliant *Or*, by the
"Name of *Audyn* of *Dor-*
"chester in the County of
"Dorset.



Argent, six Lyons ram-
pant *Sable*, three, two,
one, was the Bearing of
Henry Savage, D. D. Ma-
ster or Head of *Balliol*-
College, who died the 2d
of *June* 1672, and was
buried in that College
Chappel at the Bottom of
the Steps going up to the

Altar. He was also Prebend of *Gloucester* and
Rector of *Bladen* near *Woodstock*. He was born
at *Dobbsbill* in the Parish of *Elderfield*, commonly
called *Eldsfield*, in the County of *Worcester* and
married *Mary*, Sister to *William* Lord *Sandys*, by
whom he had Issue *Henry*, *Edwin*, *John*, *Katherine*,
and *Thomas* an Infant when the Father
died.

Mary, the Widow of Dr. *Henry Savage* before-
mentioned, died in an obscure House in *St.*
Ebbes Parish in *Oxon*, between the Church and

West-gate, on *Tuesday* the 15th of *May* 1683, and
was buried the *Thursday* following [being *Holy*
Thursday] by one or two of her Children, in the
Chancel of *St. Mary Magdalen* Church, in the
Suburbs of *Oxon*.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 124.

Gules, six Lyons rampant *Argent*, was the
Coat of the Family of *Layborne* of *Consewyke*.

Glov. Alph. of the North. in M. S. in Ashm. Num. 5, 4



'The Field is *Mars*, a
'tricorporated *Lyon* issu-
'ing out of the three Cor-
'ners of the *Escutcheon*,
'all meeting under one
'Head guardant, in the
'Fess Point, *Sol*, langued
'and armed *Jupiter*. A
'like *Lyon* did *Edmund*,
'Surnamed *Crouchback*,
'(Earl of *Lancaster* and Brother to King *Edward*
'the First) bear in Device, as appeareth by the
'Seal of the same *Edmund*; the Circumference
'of which Seal containeth this Inscription;
'SIGILLUM EDMUNDI FILII
'REGIS ANGLIÆ. Only herein it dif-
'fereth from this, that where the Middlemost
'of the Bodies in this is born rampant, and the
'other Two descend from the Corners of the
'Escutcheon; contrariwise, in the Seal the two
'Lowermost are born passant, and the Third
'descended from above, and are all conjoined
'in the Center of the said Circumference. The
'like was born in Device by one of the Ance-
'stors of the Right Noble and Honourable late
'Lord *Carew*, Earl of *Totness*: But the Field of
'this was *Topaz*, and the *Lyon* *Diamond*; more-
'over the middlemost Body of this was rampant,
'and the other two after a Sort passant.



'He beareth *Or*, a de-
'my *Lyon* rampant *Gules*,
'by the Name of *Mallory*.
'There are certain Forms
'of Bearing much like un-
'to this at the first Sight;
'but are diverse from it
'in Bearing, and do re-
'ceive a different Form of
'Blazon, whereof good

'Heed must be taken, *Quia diversitas nominis*
'denotat diversitatem rei; The Diversity of
'Names doth manifest the Diversity of Things;
'inasmuch as Names are significant Demon-
'strations of Things, and express Notes of their
'Differences.



He beareth *Ermine*, a demy *Lion rampant* erased *Azure*, gorged with a *Collar Or*, charged with three *Torseaux's*, by the Name of *Card*. This was granted to *Andrew Card* of *Grey's Inn*, Barrister at Law, and to his Descendants, and to the Descendants

of *William Card*, his Father, by *Sir Thomas St. George*, Garter, and *Sir Henry St. George*, Clarencieux, the 31st of *May*, Anno Dom. 1695, in the 7th Year of King *William III*.



He beareth *Azure*, on a Chief *Or*, a *Lion rampant* issuant *Gules*, langued and armed of the *First*, by the Name of *Markham*. This *Lion* is said to be issuant, because he doth issue from out of the Bottom of the Chief; and so must other

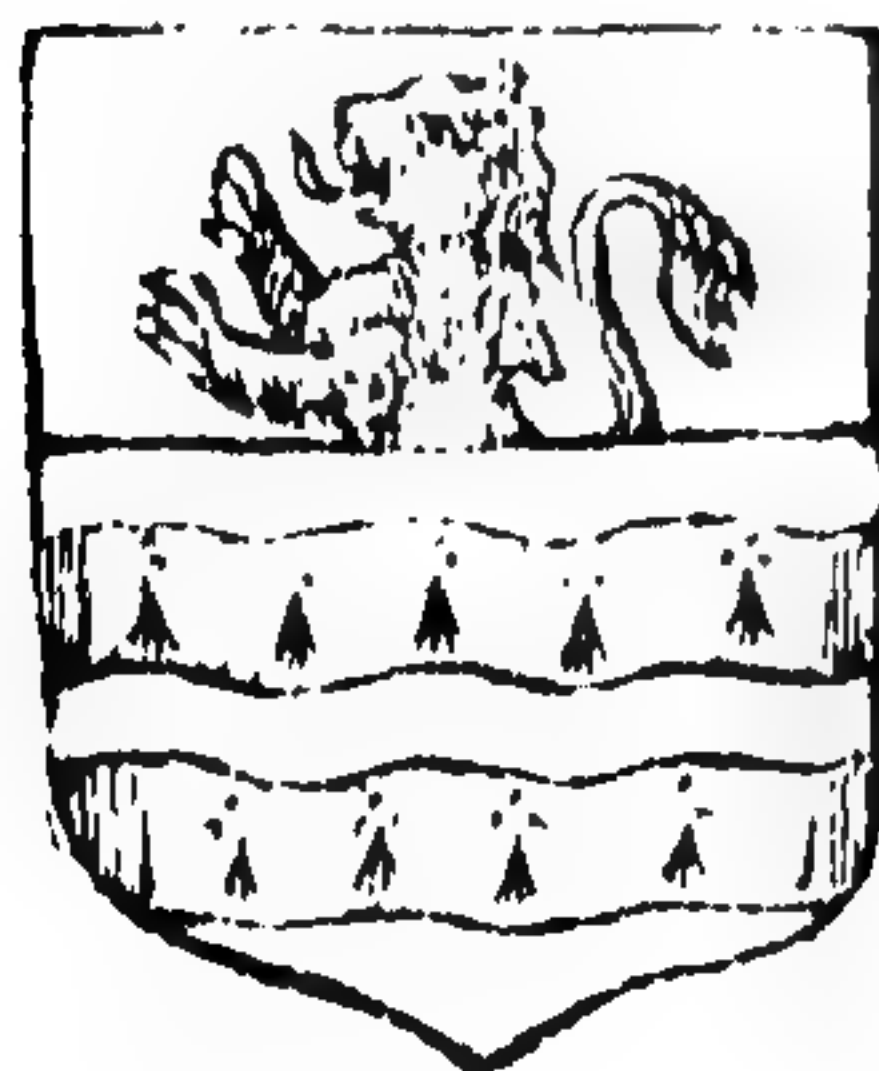
Things be blazoned which thus arise from the Bottom thereof.



He beareth *Or*, out of the Middle of a *Fess*, *Sable*, a demy *Lion rampant*, issuant *Gules*, armed and langued *Azure*. This Coat was born by *Sir Henry Fame*, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and chosen Companion there-

of by *Edward the Third*, when he did erect and establish the same. This *Lion* is said to be issuant, because he seemeth to issue out of the Womb of the *Fess*, *Quasi nunc esset in nascendo*. This Form of Blazon is peculiar to all living Things that shall be found issuing out of the Middle of some Ordinary or common Charge.

(5) *Chalmor* of *Findon* in *Scotland*, beareth *Argent*, a *Fess Gules*, in Chief a *Lion* issuing at the Shoulders from the Top of the *Fess*, *Sable*.



He beareth *Azure*, two Bars wavy *Ermine*, on a Chief *Or*, a demy *Lion rampant*, issuant *Sable*, by the Name of *Smyth*, and with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Paternal Coat-Armour of *Sir Robert Smyth* of *Upton*, in the Parish of

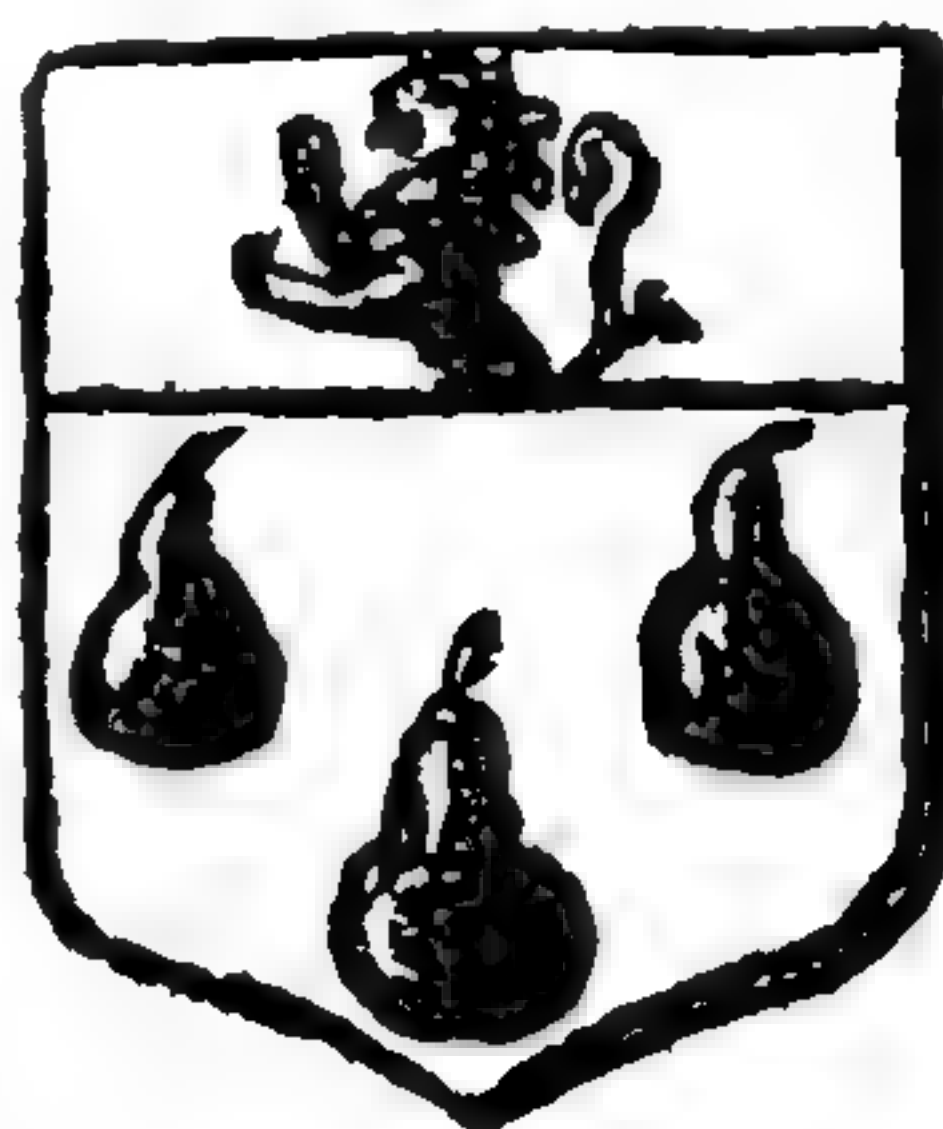
West-ham in *Essex*, Baronet; and without the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Coat of *Sir James Smyth*

of the City of *London*, Knight and Alderman, Sons of *Sir Robert Smyth* of *Upton* afore-said, Knight and Baronet.

This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower Norroy*, the 7th of *July* 1579, in the 21st Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Smith*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Sir Lawrence Smith* of *Hogh* in the County of *Chester*, Knight, Son of *Sir Thomas Smith* of the same Place.

M. S. of Grants in Ashm. Numb. 54. p. 7.

(6) *Chambers*, Baron of *Tarras* in *France* (but of *Scotch* Extraction, from *Chambers* of that ilk) beareth *Argent*, a demy *Lion rampant* *Sable*, issuing out of a *Fess*, with a *Fleur de lis* in Base *Gules*, all within a *Bordure* of the second.



Gules, three *Pears Or*, on a Chief *Argent*, a demy *Lion rampant*, issuant *Sable*, armed of the *Field*, was confirmed to *James Perrot* of *Amersham* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. sometime of *Norteigh* and *Fawler* in the County of *Oxon*, (and to his Descendants lawfully begotten) by *Sir Edward Bysse*, Clarencieux, dated *December* Anno 1664.

Which said *James Perrot*, by his Wife *Anne*, Daughter and Co-heir of *George Dale* of in the County of *Somerset*, Doctor of the Civil Law (who lies buried at *Fyfield* in the County of *Berks*) had Issue three Sons; *William*, the Eldest, a Barrister at Law; *James*, second Son, of the *Middle Temple*; and *Charles*, third Son, Bachelor of Law.



He beareth *Gules*, three demy *Lyons coup'd rampant*, a Chief *Or*, by the Name of *Fisher*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Segar*, to *Edward Fisher* of *Mickleton* in the County of *Gloucester*, third Son of *Richard Fisher* of *Lathford* near *Standon* in

Hertfordshire, Esq; descended from *Henry Fisher* of *Alderwayes* in *Staffordshire*, Esq; who lived in the Reign of King *Henry VI*.

Or, three demy *Lyons rampant* and a Chief indented *Gules*, was assigned by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, in *July* Anno Dom. 1614, to *Fisher* of the City of *London*.



of Arms, in the First Year of Queen Elizabeth, Anno Domini 1558.

Sable, a Chevron Erminois, between three demy Lyons rampant Or, erased Gules, armed and langued of the Same, is the Coat-Armour of the Family of Bennet, and was confirmed unto Nicholas Bennet, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, (Son and Heir of Nicholas Bennet of Medingleigh in the County of Cambridge, Gent. and of Mary his Wife, Daughter of John Danney a Captain at Callis temp. Reg. Marie; which Nicholas was Son and Heir of John Bennet of Medingleigh aforesaid) and to the Posterity of the said Nicholas, with their due Differences, by Sir Richard St. George, Kt. Clarencieux, the 24th of June 1633. in the 9th Year of King Charles the First.

Or, on a Chevron between three demy Lyons rampant Gules, as many Trefoils flip'd of the First, a Crescent for a Difference, is born by the Name of Layfeild, and was confirmed to Dr. Layfeild Archdeacon of Essex, by Sir John Borough, Garter, Anno 1639.

Sable, two Barrs and three demy Lyons rampant in Chief coup'd Or, was confirmed by William Segar, the 14th of June 1615, to Wendover of



' He beareth Argent, a
' Lion's head erased Gules,
' by the Name of Wroth.
' Concerning the Dignity
' of this Part of the Body,
' and how the same is pre-
' ferred before all other
' the Parts and Members
' thereof, I have formerly
' made mention, as also
' of the commendable Bearing of Members
' erased.

He beareth Erminois, three Lyons heads erased Sable, by the Name of Hayes. This Coat was confirmed by William Camden, Anno Dom. 1613, to Sir Thomas Hayes of the City of London.

(99) Scot of Balweirie beareth Argent, three Lyons heads erased Gules, langued Azure.

(99) Or, three Lyons heads erased Gules, is born by the Name of Badzenock. The Coat is

quarter'd in the Atchievement of the Marquess of Huntley.

(6) Buchquain of Auchmaquoy in Scotland beareth Argent, three Lyons heads erased Sable.

(99) Drummond Lord Madertié beareth Or, three Barrs wavy Gules, on a Canton of the First, a Lyon's head erased within a double Tressure counterflower'd as the Second: Which was also born by Lieutenant General Drummond, with a Scymirer erected in Pale Argent, hilted and pomelled of the Field.



' He beareth Topaz, on
' a Chief Diamond, three
' Lyons heads erased of the
' First. This was the Coat-
' Armour of Sir Thomas Ri-
' chardson, Kt. Lord Chief
' Justice of his Majesty's
' Court of King's Bench;
' and is the Atchievement
' of the Right Honourable
' Thomas Lord Richardson, Baron of Cramond in
' Scotland. I do here give a Coat-Armour with
' this kind of Blazon by precious Stones, in re-
' spect of that high Place of Justice, which its
' Beater executeth under his Majesty.

Gules, on a Chief Argent, three Lyons heads erased Sable was granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, Anno 1589, to Isaac Barrow of Cambridge, Doctor of Physick.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood, F. 3. fol. 63.



" He beareth Argent,
" on a Bend Sable, three
" Lyons heads erased of
" the Field, crowned Or,
" by the Name of Wroth,
" and with the Arms of
" Ulster is the Coat-Ar-
" mour of Sir John Wroth
" of Blenden hall in the
" County of Kent, Baro-
" net.

This Coat did also belong to Sir Robert Wroth of Durans in Enfield in the County of Middlesex, who married Susan, Daughter and Heir of Francis Stoner of Loughton, in the County of Essex, Esquire, and had Issue Sir Robert Wroth of Loughton aforesaid, who died Anno 1613, after having married Mary, eldest Daughter of Robert Sidney Lord Viscount Lisle, and by her had Issue James Wroth Son and Heir, living Anno 1614.

Vid. Hist. de Com. Essex, Ann. 1614. fol. 25.

'Twas also, with the proper Difference, born by Henry Wroth of Woodbury-hill in the County of Hertford, (third Son of Sir Robert Wroth of Durans in Enfield aforesaid) who married

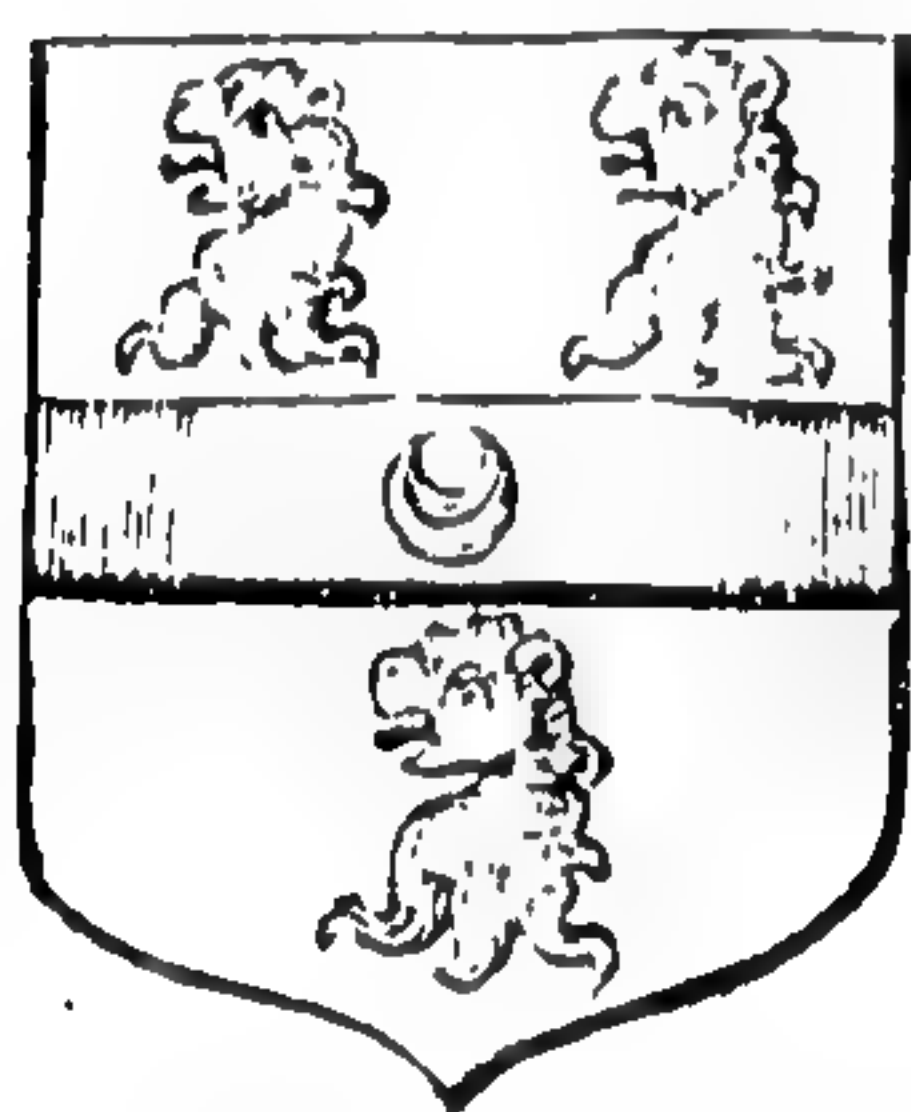
B b

Daugh-

Daughter of Sir *Thomas Harris* of *Malden* in the County of *Essex*, and had Issue *Robert*, who died Issueless, and *John* living 1614.

'Twas also, with due Difference, the Coat of *Thomas Wroth*, of *London*, (younger Brother of Sir *Robert* of *Durans* in *Enfield* afore said) who married the Daughter of *John de Wroth* of *Bulman* and of *London*, and had Issue three Sons and one Daughter; Sir *Thomas*, his eldest Son, who also was of *London*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Rich* of *Led-hall* in *Essex*; his second Son was *Peter*; the Third, *John*; and the Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was married to Sir *Francis Cleare* of *Norfolk*.

Note, That the said Sir *Robert Wroth* of *Durans* in *Enfield*, and his younger Brother *Thomas Wroth* of *London* aforementioned, were Sons of Sir *Thomas Wroth* of *Durans* in *Enfield*; which Sir *Thomas* was eldest Son and Heir of *Robert Wroth* of the said Place, who was Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *Robert Wroth*.



Argent, on a Fess *Sable*, between 3 Lyons heads erased *Gules*, langued *Azure*, a Crescent for a Difference *Or*. This was the Coat of *Hatton Farmer* of *Easton-Nelson* in the County of *Northampton* (Major to the Prince's Regiment) who was killed, with Co-

lonel *Gage*, by *Cullham-bridge* near *Abingdon*, the 11th of *January* 1644-5, whose Body, after it was strip'd and left naked, was at length brought to *Oxon*, but where buried (saith *Wood*) I find not.

M. S. of Ant. a *Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.*

Argent, on a Fess *Sable*, between three Lyons heads erased *Gules*, a Mullet for a Difference *Or*, was born by *Henry Farmer*, Gentleman Commoner of *Magdalen College*, *Oxon*, younger Brother to *Farmer* of *Easton-Nelson*, Bart. (and if Mr. *Wood* mistook not) Son of Sir *William Farmer*, Baronet.

The said *Henry* dy'd the 24th of *March* 1670-1 in *Magdalen College*, and was buried at *Easton-Nelson* by his Ancestors.

M. S. of Ant. a *Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.* p. 121.

(G) *Ferny* of that *Ilk* beareth *Or*, a Fess *Azure*, between three Lyons Heads erased *Gules*.

He beareth *Argent*, a Fess counter-embattell'd between three Lyons heads erased *Gules*, crowned *Or*, by the Name of *Johnson*. This Coat was assigned by Patent to Capt. *Thomas Johnson* of *Great Yarmouth* in the County of *Norfolk*, Grandson to *James Johnson*, several Times Bayliff and Alderman of *Great Yarmouth* afore said, (whose Son, *Tho. Johnson*, [and Father of the said Capt. *Tho. Johnson*] at the Date hereof

was fourth Time Bayliff of that County): He, for his Loyalty in the great Rebellion, was put out of the Authority of Justice of the Peace and Alderman: Captain *Tho. Johnson* also suffered much by Sequestration and Decimation, for his faithful adhering to his Majesty, and the Justice of his Cause: Given by Sir *Edward Walker*, for the afore said Consideration, Sept. 10, 1660, in the 12th Year of King *Charles II.*



' The Field is *Azure*, a Chevron *Argent*, between three Lyons heads erased *Ermine*, crowned *Or*. This was the Coat-Armour of Sir *Paul Pinaar* of the City of *London* Knight, whose bounteous Piety, manifest in many other charitable Actions, was in the Year

1632, more conspicuous in the richly adorning and exquisite beautifying the Choir of *St. Paul's Church*. Erasing is a violent rending of a Member from the Body, and may signify some worthy and memorable Act of the Bearer, that hath severed the Head from the Shoulders of some notorious, turbulent, or sedicious Persons.

He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Lyons Heads couped *Gules*, crowned *Or*, by the Name of *Johnson*. This Coat was assigned by Patent to *Robert Johnson*, B. D. Preacher of *North-Buffenham* in the County of *Rutland*, Founder of two Grammar-Schools and two Hospitals in *Chesham* and *Uppinham* in the County afore said.

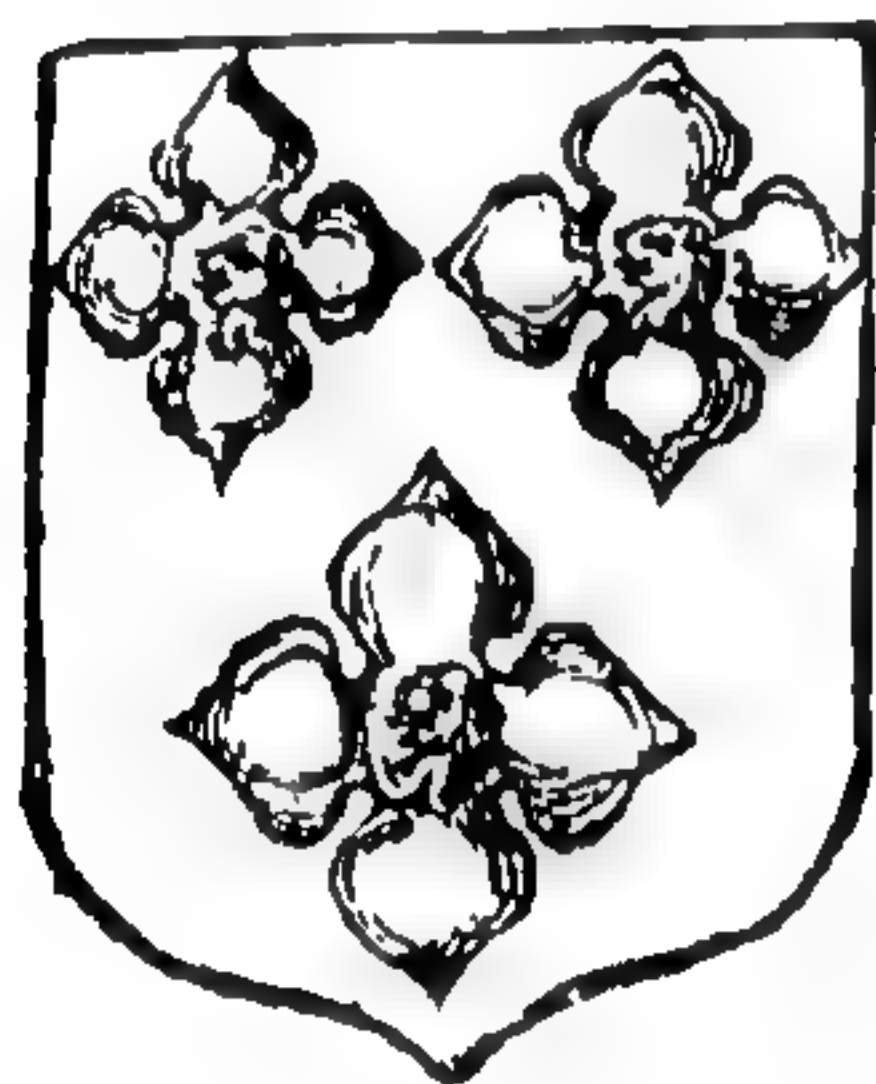
" *Azure*, a Chevron between three Lyons Heads erased *Or*, by the Name of *Wyndham*, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of Sir *Hugh Wyndham* of *Silton* in *Dorsetshire*, Kt. one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at *Westminster*, eighth Son of Sir *John Wyndham* of *Orchard Wyndham* in *Somersetshire*, Kt. who was lineally descended from the ancient Family of the *Wyndhams* in *Essex* brigg in *Norfolk*, and Owner thereof.

' This Coat is also born by *Thomas Wyndham* of *Tale* in *Devonshire*, Esq; one of the Grooms of his now Majesty's Bed-chamber, third Son of Sir *Edmond Wyndham* of *Cathanger* in *Somersetshire*, Knight Marshal of his Majesty's most Honourable Household, and lineally descended of the ancient Family of the *Wyndhams* of *Crown-Thorp* in *Norfolk*.

He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Lyons Heads erased *Gules*, by the Name of *Rowe*. This Coat was confirmed to *John Rowe* of *Lewes* in *Suffex*, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, May the 24th, 1614.

Gules, a Chevron embattelled between three Lyons Heads erased *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Bispham*; and was confirmed to *Samuel Bispham* of *Bispham* and *Billing* in the County of *Lancaster*, Esq; and to his Posterity for ever, by Sir *Henry St. George*, the 1st of *December* 1640, in the 16th Year of King *Charles I.* Sir *Henry* takes notice, That the Father of the aforesaid *Samuel Bispham* had, the 30th of *June* 1613, a Confirmation of a Coat no ways belonging to his Name, and therefore confirms the abovesaid Bearing; that only with the Chevron plain, being the Bearing of his Family at, and since the Reign of King *John*, whose Descent from that Time, is specified in the Patent.

Or, a Chevron *Azure*, between three Lyons Heads erased *Proper*, a Chief *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Irvian*; and was granted *Anno* 163 - by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, to *John Irvian* of *St. Columb* in the County of *Cornwall*.



"*Vert*, three Quater-foils *Argent*, each charged with a Lyon's Head erased *Sable*, by the Name of *Plott*, and is the Coat-Armour of *Thomas Plott*, Esq; Secretary to his Highness the great Duke of *Tuscany*; descended of the

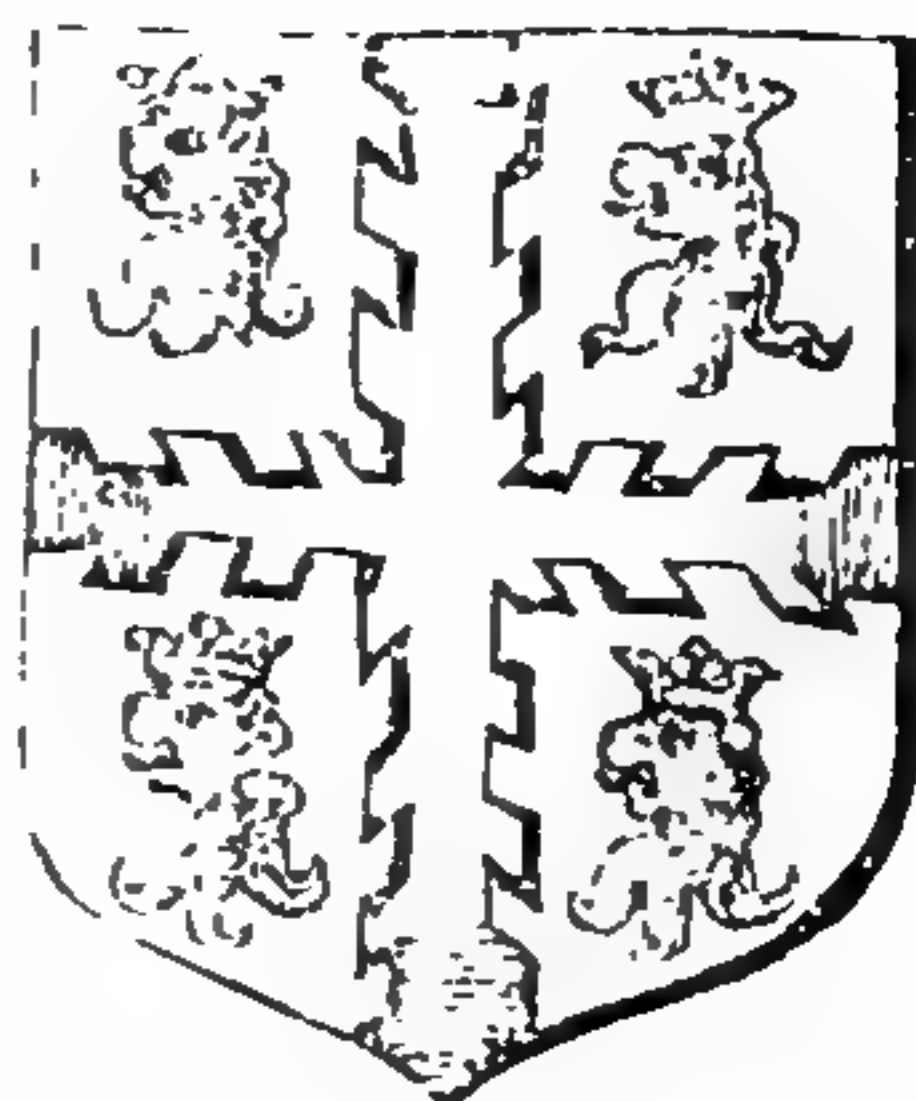
"Family of the *Plotts* of *Sparsholt* in *Berkshire*.

Argent, on a Chevron between three Lyons Heads erased *Gules*, a Cross crollet *Or*, is born by the Name of *Tench*, and was allowed by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, to *Nicholas Tenche* of *Salop*, *July 1*, *Anno* 1628, in the first Year of King *Charles I.*

Hier. Off. Vis. of Lond. mark'd C. 24. 315. b.

Vert, on a Chevron between three Lyons Heads erased *Or*, as many Cross-crosets *Azure*, is the Coat-Armour of Sir *William Peake*, Kt. Alderman of the City of *London*, Son of *Boniface Peake* of *Achurch* in the County of *Northampton*, a Person of good Fame and Reputation; who derives himself from a Family of that Name in the County of *Lincoln*, whereof at present is Sir *Robert Peake* of the City of *London*, Kt. a Person of known Loyalty and Fidelity, and sometime a in the Service of his late Majesty King *Charles I.* of ever glorious Memory, and Governor of *Basing*, who, upon his Affirmation, hath declared the said Sir *William Peake* to be of his Family, with such proper Distinctions as may be fit: Given, granted, and assign'd unto the said Sir *William Peake*, Kt. and the Heirs and Descendents of his Body for ever, as abovementioned; by Sir *Edward Walker*, Kt. Garter King of Arms, dated the 20th

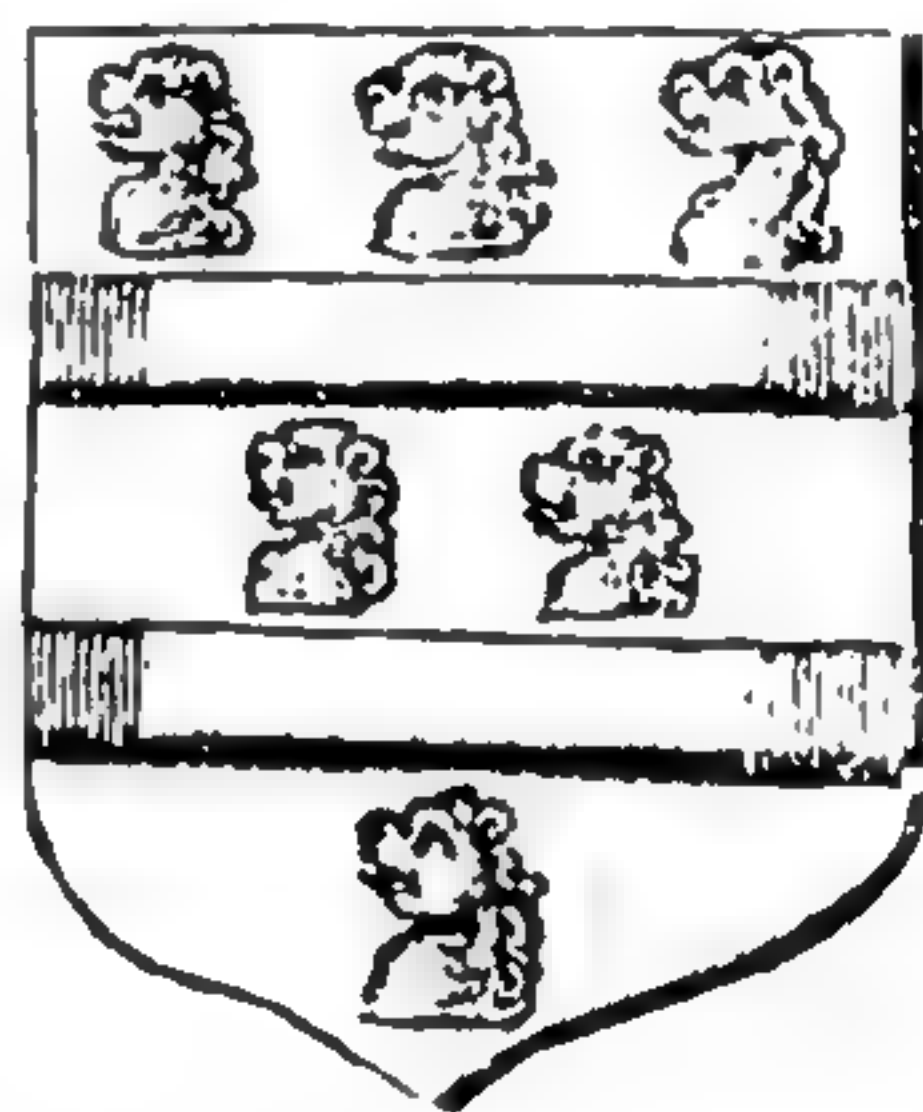
of *July*, in the 16th Year of King *Charles* the Second, *Anno Dom.* 1664.



He beareth *Gules*, a Cross ragulé between four Lyons Heads erased *Argent*, crowned *Or*, by the Name of *Walker*. This Coat was granted by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, the 20th of *December* 1660, in the 12th Year of King *Charles II.* to *Francis Walker* of *Bringwood* in the County of *Hertford*, Gent. because,

from the Beginning of the Rebellion, with great Courage, Fidelity, and Activity, he asserted the Cause and Interest of King *Charles I.* and therein engag'd both his Person and Fortune; no ways desisting till the happy Restoration of King *Charles* the Second was accomplished.

Sable, on a Cross *Or*, between four Lyons Heads erased *Argent*, as many Crescents *Gules*, was the Bearing and true Arms of *Stephen March*, Captain of a select Band in the Isle of *Wight*. This, with his Descent, was enter'd in the Visitation of *Hants* made *Anno* 1635, by *J. Philpot*, *Somerset*, mark'd C. 19. fo. 126.



Or, two Barrs *Sable*, between six Lyons Heads coup'd, three, two, one, *Gules*. These Arms appertain'd to *Henry Kearsey* of *London*, Gent. made Register of all Goods, Ships, Wares, and Merchandizes that should be seized or stayed in any of

the Ports or other Places whatsoever, within the Realm of *England* or Town or Port of *Berwick*, by reason of any unlawful Importations or Exportations; and this Trust he exercised from *Sept. 6.* in the 6th Year of King *Charles* the First, until the End of the Year 1648, at which Time he was removed by the Usurp'd Powers then in being, for his Loyalty to the King, and so kept out and suffer'd the Loss of his Place, until the happy Restoration and Return of King *Charles II.* by whom he was, in the 12th Year of his Reign, re-admitted and restored to his Office aforesaid. A Patent to the said *Henry Kearsey* and his Heirs, dated the Second of *October* 1662, by Sir *Edward Bysshe*, *Clarencieux*.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Canton *Sable*, a Lyon's Paw erased in Bend *Or*, by the Name of *Bowtheby*. This one Coat doth minister Occasion of a two-fold Observation: The One, that this Member is born upon Ordinaries: The Other, that

‘ It is born after the Manner or Fashion of Ordinaries, as Chevron ways, Cross-ways, Saltire-ways, &c. as by the following Examples may appear.



‘ He beareth *Sable*, two Lyons Paws issuing out of the dexter and sinister base Points, erected in Form of a Chevron *Argent*, armed *Gules*, by the Name of *Frampton*. The Fore-feet of the Lyon have five Toes up- on each Foot, and the

‘ hinder Feet but four, whereby Nature hath enabled him, for the more sure seizing and retaining his acquired Prey. The Lyons Claws are crooked and exceeding hard, with these he carveth and rendeth his Prey; and for this Purpose he keepeth them very choicely and tenderly, and is no less careful to save them from blunting, than a good Soldier is to keep his Armour and Weapons from rust and bluntness.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, two Lyons Paws erased in Saltire, the Dexter surmounted of the Sinister *Gules*. That Lyons, Panthers, and Leopards do hide their Claws within their Skin when they go or run, it may seem a little Miracle; for they

‘ do never extend them but when they offer to seize their Prey, lest they should be blunted, and so become less serviceable for the Apprehension, Retention, and Division of their Prey.



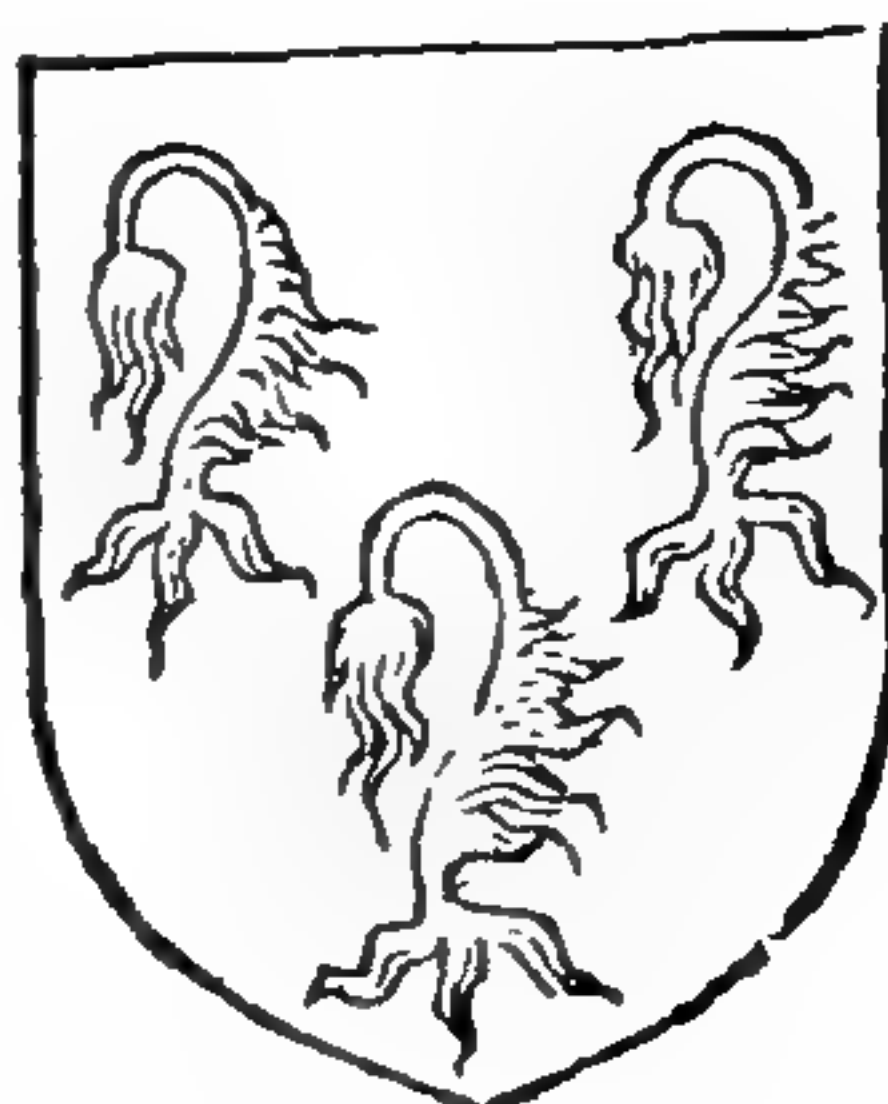
‘ He beareth *Gules*, 3 Lyons Gambes, or Paws erased *Argent*, by the Name of *Newdigate*; and is the Coat-Armour of *Richard Newdigate* of *Harsfield* in *Midlesex*, Serjeant at Law, Son of *Sir John Newdigate* of *Arbury* in *Warwickshire*, Kt. who was Son and Heir

‘ of *John Newdigate* of *Harsfield* aforesaid, Esq;



‘ He beareth *Sable*, three Lyons Paws couped and erected *Argent*, armed *Gules*, by the Name of *Usher*. Sometimes these Paws are found born upon Ordinaries, as in the preceeding Page may be seen, where there is a Lyon's Paw born upon

‘ a Canton. And you must observe, That altho' I do mention but one Example for an Instance, yet shall you, by Observation, find them born as well upon other Ordinaries as on that now mentioned.



‘ He beareth *Sable*, 3 Lyons Tails erected and erased *Argent*, by the Name of *Corke*. The Lyon hath great Strength in his Tail, the much Moving whereof is a manifest Token of Anger. When he mindeth to assail his Enemy, he stir-

‘ reth up himself by often beating of his Back and Sides with his Tail, and thereby stirreth up his Courage, to the End he doth nothing faintly or cowardly. The Lyon when he is hunted, carefully provideth for his Safety, labouring to frustrate the Pursuit of the Hunters by sweeping out his Footsteps with his Tail as he goeth, that no Appearance of his Track may be discovered, whereby they may know which Way to make after him.

‘ The Lyon beareth his Tail after a diverse Manner, insomuch as we may thereby (if not certainly know, yet give a near Guess) what a Mood he is in for the Present; viz. Whether he be furiously bent, or peaceable, or majestically affected. And these Qualities are manifestly discerned by the Inversion, Eversion, or Extension, &c. of his Tail.

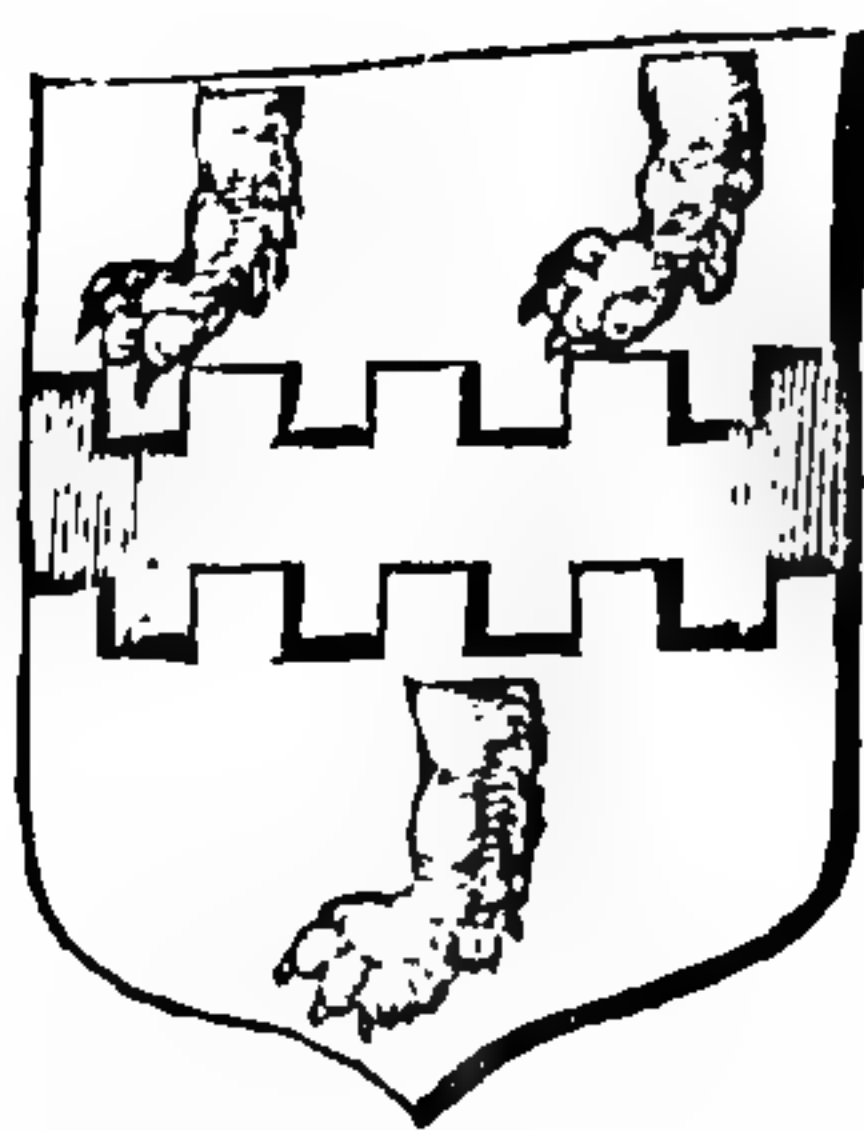
‘ My Opinion is, *Sufficit quod inter arma mea & tua talis sit differentia, qua detur diversitas*. And again, *Nova forma dat novum esse rei*. They are held not only to be Differences secundum quid, but simpliciter; that is to say, absolute and essential Differences. Furthermore, *Data una dissimilitudine etiam paria judicantur diversa*: And, as *Guillim* hath observed, the least Addition or Subtraction in armorial Signs, maketh them cease to be the same that they were; *Omnia Arma Arithmetice figuris sunt simillima, quibus si quid addas vel subtrahas, non remanet eadem species*, as I have formerly shewed. Finally, for approbation of these Opinions, I will add this infallible Assertion, *Ea differunt quorum definitiones differunt*.

‘ The Eversion of the Tail of the Lyon is an express Token of his Placability or Tractableness: As, contrariwise, the Inversion of his Tail is a Note of Wrath and Fury, especially if he do beat the Back therewith, and doth roar withal. Of this Property of the Lyon *Catullus* maketh mention in these Words,

‘ *Age, cede terga cauda tua, verbera pateant*
‘ *Face, cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent*.

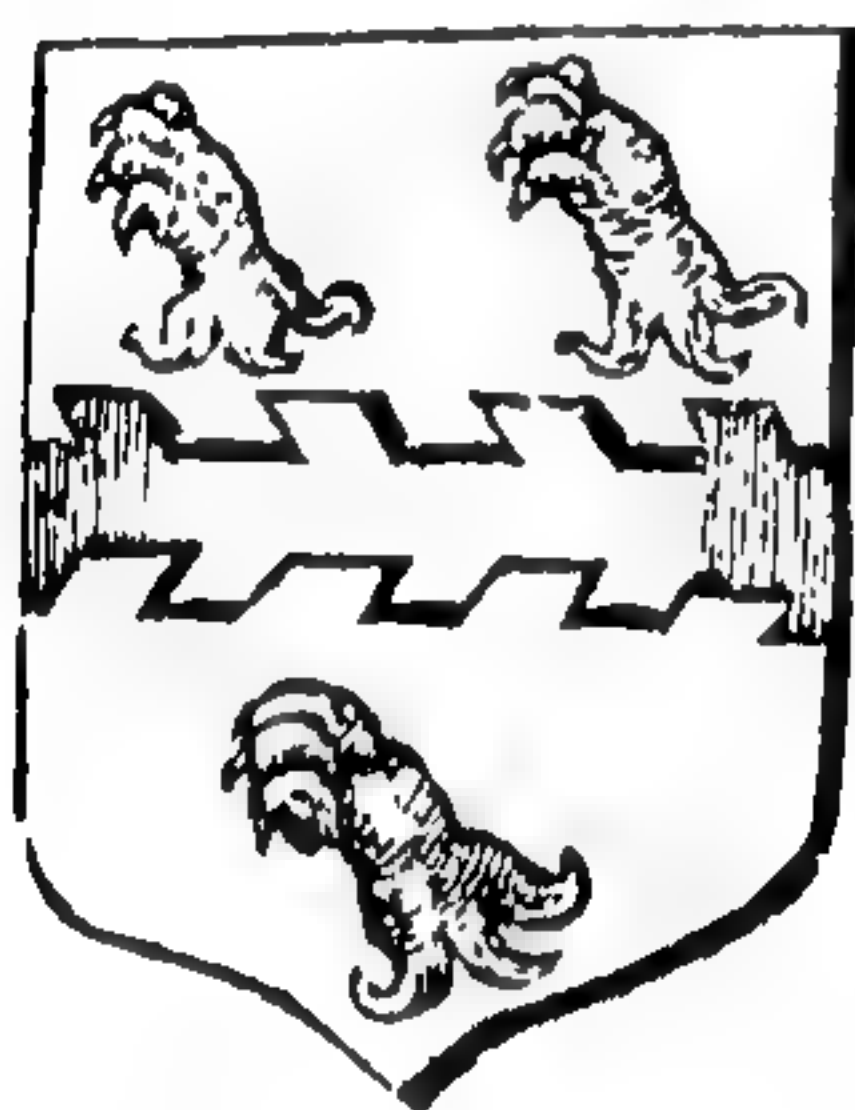
‘ The Gate of a Lyon, when he is passant, is an apparent Note of his Jurisdiction and regal

'regal Authority and Sovereignty wherewith
'the Extention of his Tail doth fitly quadrate
'and agree.



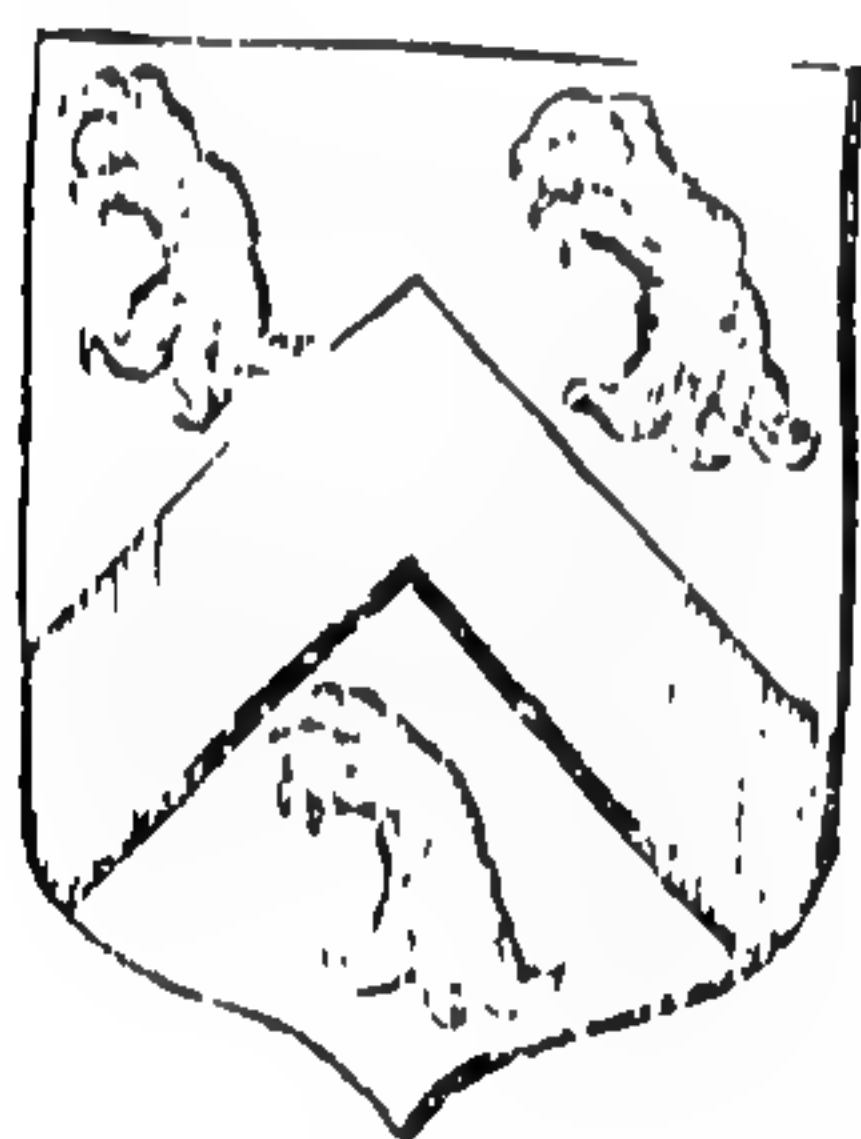
He beareth *Azure*, a Fess embattelled counter-embattelled between 3 Lyons Paws erased *Or*, by the Name of *Window*. This Coat was assigned by Sir Ed. Walker, August 20, 1660, in the 12th Year of King Charles II. to *William Window* of the City

of *Gloucester*, Gent. a Person who (according to the Testimony of Sir Rob. Points, Col. *Leal* and other Persons of great Worth) did, upon all Occasions, during the late Times of Distraction, express his Zeal and dutiful Affections to the just Interest of the Crown and his Majesty's Restoration.



Sable, a Fess ragulé between three Lyons Paws erased *Or*, armed *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Payne*; and was assigned by Patent, dated September 1660, in the 12th Year of King Charles the Second, to Sir Joseph Payne, Knight, Mayor of the City

of *Normich*; a Person whose Loyalty in adhering to the King's Interest, not only acquired this, but, at the Delivery of the said City's Address, the Dignity of Knighthood also; as is set forth at large in the Patent, by Sir Edward Walker, Garter.



Or, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Lyons Paws erased and erected *Sable*, appertains to the Family of *Austen*; and was confirmed to *Edward Austen* of *Tenterden* in the County of *Kent*, and to his Brethren, and to his and their Posterity, with

their due Differences, by *William Camden*, *Clarendon*, the 12th of April 1603, in the first Year of King James the First.



He beareth *Vert*, a Tyger passant *Or*, tusked, main'd, and flanked *Argent*, by the Name of *Love*, and was granted to *Robert Love* of *Kirsted*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. by Sir Edward Bysshe, *Clarendon*, the 10th of December 1663.

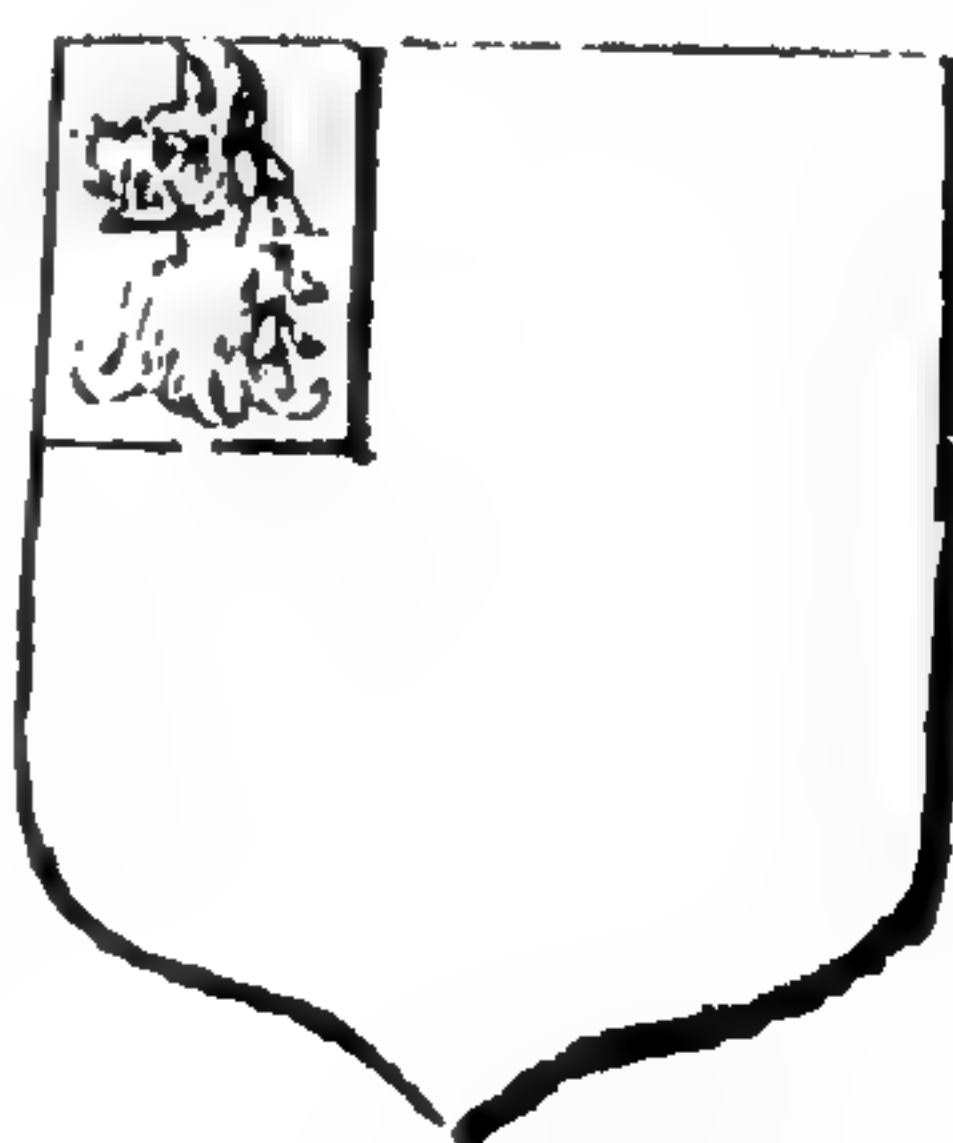
Argent, a Tyger passant *Sable*, was born by *Norton Bold*, M. A. lately superior Beadle of Divinity, and formerly Fellow of *Corpus Christi College*, *Oxon*, who died in *Merton College* (of which he was a Gentleman Commoner) the 3d of June, at 9 at Night, 1676, *etatis circa* 48, S. P. and on the 6th Day of the said Month was buried in *Merton College Church*, under the Tower. He was the 5th Son of *William Bold* of *Newsted* in *Hampshire* (by *Mirtha* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Thomas Colwell* of *Feverham* in *Ken*;) Son of *William Bold* of the same Place, who died the 18th of October 1604: And he, the Son of another *William*, of the same Place, who died the 14th of September 1582. And he again, the Son of another *William* who died in the Year 1526, which last *William* was the younger Brother of *Sir Richard Bold* of *Bold* in the County of *Lancaster*, descended from the *Bolds*, Lords of *Bold*, *ante temp. Henric. the Third*.

M. S. of Ant à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 133.



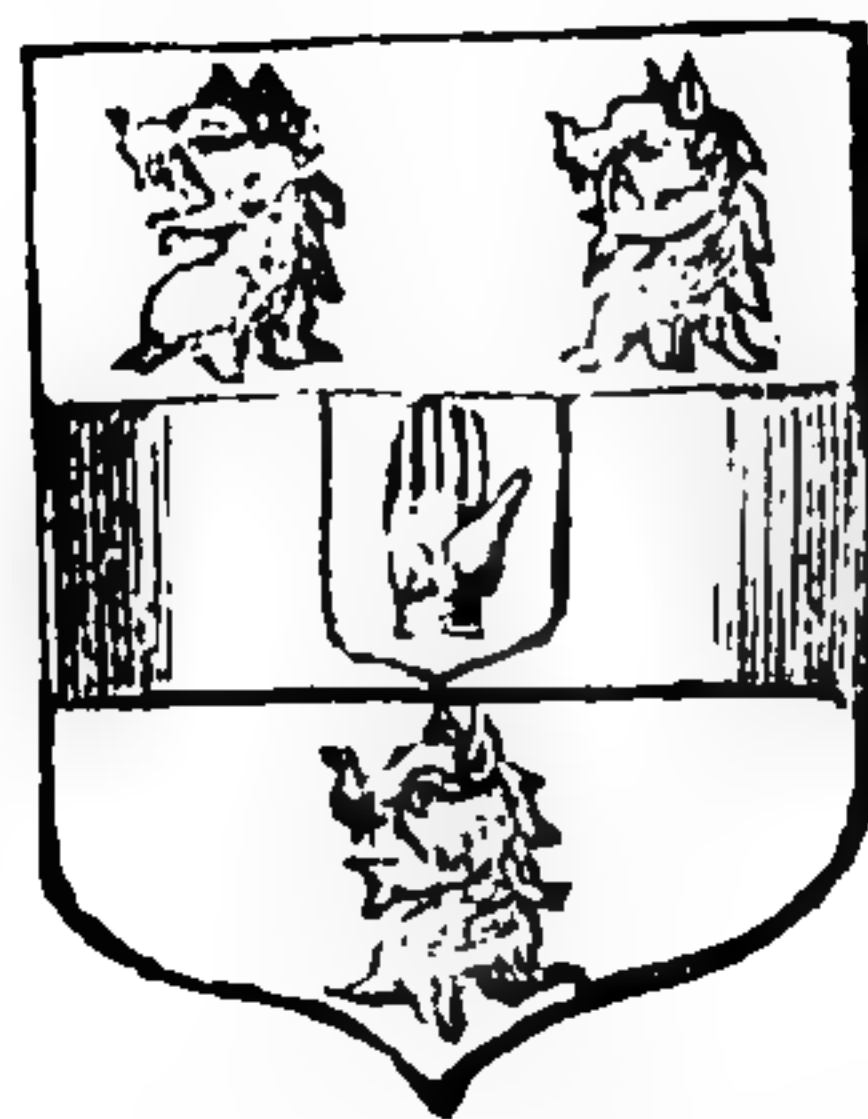
He beareth *Argent*, a Tyger passant, regardant, gazing in a Mirror or Looking-glass, all Proper. This Coat-Armour standeth in the Chancel of the Church of *Thame* in *Oxfordshire*, in a Glass-window of the same Chancel, impaled

on the sinister Side with the Coat-Armour properly pertaining to the Family of *de Bardis*. Near to this Escutcheon is placed this Inscription, *Hadrianus de Bardis Prebendarius istius Ecclesie*. Some report, that those who rob the Tyger of her Young, use a Policy to detain their Dam from following them, by casting sundry Looking-glasses in the Way, whereat she useth long to gaze, whether it be to behold her own Beauty, or because, when she seeth her Shape in the Glass, she thinketh she seeth one of her young Ones, and so they escape the Swiftnes of her Pursuit. And thus are many deceived of the Substance, whilst they are much busied about the Shadows.

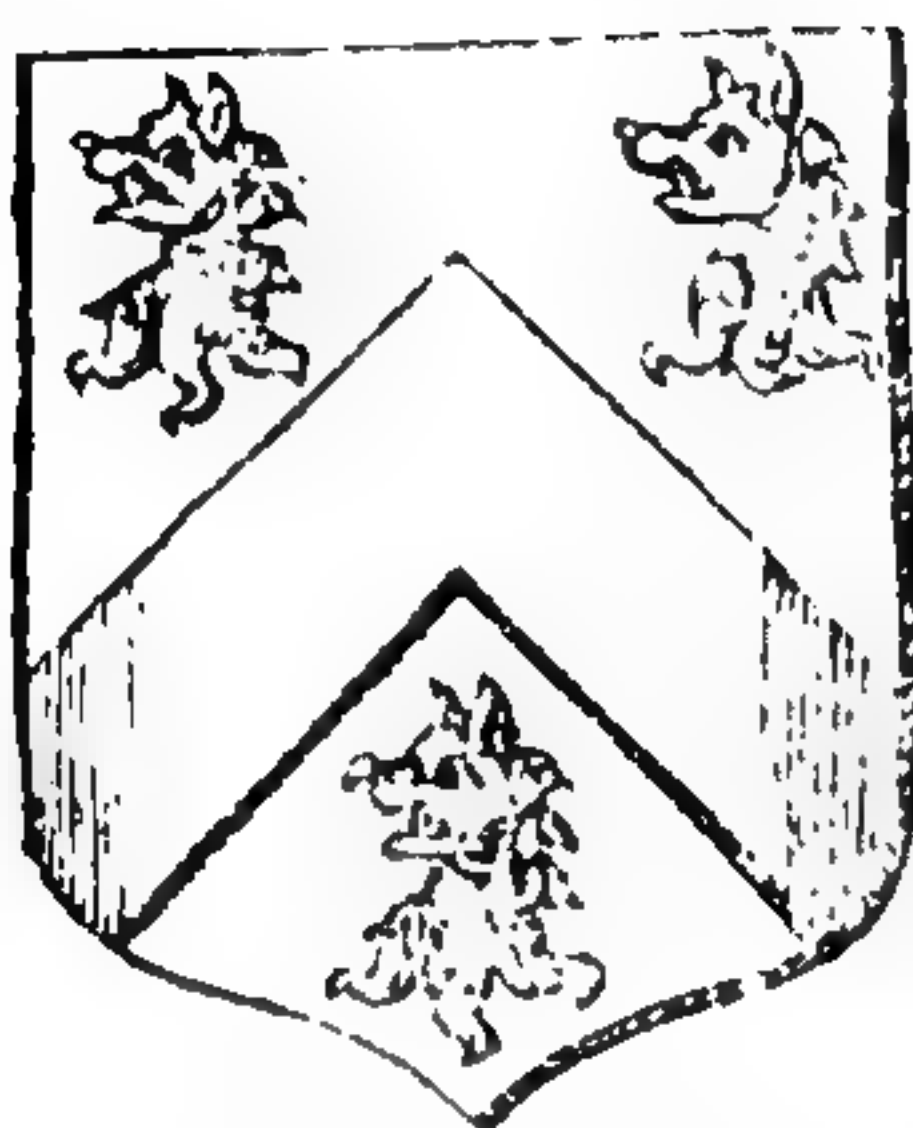


He beareth *Or*, on a Canton *Sable*, a Tyger's Head erased of the *First*, langued *Gules*. This Coat was confirmed or granted to *Thomas Jacob* of *Wootton Bassett* in the County of *Wilts*, Gent. by Sir *Richard St. George*, Kt. *Clarendon*, the 24th of June 1633, in the 9th Year of King Charles I.

"He



" He beareth *Azure*, a
" Fefs between three Ty-
" gers Heads erased *Or*,
" by the Name of *Hun-*
" *lock*, and with the Arms
" of *Ulster*, is the Pater-
" nal Coat-Armour of Sir
" *Henry Hunlock* of *Wen-*
" *gerworth* in the County
" of *Derby*, Baronet.



Argent, a Chevron be-
tween three Tygers Heads
Sable, erased and langued
Gules, is born by the
Name of *Hayes*, and was
granted to *Thomas Hayes*
of *Windsor*, in the Coun-
ty of *Berks*, Senior, and
James Hayes his Brother
Citizen and Salter of *Lon-*

don; Sons of *Alexander Hayes* of *Windsor* afore-
said; by Sir *Edward Bylbe*, *Clarencieux*, May
the 13th, 1662.

Argent, a Chevron engrailed *Gules*, between
three Tygers Heads erased *Sable*, langued of
the *Second*, each charg'd on the Neck with a
Gemel *Or*, is born by the Name of *Cook*, and
was granted to *Robert Cook* of *Mildham* in the
County of *Norfolk*, by *Thomas Hawley*, *Claren-*
cieux, June 9, in the 2d and 3d of *Philip* and
Mary.



Or, a Bear passant *Sable*,
by the Name of *Fitzcourse*.
" It is written of the She-
" bear, that she bringeth
" forth her young Ones
" imperfect and deformed,
" like a Lump of raw Flesh,
" and licks it till it comes
" to Shape and Perfection.
" The She-bear is most

" cruelly enraged against any that shall hurt her
" Young, or despoil her of them: As the Scrip-
" ture saith, in setting forth the fierce Anger of
" the Lord, *That he will meet his Adversaries, as a*
" *Bear robbed of her Whelps*. Which teacheth us
" how careful Nature would have us to be of the
" Welfare of our Children, since so cruel Beasts
" are so tender-hearted in this Kind.



" He beareth *Argent*, a
" Bear rampant *Sable*,
" muzzled *Or*, by the
" Name of *Barnard*. The
" Countries that were re-
" puted famous for the
" Cruelty of Bears, were
" *Lucania* and *Umbria* in
" *Italy*, now called the
" *Dutchy of Spoletum*. And

" so, in ancient Times, was our Island of *Bri-*

" *tain*: For Bears were carried from hence to
" *Rome* for a Shew, where they were holden in
" great Admiration.

He beareth *Argent*, a Bear rampant *Sable*,
muzzled and collared, with a Chain turned
over his Back *Or*, by the Name of *Beresford*.
This Coat did belong to *Francis Beresford*, who
married *Frances*, Daughter of *Richard Holland*
of *Heaton* in the County of *Lancaster*, Esquire,
by whom he had Issue *John*, aged eight Years,
the 11th of *August* 1662; *Francis*, 2d Son; and
Edward, 3d Son: Also one Daughter *Anne*.

The said *Francis* was aged 34 Years at the
aforesaid Date, and eldest Son and Heir of *Francis Beresford* of *Bentley* in the County of *Derby*,
Esquire, (aged 63 at the same Time) and of
Mary his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Aldern* of *Har-*
warden in the County of *Chester*, Esq; which *Francis*
last mentioned, was Son of *John Beresford*
of *Newton Grange* in the County of *Derby*, Esq;
(who died *Anno* 1653.) and of *Hellen* his first
Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Alsop* of *Castleton* in
the County of *Stafford*, Gent. which *John* was
eldest Son and Heir of *John Beresford* of the
same Place Gent. by *Maud* his Wife, Daughter
of *Robert Fitzherbert* of *Tiffington* in the Coun-
ty of *Derby*.

Vid. Visit. de Com. Derby, in Coll. Arm.
mark'd C. 34. fo. 35.



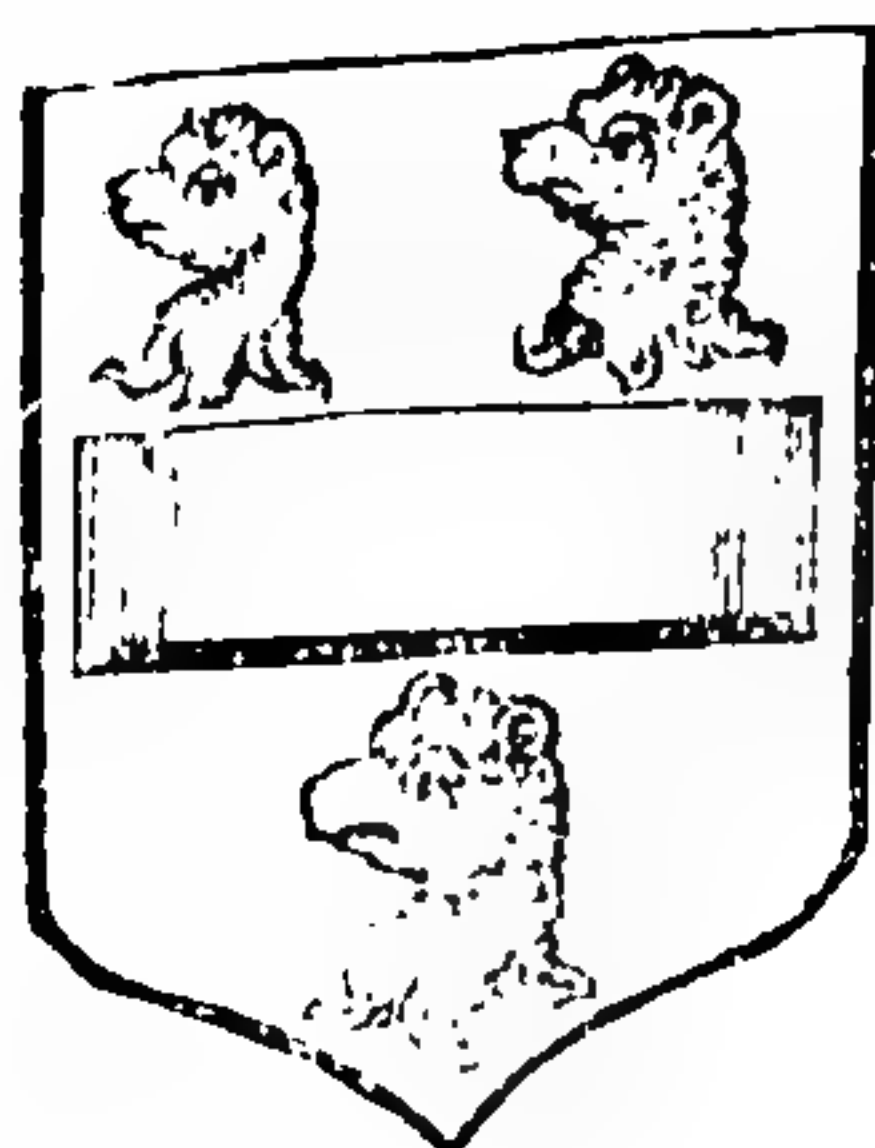
Argent, a Bear's Head
erased *Sable*, muzzled *Or*,
is born by the Name of
Bernyck.



" *Argent*, three Bears
" Heads erased *Sable*,
" muzzled *Or*, by the
" Name of *Langham*, and
" is the Paternal Coat-
" Armour of Sir *Jam-*
" *Langham* of *Cottesbrooke*
" in *North-hamptonshire*,
" Knight and Baronet.
" Sir *William Langham* of

" *Walgrave* in the said County, Kt. and Sir *St-*
" *phen Langham* of the City of *London*, Kt. Son
" of *John Langham* of *London* and *Cottesbrooke*
" aforesaid, Esq; who was descended from *Henn-*
" *de Langham* of *Langham* in *Rutlandshire*; whose
" Son *William de Langham*, Grandfather of *Re-*
" *bert*, who lived in the Reign of *Edward III*
" held their Caracuts of Land there.

(S) *Galbreith* of *Kilbrok* beareth *Gules*, three
Bears Heads erased *Argent*, muzzled *Sable*.



He beareth *Sable*, a Fess *humetté*, between three Bears Heads erased *Argent*, by the Name of *Brock*. This Coat was granted to *Robert Brock* of the City of *Chester*, Gent. by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 3d of *September* 1580, in the 22d Year of *Queen Elizabeth*.

M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834. p. 25.

These indeed are said to be Bears Heads in the Copy of the at *Oxford*; but some hold them to be the Heads of *Brocks* or *Badgers*, and so alluding to the Name.



“He beareth *Argent*, a
“Chevron between three
“Bears Heads erased *Sable*,
“muzzled *Or*, by the
“Name of *Pennarth*. The
“Bear is reported to
“combat with the Bull;
“in which fight he useth
“no less Policy than
“Strength, as evidently

“may appear out of *Aristotle de Animalibus*, lib. 8.
“chap. 230.

(G) *Galbrith* of that *Ilk* beareth *Argent*, a Chevron between three Bears Heads erased *Sable*.

(G) *Otterborne* of the *Red Hall* beareth *Ermine*, a Chevron between three Bears Heads couped *Sable*, with a Chief *Vert*, and a Crescent in the dexter Angle *Or*.



Gules, a Wolf passant *Argent*, was born by Sir *Edward Lowe* of *New Sarum* in *Wilts*, Kt. sometime Fellow of *New College*, afterwards L. L. D. one of the Masters of the *Chancery*, Son of *Lowe* of *Fisherton* in *Wilts*, by his Wife Sister to Sir *Edward Hyde*, some-

time Lord Chancellor of *England*. He was Heir and Executor to *George Lowe* of *Calne* in *Wilts*, Gent.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Cont. Oxon.

“*Upton* leaveth to the Consideration of *Heralds*, Whether the Bearing of the Wolf in Arms be not fit for such Persons as in *Parliaments* and *Places* of great Assembly, are accustomed to wrangle and shew themselves contentious; and (*quasi Johannes in opposito*) to put on a resolute Determination to be contrary to all others. For it is the Wolf's

“Nature, when they assemble together, to fall
“a howling. Some write, That those who suddenly look on a Wolf, do lose their Voice.
“It were fit such wolfish and snarling Persons
“would look on themselves in a Glass, and so
“become more silent.



Azure, a Wolf rampant and a Chief *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Dun*, and was allowed by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, by Patent dated *February* the 10th, 1605, to Sir *Daniel Dun*, Doctor of the Civil Law.

Azure, a Wolf rampant *Argent*, with one *Ermine* Spot on the Shoulder, was, *March* the 26th, 1607, assigned by the said *Camden*, to Sir *Daniel Dun*, Doctor of Laws and Master of the Requests; which Sir *Daniel*, I suppose, was the same Sir *Daniel* aforementioned; because the Quarterings are the same, only the Paternal Coat made more plain. This Sir *Daniel Dun* was of in the County of *Essex*, and Son and Heir of *Robert Dun*, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Branche*, who died Anno 1611, having been re-married to another, which *Robert Dun* was Son and Heir of *Dun*.

The said Sir *Daniel*'s Brothers were *Samuel*, and *William*, who was Doctor of Physick.

Visit. of *Essex* made Anno 1614. mark'd C. 21. fo. 28.

“Some such Ensign as the preceding, did *Macedon* the Son of *Ofris* (surnamed *Jupiter the Just*, whose Father was *Cham* the Son of *Noah*) bear in his Shield at such Time, as he, together with diverse of his Brethren and Kinsfolk, did warfare under the Conduct of *Ofris*, as witnesseth *Diodorus Siculus*; *Osyridem duo filii, virtute dispare, Annubis & Macedon, prosequuti sunt, uterque Armis usus est insignibus, aliquo animali haud ab eorum natura dissimili: nam Annubis Canem, Macedon Lupum, in signe Armorum tulit. Annubis* (saith he); gave a Dog for his Device on his Arms, and *Macedon* a Wolf. This Coat-Armour may serve to exemplify that which I have formerly delivered touching the Antiquity of Arms. The ancient Romans also in their military Ensigns did bear the Wolf, as appeareth by *Vegetius*, *Vallurius* and others.

Argent, a Wolf passant *Azure*, with a Chief *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Wood*, and was assign'd by Patent in *February*, Anno 1606, by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, to *Wood* of *Iffington*, Serjeant at Arms.

Or,



Or, upon a Mount under an Oak fruited Proper, a Wolf standing Sable, langued Gules, was born by *Richard à Wood* of the County of *Lancaster*, an Inhabitant of the Parish of *Islington* near *London*, granted by *William Flower*, Norroy, to his elder Brother, Anno 1582.

The Crest, a Savage or Wood-man Proper, issuing out of a Crown mural Azure, holding in his right Hand a Wolf's Head erased Sable, and on his left Shoulder a Club.

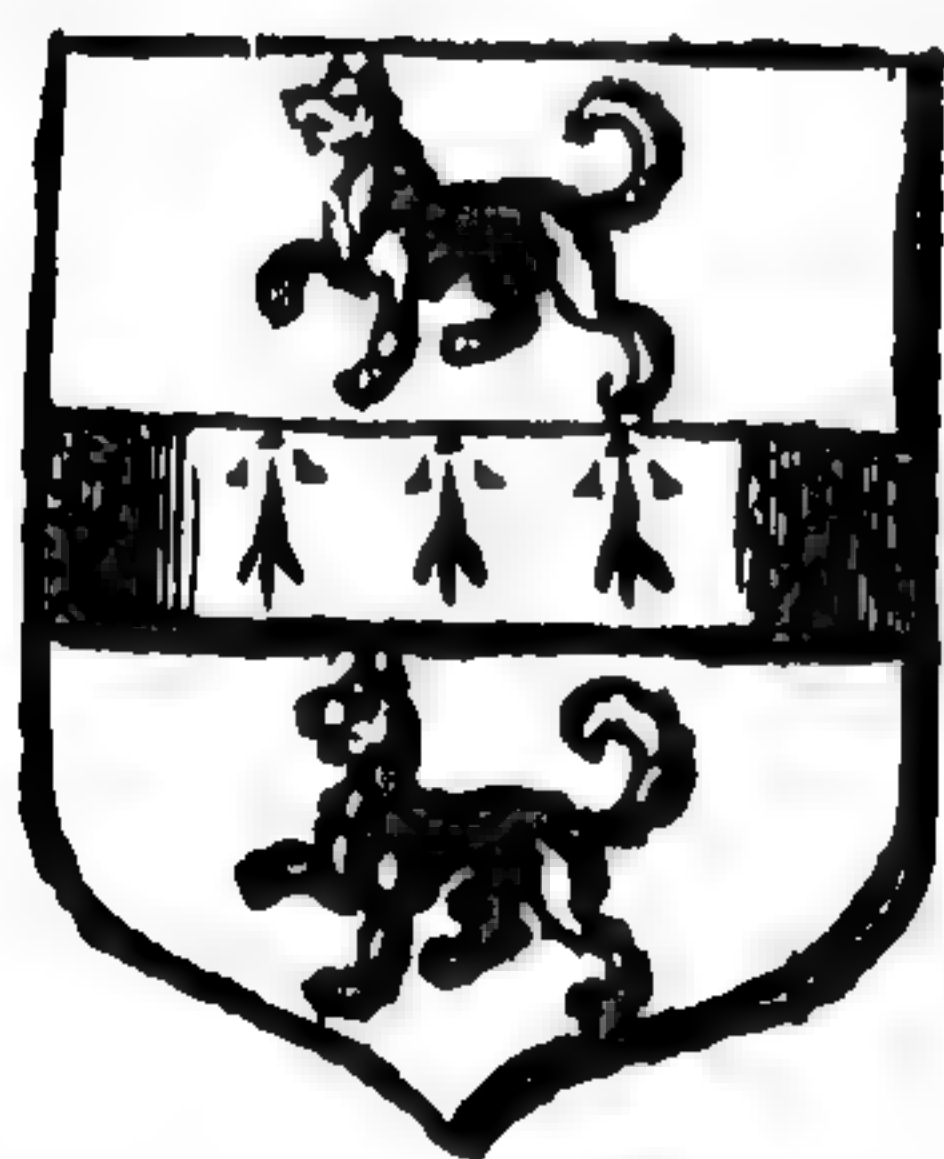
Faustina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.



"He beareth Argent, three Wolves passant in Pale Sable, by the Name of Lovet; and is born by *Edward Lovet* of Corfe in the Parish of *Tavistock* in the County of *Devon*, Esq;



He beareth Gules, two Wolves passant Argent, by the Name of Love.



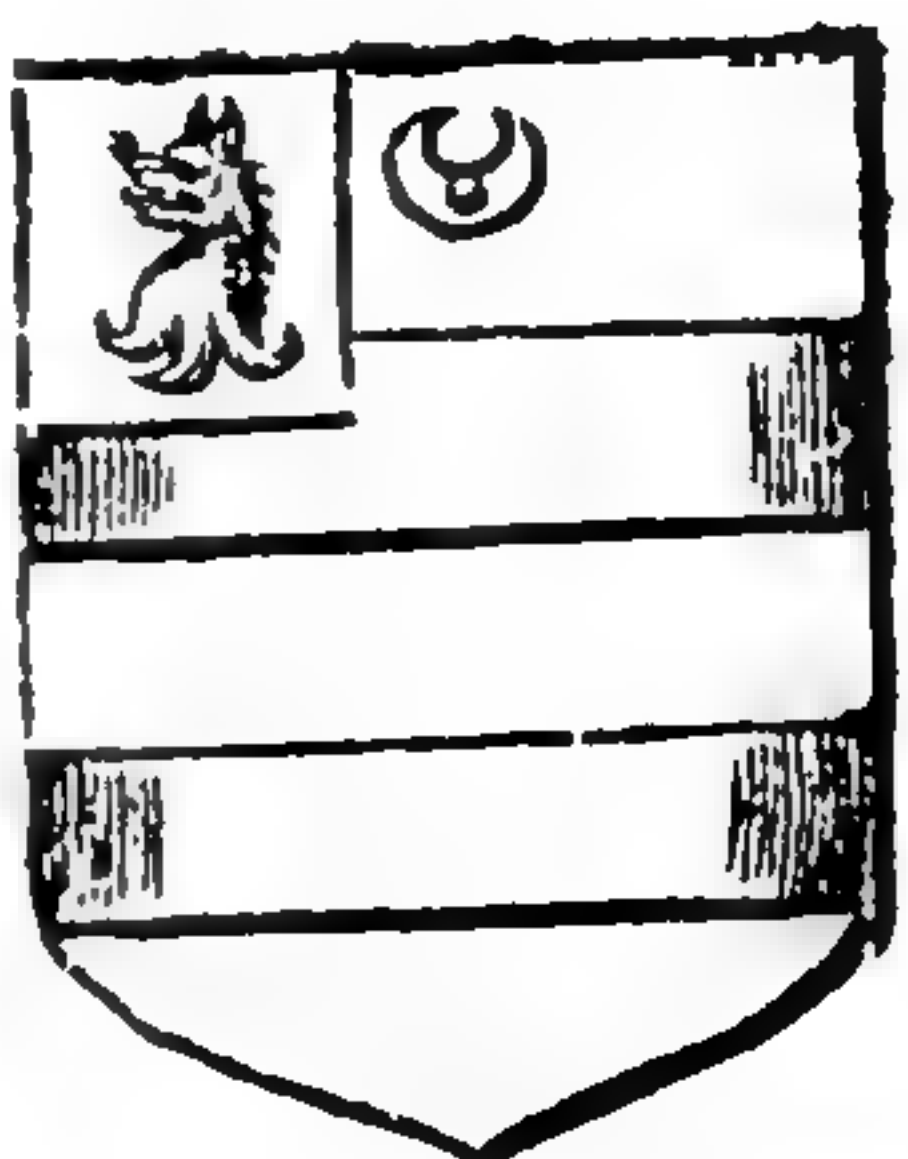
Gules, a Fess Ermine between two Wolves passant Argent, was the Coat of *Edward Love*, Master of the Choiristers, and Organist of *Christ Church, Oxon*; who died the 11th of *July* 1682, and was buried by his Wife *Alice Love*, (Daughter of *Sir John Peyton* the Younger, of *Doddington* in the Isle of *Ely*) who dy'd in Child-bed of her 7th Son the 17th of *March* 1648, aged 42, and was buried in the upper End of the Divinity Chappel on the North Side of the Choir of *Christ Church Cathedral*.

The said *Edward Love* had a second Wife.

M. S. of Ant. J Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.



Azure, a Wolf's Head erased Argent, was the Coat of *Hugh*, surnam'd *Lupus*, first Earl of *Chester*, and Nephew to King *William the First*, commonly called the Conqueror.

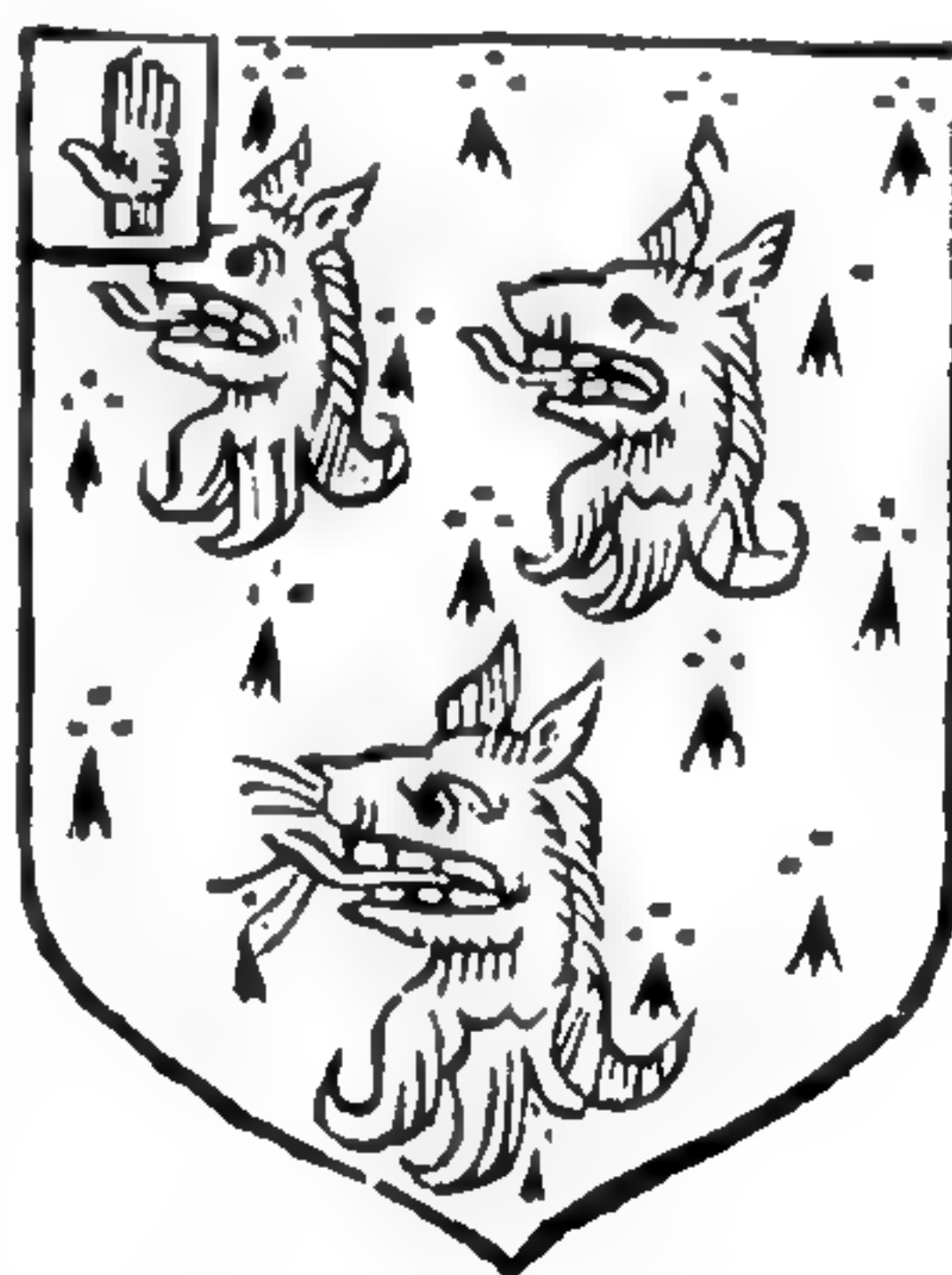


Azure, two Barrs Argent, on a Canton Sable, a Wolf's Head erased of the Second, langued and armed Gules, in Chief (for a Difference) a Crescent Or, surmounted by another as the Third. This Coat-Armour pertain'd to *Sir Roger Wilbraham*, Kt. One of his Majesty's Ma-

sters of Requests in Ordinary, and Surveyor of his Highness's Court of Wards and Liveries.

This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the 28th of *July* 1580, in the 22d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas de Wilburham* alias *Wilbraham* of *Woodhay* in the County Palatine of *Chester*, Esquire.

M. S. in Ashm. Num. 534. p. 21.



Ermine, three Wolves Heads erased Azure, was granted by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, to the Name of *Miller*.

(S) Mackully of Martun in Scotland; Azure, three Wolves Heads erased Argent.



"He beareth Argent, on a Bend Vert, three Wolves Heads erased of the Field, by the Name of *Myddleton*; and, with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Paternal Coat-Armour of *Sir Thomas Myddleton* of *Chirk Castle* in *Denbighshire*, Baronet,

whose Son, *John Myddleton*, Gentleman Commoner of *Brasen Nose College* in *Oxon*, dy'd the 1st of *January*, between 7 and 8 at Night, Anno 1670.1, and was buried in *Brasen Nose College* Cloister, where there is a neat Marble Monument over his Grave, which may be read in *Wood's Hist. & Antiq. Univers. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 225, 226.*

"This Coat, without the Arms of *Ulster*, is born by *Sir Thomas Myddleton* of *Stansted Mount fitchet* in the County of *Essex*, Kt.

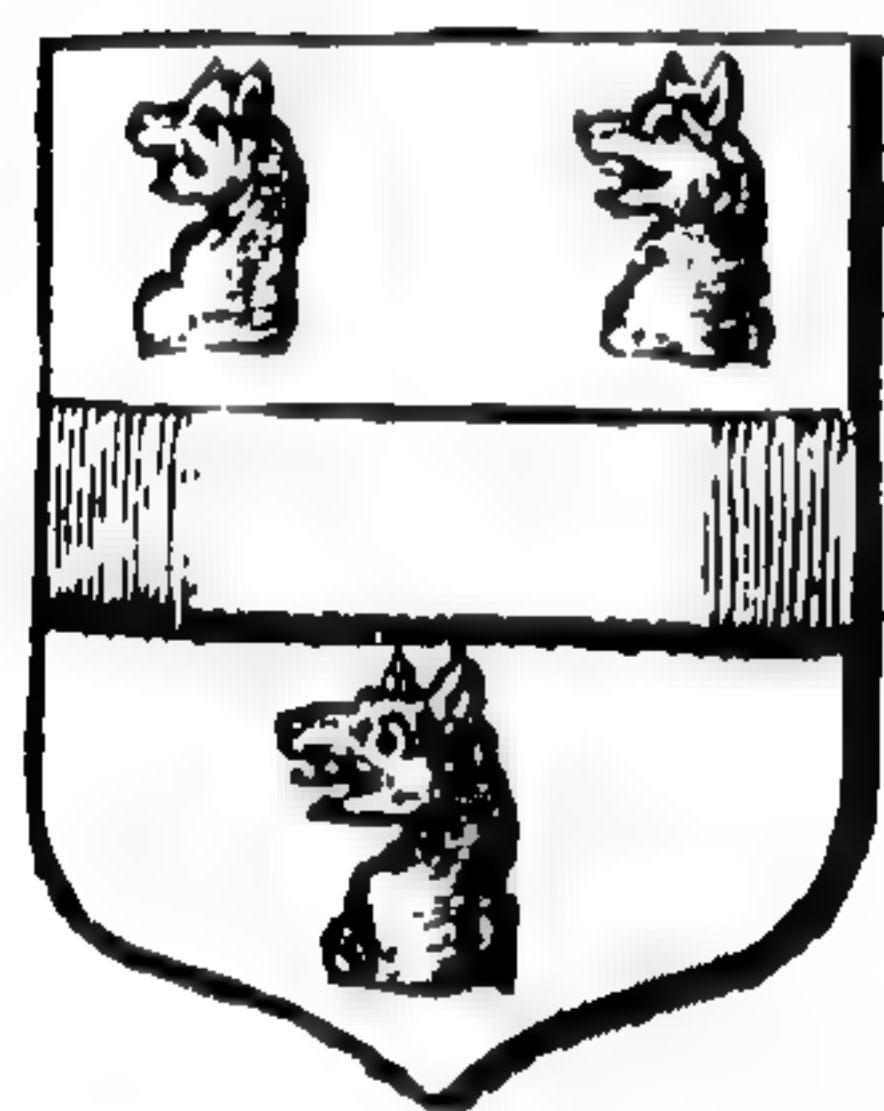
Argent,

Argent, on a Bend *Azure*, three Wolves Heads erased of the *First*, was the Coat of *Reynes Lowe* of *Clifton* in the County of *Bucks*, and (with a *Crescent* for a Difference) of *Thomas Lowe* his Brother; they being Sons of *Francis Lowe* of the same Place, Esq; and of *Thomasin* his Wife, Daughter of *Farrington* of *Devonshire*: Which *Francis* was Brother to *Anthony* (a 2d Son) and eldest Son and Heir of *Thomas Lowe* of the same Place, (Esquire of the Body to King *Henry* the Eighth) and of *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Heirs of *Reynes*; which *Thomas* was Son and Heir of *Thomas Lowe* of *Wavendon*, and of his Wife Daughter of *Fitz Hugh*; which *Thomas* was Son and Heir of *Lowe* of *Wavendon*, the Son and Heir of *John*, 2d Son of *John Lowe* of *Envill*, Esq;

M.S. in Ashm. Num. 834. p. 16.

This Coat was confirmed to *Humphrey Lowe* of *Southmills* in the Parish of *Blenham* in the County of *Bedford*, Esq; by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 28th of *July*, Anno Dom. 1628.

Her. Off. Hartf. & Middlesex, C. 25. fo. 7. 3d Index



He beareth *Or*, a Fess between three Wolves Heads coup'd *Sable*, by the Name of *Howe*. This Coat was granted by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 10th of *December* 1625, to *John Howe* of *Emble* in the Parish of *Stogamber* in the County of *Somerset*, Gent.

He beareth *Or*, a Fess *Azure*, between three Wolves Heads erased *Sable*, with a *Crescent* for a Difference *Gules*, by the Name of *Thomas*. This Coat was assigned by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, *July* the 9th, 1599, to *Robert Thomas* Seal-Clerk of the Chequer to Queen *Eliz*.

He beareth *Argent*, a Fess engrail'd between three Wolves Heads coup'd *Sable*, by the Name of *How*. This Coat was assign'd by Sir *William Segar* to *Roger How* of *London*, Merchant.

Her. Off. int. M. S. Vincent, No. 154. p. 10.

He beareth *Azure*, a Fess embattell'd *Pean*, between three Wolves Heads erased *Argent*, by the Name of *Gravatt*. This Coat was granted by Sir *William Segar* to *John Gravatt* of *London*, Alderman's Deputy of *Farringdon* without, *Fleet-street* Ward.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 604. a

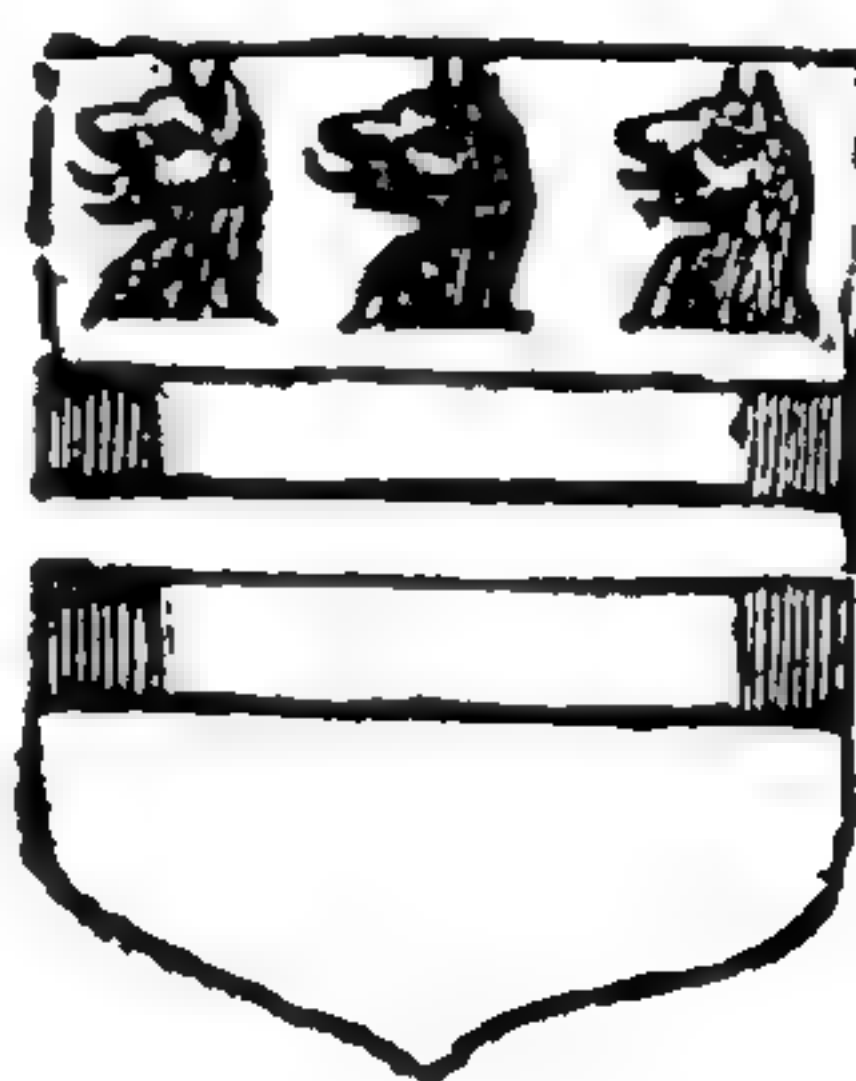


He beareth *Vert*, a Chevron between three Wolves Heads erased *Argent*, by the Name of *Flud*. This Coat was confirmed unto *Thomas Flood* of *Milgate* in the Parish of in the County of *Kent*, Gent. Son and Heir of *David*

Fludd alias *Lloyd*, with his Quarterings, by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, the 10th of *November* 1572, in the 14th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

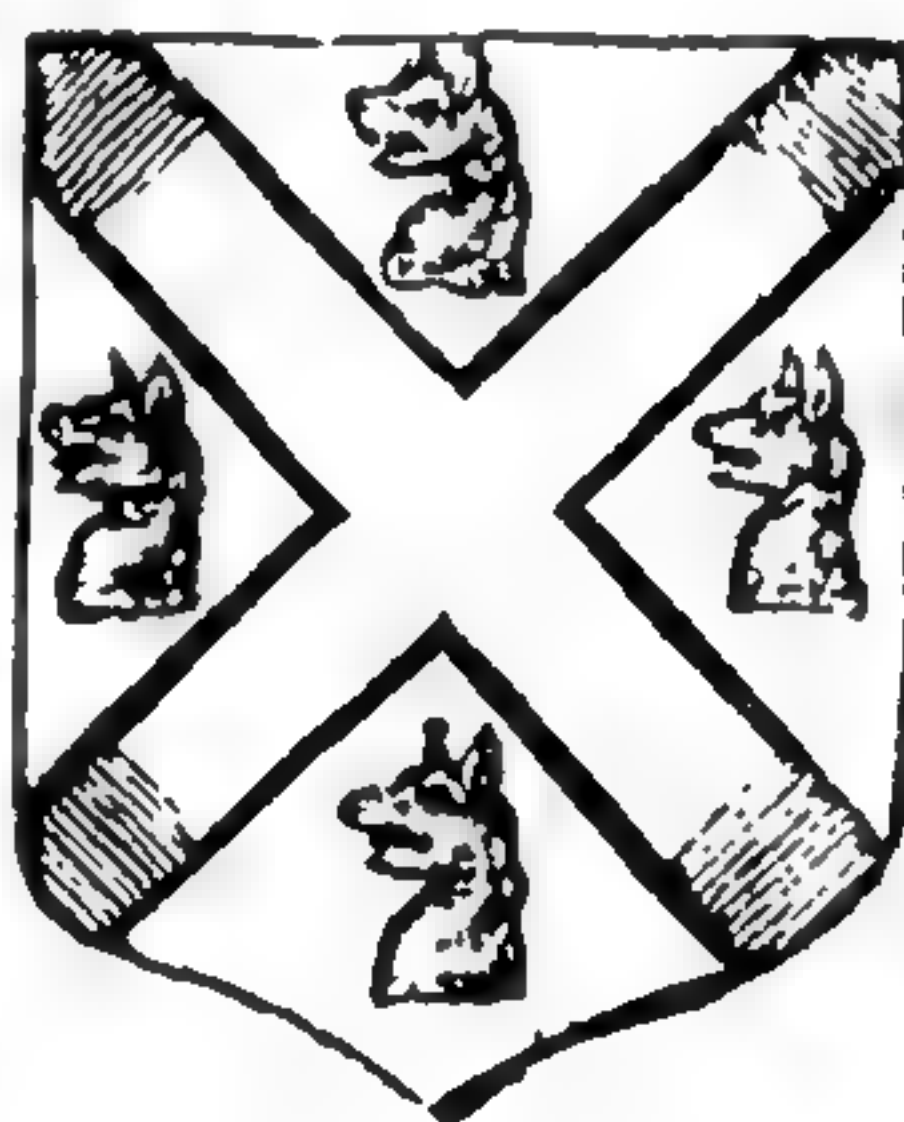
Argent, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Wolves Heads erased *Gules*, was the Coat of the Family of *Lovell* of *Skelton*.

Glover Alph. of the North in M. S. in Ashm. Num. 534.



Gules, two Barrs and in Chief three Wolves Heads coup'd *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Knipe*; and was granted to *Christopher Knipe* of *London*, Son of *James Knipe* of *Wharton* in the County of *Lancaster*, Gent. by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 10th of *December* 1625, to *John Knipe* of *Emble* in the Parish of *Stogamber* in the County of *Somerset*, Gent.

Novemb. 10, 1616, in the 14th Year of King *James* the First.



He beareth *Argent*, a Saltire *Gules*, between four Wolves Heads coup'd *Proper*, by the Name of *Outlawe*. This Coat was assigned by *William Camden* in *June* 1613, to *Thomas Outlawe* of *Wichingham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Son of *Ralph*.

' Thus ending with the Wolf, I will conclude this Tract of Beasts of fierce Nature, comprehending all others of this Kind, as Ounces, Lynxes, Hyenaes, Panthers, &c. under these before handled. Forasmuch as the greatest Part of the general Rules, as also of the sundry Forms of Bearing attributed unto Lyons and Wolves, may be aptly applied to all, or the greatest Part of other Beasts of like Nature.

C H A P. XVI.

HAVING given Examples of ravenous and fierce Kind, that by main Force do prosecute and obtain their Prey; I will now proceed to the Handling of Beasts less cruel and harmful: Of which Number, some are wild and savage; others are domestical and sociable, as Dogs of all Sorts, of which I will first take Notice; because the Dog, whether it be for Pleasure and Game in Field, or for Usefulness and Guard at Home, deserveth a very high Estimation; and of all Dogs, those of Chase are most in Use in Armoury; whereof some prosecute their Prey speedily, others more leisurely. Of the first Sort is the Greyhound, as in Example.



“ He beareth *Argent*, a Greyhound passant *Sable*, by the Name of *Holford*. Such Dogs as do pursue their Game with a more leisure Pace, are Hounds fitted for all Sorts of Game; as Hart-hounds, Buck-hounds, Harriers, Otter-

hounds, Blood-hounds, &c. which are of some Authors called *Odorisequi canes*, *quia odoratu investigant*, for following by the Smell: And *Cicero* calleth them *Sagaces canes*, because of their tender and quick Scent; and both these and the Greyhound are called *Canes Venatici*, Dogs for the Chase.



“ He beareth *Vert*, a Greyhound salient in Bend *Argent*, collared *Gules*, flued *Or*, by the Name of *Blome*; and is the Coat-Armour of *Richard Blome* of *Abergwilly* in *Carnarvonshire*, Esquire; of *John Blome* of *Sevenoak* in the Coun-

ty of *Kent*, Gent. and *Richard Blome* of *London*, Gent. the Undertaker of this Work.

Argent, a Greyhound passant and a Chief *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Carpenter*, and was granted to *William Carpenter* of *Cobham* in *Surry*, Esq; Gentleman of his Majesty's Honorable Privy Chamber Extraordinary, by *Sir Edward Bishe*, *Clarencieux*, *March 4, 1663*.



“ He beareth *Argent*, two Barrs *Sable*, charged with three Trefoils in pale of the Field, in Chief a Greyhound courant of the *Second*, by the Name of *Palmer*; and is the Coat-Armour of *William Palmer* of *Ladbroke* in *Warwickshire*, Esquire, Son and Heir of *Sir William Palmer* of *Warden-street* in *Bedfordshire*, Kt.

(5) *Ordny* of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, a Fess *Argent*, in Chief a Mullet of the *Last*, between two Garbs *Or*, and in Base a Greyhound of the *Second*.



He beareth *Azure*, a Stag in his full Course *Or*, pursu'd hotly by a Brace of Dogs *Argent*, all Bendways and at Random, by the Name of *Yardeley*.

Ordny of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, two Grey-hounds *Argent*, leaning against a Tree eradicated *Or*, with an Hart's Head in the Tree.



“ He beareth *Gules*, 3 Grey-hounds courant in Pale *Argent*, by the Name of *Mauleverer*; and with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Coat of *Sir Thomas Mauleverer* of *Allerton-Mauleverer* in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, Baronet.

“ *Argent*, three Grey-hounds courant Paleways *Sable*, collared *Or*, by the Name of *More* (or *de la More*) and with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Coat-Armour of *Sir Edward More* of *More-hall* and *Bank-hall* in *Lancashire*, Baronet, lineally descended from the ancient Family of the *Mores* of the said Places; whose Ancestors have there continued for above twenty Generations, as appears as well by diverse ancient Deeds now in the Custody of the said *Sir Edward*, as by the Achievements and Inscriptions engraven on the Walls of the said Houses.

M. S. in Ashm. Num. 54.

“ This Coat is also born by *Sir John More* of the City of *London*, Knight and Alderman, lineally descended from the Family of the *Mores* aforesaid.

Sable,

"Sable, three Grey-hounds currant in Pale, Argent, collared Or, is the Coat-Armour of the ancient Family of the *Machels* of *Craken-thorp* in *Westmoreland*; and is now born by *Lancelot Machel*, Esq; Lieutenant of Horse to the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, a great Loyalist, and an expert Soldier. This Name was writ *Mauchael*, or *Mauchel*, from the Conquest to the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, at which Time those two valiant Warriors, *Guy Mauchel* of *Craken-thorp*, Esq; and *Hugh* his Brother, engaged themselves in that Expedition against the *French*, in which the *English* were victorious, and took the almost impregnable City of *Tournay*, from whence they both returned, and were successively Lords of *Craken-thorp* aforesaid. This *Guy*, though in many Dangers, yet died in his Bed about the 27th of *Henry* the Eighth, but shewed an heroick and martial Spirit in bequeathing his Arms and Armour to his Sons in the very first Place, as that which was most dear unto him. And *Hugh Machel*, for his Valour, was, by King *Henry* the Eighth, deputed, with Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Warden of the West-Marshes of *England*, by a Warrant under the said King's Sign Manual, dated the 28th of *June* in the 29th Year of his Reign.



'He beareth Azure, a Talbot passant Argent, by the Name of *Borgoigne*.

This Coat, with a Crescent upon a Mullet for a Difference, pertained to *Richard Burgoyne* of *Biddiford* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Alice*, Daughter of *Reginald Trethurs* of *Lawfack* in the County of *Cornwall*, Esq; and had Issue *Thomas*, *Francis*, *Cicely* and *Anne*.

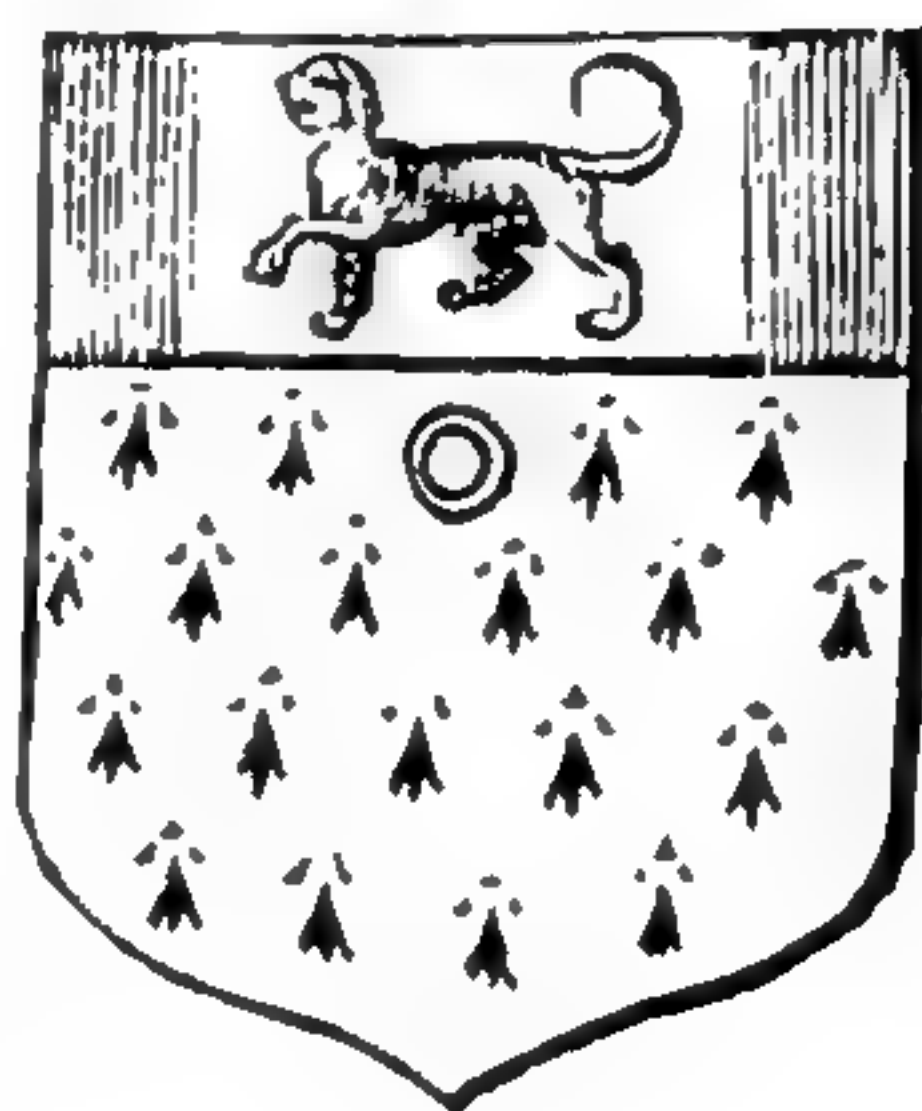
Note, That the said *Richard* was eldest Son and Heir of *Richard* of the same Place, Gent. which *Richard* was second Son of *William Burgoyne*, who descended (through many Generations) from *Walter Burgoyne*, third Son of in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; who married *Juliana*, Daughter and Heir of *Matilda Shildon*, Widow.

'It is a general Observation, That there is scarce any Vertue incident to a Man, but there are singular Sparks and Resemblances of the same in the sundry Kinds of Dogs: For some are so couragious, that if they be in the Encounter, you may cut off a Leg or any Limb before they will let go their holdfast: In which Kind the *English* Mastiff hath highest Praise; in so much that Histories report, That the Romans took Mastiffs hence to carry in their Armies instead of Soldiers. Some others have been so trusty and loving to their Masters, as being by Error

'lost, they have refused Meat, though it were to their Death, till they saw their Masters again. For their admirable Property in finding any Thing that is lost, in fetching any Thing they are enjoined, in pursuing any Man by the Scent of his Foot after he is fled: It requireth a Naturalist's large Discourse, rather than the Touch of an Herald's Pencil.



"He beareth Gules, a Talbot passant Or, and a Chief Ermine, by the Name of *Chaffin*; and is the Coat-Armour of *Thomas Chaffin* of *Chettle* in *Dorsetshire*, Esq;



He beareth Ermine, on a Chief Sable, a Talbot passant Argent, with an Annulet for a Difference Gules, by the Name of *Murden*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Camden* *Clarencieux*, in December 1618, to *Richard Murden* of *Morton Murrell* in *Warwickshire*.



'He beareth Or, a Fess dancette, between three Talbots passant Sable, by the Name of *Carrick*. These Kind of Dogs are called in *Latin*, *Canes sagaces*, for the Tender-ness of their Scent, and Quickness of Smelling, because thereby they do

'readily discover and find out the Tracts, Forms, and Lodgings of Beasts of Chace, and of Savage-kind: Which done, they do prosecute their undertaken Chase with open Mouth and continual Cry, that oftentimes, through hot Pursuit, they do so tire it, as that it is either taken up by the Huntsman, or doth become a Prey to themselves.

He beareth Gules, a Fess Vaire, between three Talbots Argent, each holding a Bird-bolt in his Mouth Or, feather'd of the Second, by the Name of *Rigges*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Segar* to *Ralph Rigges* of *Farnham* in the County of *Surry*, Son of *Thomas Rigges*, who died seiz'd of the Mannor of *Farnham*, and was Son to *Thomas Rigges* of *Southampton*.

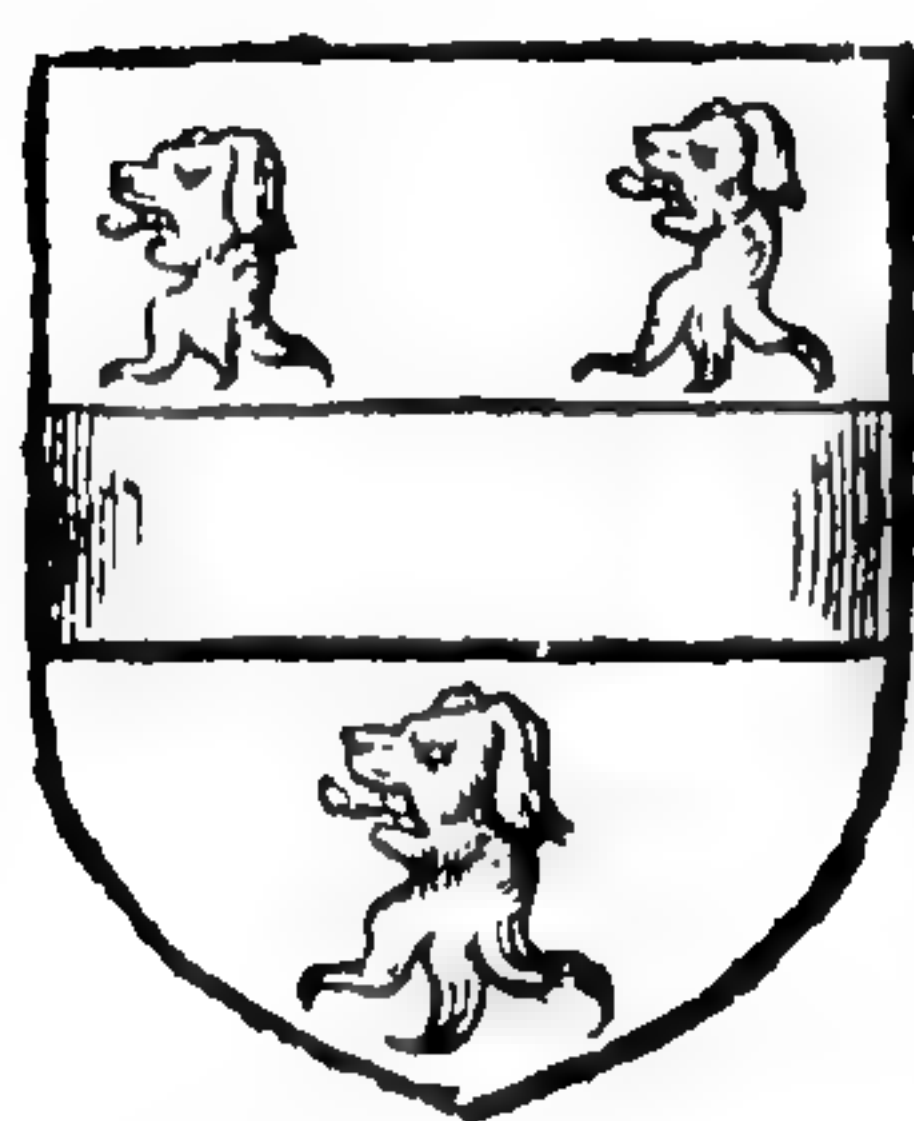
Her. Off. int. M. S. de Com. Southamp. mark'd C. 19. fo. 124.



Argent, a Chevron *Gules*, between 3 Talbots passant *Sable*, was granted to *Thomas Talbot* of *Windham* in *Suffolk*, by *Robert Cook*, *Clarencieux*, 1584.

He beareth *Or*, a Chevron between three Blood hounds passant *Sable*, collar'd of the *First*, by the Name of *Allen*. This Coat was assigned by *Sir William Segar*, Garter, to *Christopher Allen* of *Borden* in *Kent*, Gent.

Int. M. S. P. le Neve, Norroy.



‘ He beareth *Azure*, a ‘ Fess between three Tal- ‘ bots Heads erased *Or*, ‘ by the Name of *Burton*; ‘ and is the Coat of *Cas- ‘ tulan Burton* of *Lindley* in ‘ the County of *Leicester*, ‘ Esquire. To this Head ‘ must be referred all other ‘ Sorts of Dogs of Prose-

‘ cution; as Beagles, Terriers, and such like, ‘ so called, *Quia feras sub terra prosequuntur*, (for ‘ that they prosecute their Prey under the ‘ Ground, as the Others do above Ground) also ‘ Land and Water Spaniels, and such others. ‘ Now for the wild or savage Sort of Beasts, ‘ some do achieve their Prey by subtil Means, ‘ as Foxes, Ferrets, Weasels, Cats, &c. some ‘ by prudent Providence, as the Hedgehog, ‘ Squirrel, and such like. Others also there are, ‘ whose Care is, not so much how to come by ‘ their Prey, as that themselves become not a ‘ Prey to others; as Hares, Conies, &c.



Sable, a Chevron be- tween 3 Talbots Heads erased *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Hull*, and pertain'd to *Matthew Hull* of *Larckbere* in the Parish of *St. Leonard's* in the County of *Cornwall*, whose Predecessors had been seated there for some Gene-

rations. The said *Matthew* married *Johanna* the Daughter of *Thomas Yearde* of *Newton-Busbell*, Esq; and had Issue *Thomas*, *George*, *Margaret*, *Anne* and *Alice*.

Vid. Grafton's Devon. fol. 10.

Sable, a Chevron *Ermine* between three Talbots Heads erased *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Hull*, and was confirmed to *John Hull* of *Battersea*, in the County of *Surry*, Esq; Son and Heir of *John Hull* of *Newport-Pagnel* in the County of *Bucks*, the Son of *William Hull* of *Es- sum* in the County of *Northampton*, Esquires,

by *Sir William Segar*, Garter, Jan. 25. 1624, in the 22d Year of King *James I*.

I find this Coat was granted to one *John Hull* of the City of *London*, which *John* I take to be one of those abovementioned, who might be of two Places. The Grant was by *William Camden* in *July*, Anno Dom. 1616.



He beareth *Sable*, on a Chevron between three Talbots Heads erased *Argent*, as many *Fleurs de lis* *Azure*, of the *Field*, all within a *Bordure* engrailed of the *Second*, by the Name of *Warder*. This Coat was granted or confirmed by *Robert Cook*, *Clarencieux*,

Anno Dom. 1585, to *Chidecke Warder* or *Wardour*, Cousin and Heir of *John Warder* of *Westbury* in the County of *Wilts*.

Sable, on a Chevron between three Talbots Heads erased *Argent*, as many *Fleurs de lis* *Azure*, was the Coat of *Sir Edward Wardour*, Kt. who died the 14th of *March* 1645, and was buried in the Chancel called the *College Chancel* in *All Saints Church* in *Oxford*. His Lady, *Jan*, Daughter of *Bowdler* of the County of *Salop*, died the 20th of *January*, and was buried by her Husband *Sir Edward*, the First of *February* 1652.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, 2 ‘ Reynards counter-sabre ‘ in Bend, the Dexter sur- ‘ mounted of the Smiler, ‘ Siltire-like *Gules*, by the ‘ Name of *Kadrod-Hudde- ‘ Wales*. These are some- ‘ what unlike *Simpson's* ‘ Foxes, that were tied ‘ together by the Tails;

‘ and yet these two agree in *aliquo tertio*. They ‘ came into the Field like two Enemies, but ‘ they meant nothing less than to fight, and ‘ therefore they pass by each other; like two ‘ crafty Lawyers which come to the Bar, as if ‘ they meant to fall out deadly about their ‘ Clients Cause; but when they have done, and ‘ their Clients Purse are well spunged, they are ‘ better Friends than ever they were, and laugh ‘ at those Geese, that will not believe them to ‘ be Foxes, till they (too late) find themselves ‘ Fox-bitten.



Erminois, a Chevron between three Foxes Heads erased *Gules*, langued *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Fox*, and was confirmed or granted to *Ralph Fox* of *High Holborn* in the County of *Middlesex*, Gent. by *Sir Richard St. George*, Knight, *Clarencieux*, June

the 12th, 1632, in the 8th Year of King *Charles* the First.



Ermine, on a Chevron *Azure*, three Foxes Heads erased *Or*, was granted to *Stephen Fox*, Esq; born of honest Parents at *Farley* in the County of *Wilts*, who from his Youth, was educated in the Royal Family, and by his Majesty's peculiar Election was advanced to the Trust and Charge of Clerk of

his Majesty's Kitchen, taking likewise care of and ordering the Expences of the Household in his Majesty's Journeys; for which faithful Services he was, by the King's special Order, thus remunerated by *Sir Edward Walker*, at *Brussels* in the Dutchy of *Brabant*, October 30, 1658. in the 10th Year of King *Charles* the First. He had since, an Augmentation granted to his Coat, as I shall make appear in a Place proper, *viz.* in my Discourse of Augmentations.



"beareth *Argent*, three
"Cats-a-mountain in
"Pale passant *Sable*, by
"the Name of *Keat*; this
"with the Arms of *Ul-*
"ster, is the Bearing of
"Sir *Jonathan Keat* of
"Pauls-Walden in *Hert-*
"fordshire, and of *Grove-*
"hurst in the Parish of
"Milton in *Kent*, Baro-

(M) *Schives* of *Mureton* in *Scotland*, beareth *Sable*, three Cats-a-mountain passant in Pale *Argent*.

Ermine, three Cats passant guardant in Pale *Ruffet*, was granted to *Roger Adams* alias *Tasker* of *London*, Anno Dom. 1584, by *Robert Cook*, *Clarencieux*.



Sable, a Chevron *Or*, between three Cats passant guardant *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Hills*, and was by Patent confirmed to *John Hills* of *London*, Gent. by *Robert Cook*, *Clarencieux*, the 15th of *March* 1580, in the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.



Ermine, two Squirrels facing addorsed *Gules*, by the Name of *Samuel*. This Coat was confirmed unto *George Samuel* alias *Simwell*, Son of *William Samuel*, the Son of *William Samuel* of *Doncaster* in the County of *Tork*, Gent. by *William Segar*, in the First

Year of King *James* the First.



"He beareth *Argent*, a
"Chevron *Azure*, between
"three Squirrels facing
"Gules, by the Name of
"Lovell. This Beast hath
"his Name *Sicurus*, or
"Squirrel, by reason of the
"Largeness of his Tail,
"which shadoweth all his
"Body: And is therein

"like one, who carefully keeping the Love and
"Affection of his Followers and Retainers, is
"sure they will stick to him, protect and shadow him in Time of Need. To whom those
"Villains (mentioned in the *Roman History*)
"were much unlike, who betrayed their proscribed Lords flying to them for Shelter and
"secret Coverture. And such a One was the
"faithless *Cartismandua*, to whom our renowned
"British King *Caratacus* flying to hide himself
"till he might gather his Forces together against the *Romans*, she betray'd him unto his
"foes, to the Ruin of this Kingdom: That
"infamous Queen had not *Caudam Sciuri*, a
"Squirrel's shadowing Tail; but *Caudam Draconis*, fiery and venomous.



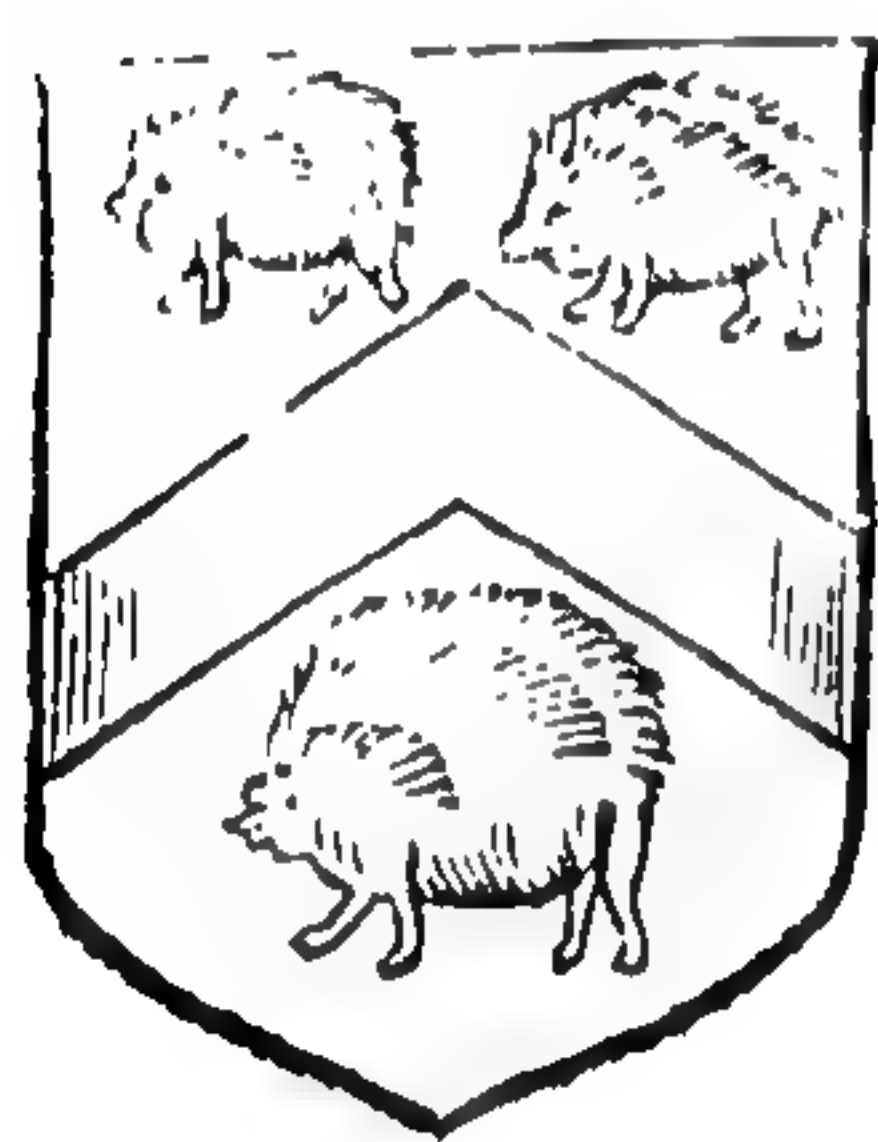
Gules, a Hedge-hog *Argent*, collar'd *Or*, was born by the Name of *Hyre* of *London*.



' (as we say Proverbially) whilst the Sun shines,
' preventeth future Want.

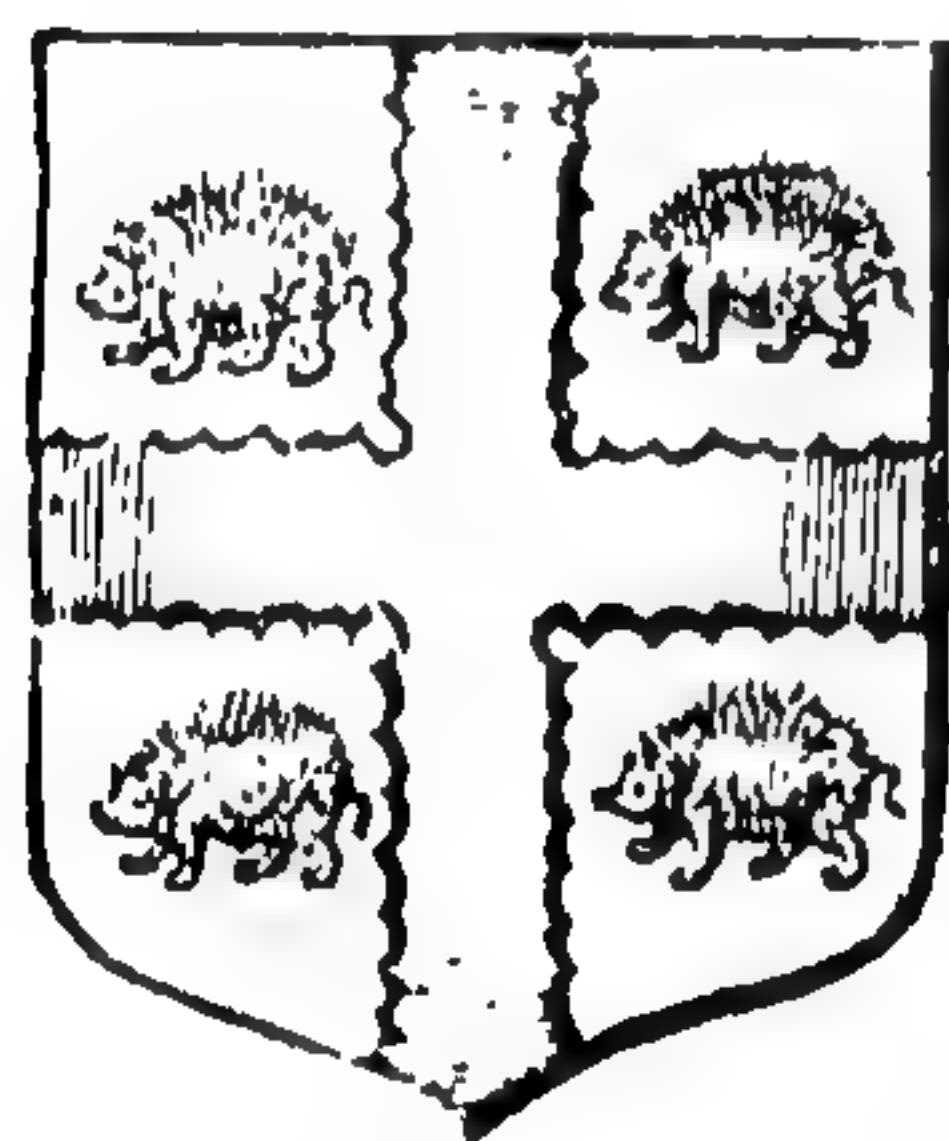
Argent, three Hedge hogs *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Harreis*.

Or, three Hedge-hogs passant in *Pale Gules*, by the Name of *Hercy*.



' in *Herefordshire*, tempore *Edwardi III.* Anno Dom. 1372.

Gules, a Chevron between three Hedge-hogs *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Claxtone* of *Yorkshire*.



Or, a Cross engrailed *Azure*, between 4 Hedge-hogs *Sable*, belongs to the Name of *Hardey*.

' To these must be added all fourfooted Beasts that are provident in acquiring their Food, as the Hedge-hog and such other. It resteth that I should now give Example of the last Sort of Beasts, among them of savage Kind before spoken of, which are those of timorous and fearful Nature: Such are these that follow, and their like.



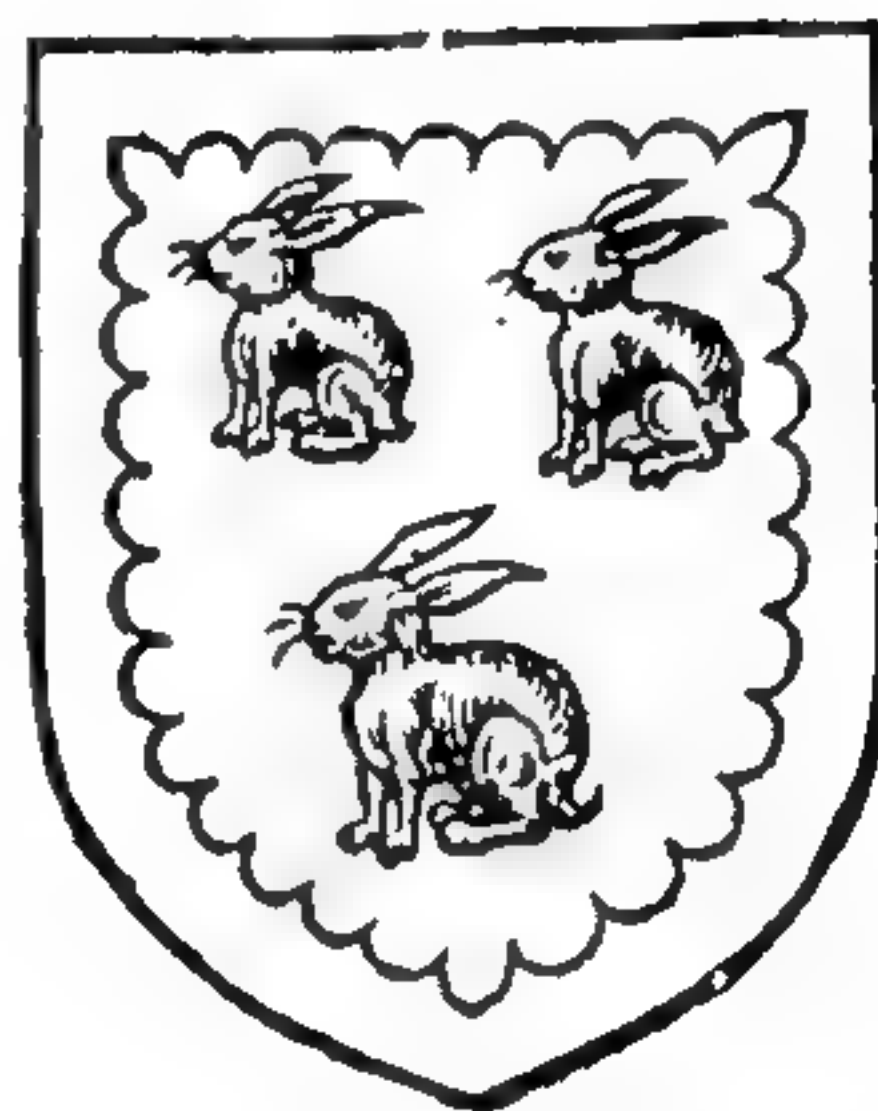
' He beareth *Argent*, 3
' Conies *Sable*, by the
' Name of *Stroode*.

Or, three Conies *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Conningham*.

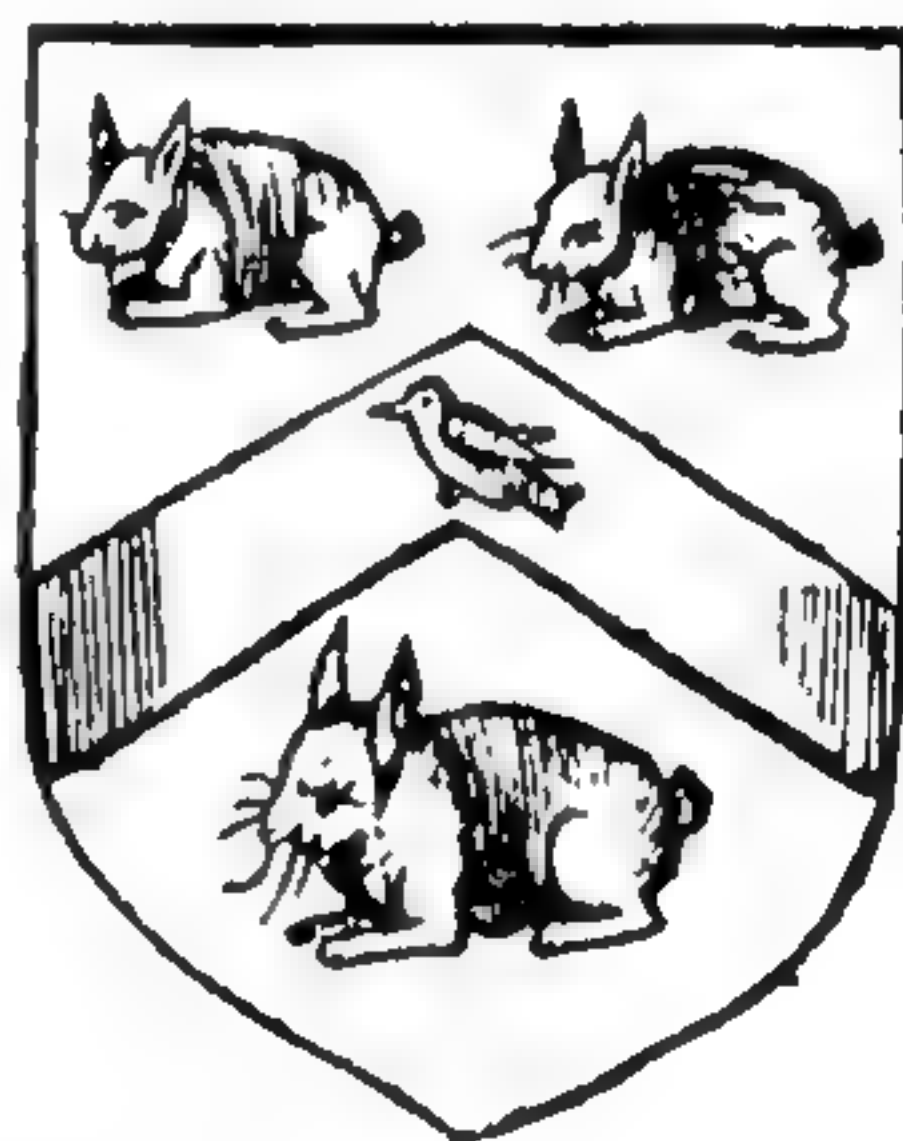
' Conies are bred in most Countries, but in few are they so plentiful as in *England*. Among the *Baleares* they were so abundant, as that the People made suit to *Augustus* to grant them a military Company of Pioneers to destroy them. Of this little Beast it seemeth, that Men first learned the Art of Undermining and Subverting of Cities, Castles, and Towers by the Industry of Pioneers,



' He beareth *Sable*, three
' Conies currant *Or*, by
' the Name of *Cunliffe*,
' and, with a Crescent for
' a Difference, is the Coat-
' Armour of *Nicholas Cun-*
' liffe of *Chislehurst* in *Kent*,
' Gent.



' their Succours, in that they have their strong
' Castles and Habitations in the Earth, and their
' Food ever growing so nigh them, that they
' need not put themselves into Danger except
' they list.



Argent, a Chevron between 3 Conies couchant *Sable*, pertain'd to *Richard Strode* of *Newnham* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Frances*, Daughter of *Gregory*, Baron *Cromwell*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Sister of *Edward Seymour* Duke of *Somerset*, and had Issue *William Strode*. This *Richard* aforesaid, was the Son of *William Strode*, the Son of *Richard Strode* of the same Place, Esquires; which *Richard* was Son and Heir to *Richard Strode* of *Plympton* in the said County of *Devon*, Brother and Heir to *William Strode* of *Newnham* aforesaid, the Son of *Richard*, who was Son of *John Strode* of the same Place; which *John* was Son of *John Strode*, in *Frampton* in the County of *Devon*, whose Father was *Richard Strode* of the same Place.

Craton, p. 111.

This Coat (with a Martlet on the Chevron *Or*, being a filial Distinction) was born by *William Strode*, born in the County of *Devon*, D. D. Canon of *Christ Church*, and Publick Orator of the University of *Oxon*; who died the 10th of *March*, Anno 1644-5, and was buried in the

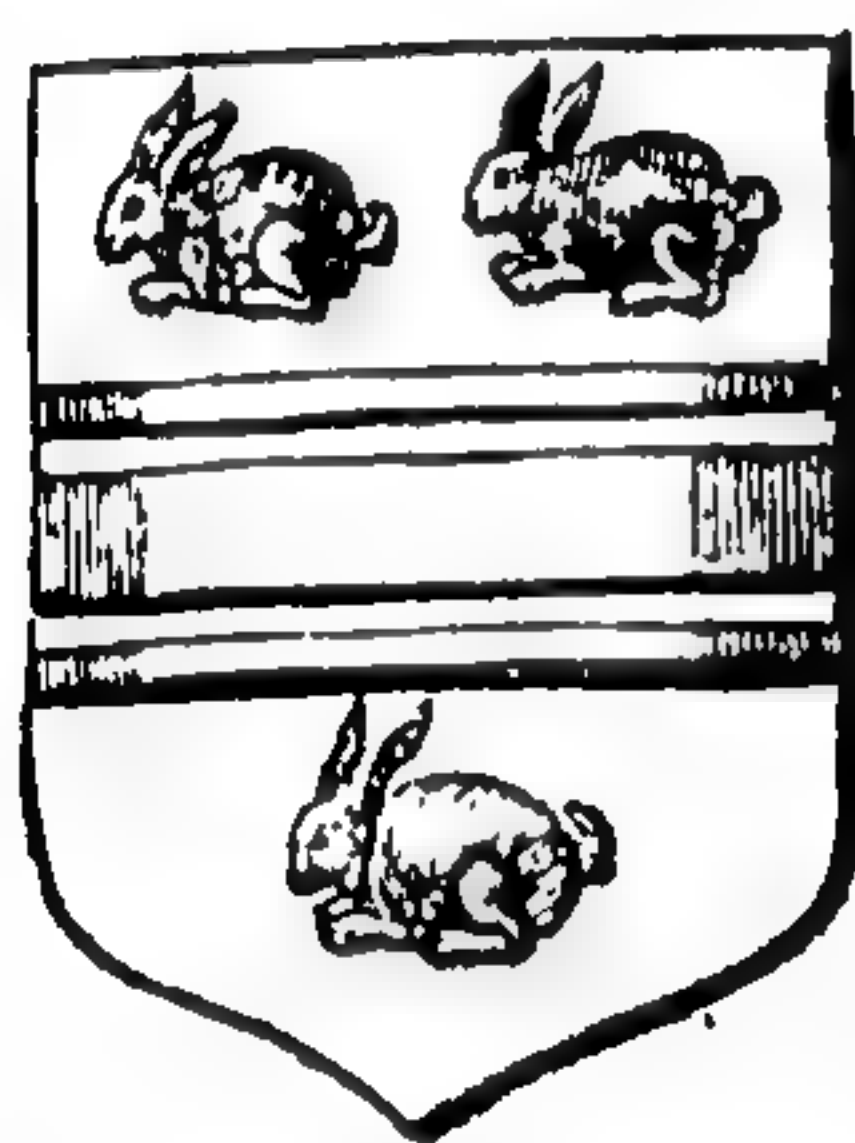
Divi-

Divinity Chappel, on the North Side of the Choir of *Christ Church Cathedral*. He was the Son of *Philip Strode* near *Plimpton*, and he a younger Son of *Sir Richard Strode* of *Newingham* in the County of *Devon*.

..... *Strode*, Widow of *Dr. Strode*, and Daughter of *Dr. Sympson*, Prebend of *Canterbury*, died the 6th of *February* 1647-8, and was buried at in *Bedfordshire*.

They had one Daughter who was married to *Henry Langley*, M. A. of *Wadham College*, Son and Heir of *Jonathan Langley* of *Abbey-foriat* near *Shrewsbury*. The said *Mrs. Strode* (Widow of *Dr. Strode*) had a Sister married to *Matthew Skinner* a Physician, eldest Son of *Dr. Robert Skinner*, Bishop of *Worcester*.

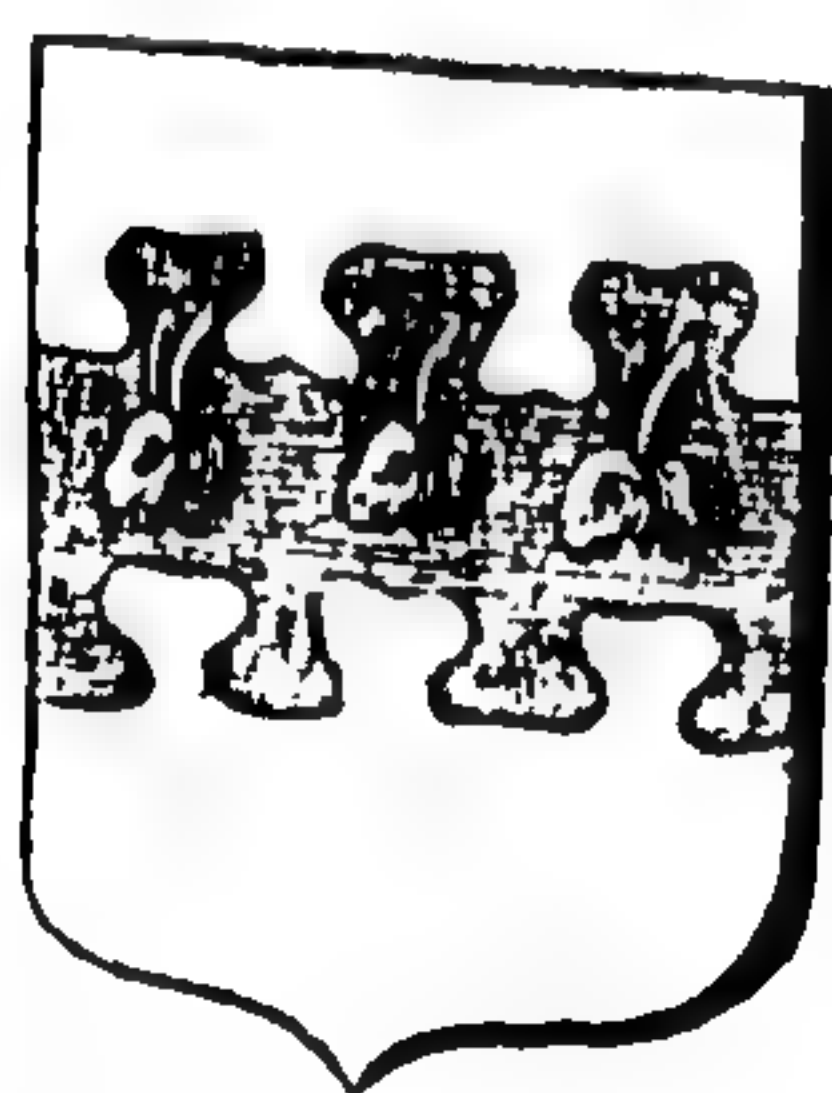
M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com Oxon. p. 82.



Or, a Fess cottised between three Conies Sable, is born by the Name of *Audly*, and was confirmed to *Tho. Audly* of *London*, Son and Heir of *John Audly* of *Sutton* in the County of *Kent*, Gent. and to the Descendents of the said *Thomas*, by *William*

Camden, Esq; *Clarencieux*, the 7th of *October* 1608, in the sixth Year of King *James I.*

He beareth *Argent*, a Saltire *Gules*, between four Conies couchant *Sable*, by the Name of *Cony*. This Coat was assigned by *William Camden* *Clarencieux*, in *April*, Anno Dom. 1609, to *Henry Cony* of *Taxley* in the County of *Huntington*, Son of *William Cony*, by his Wife *Katherine*, Daughter of *Robert Throgmorton*.



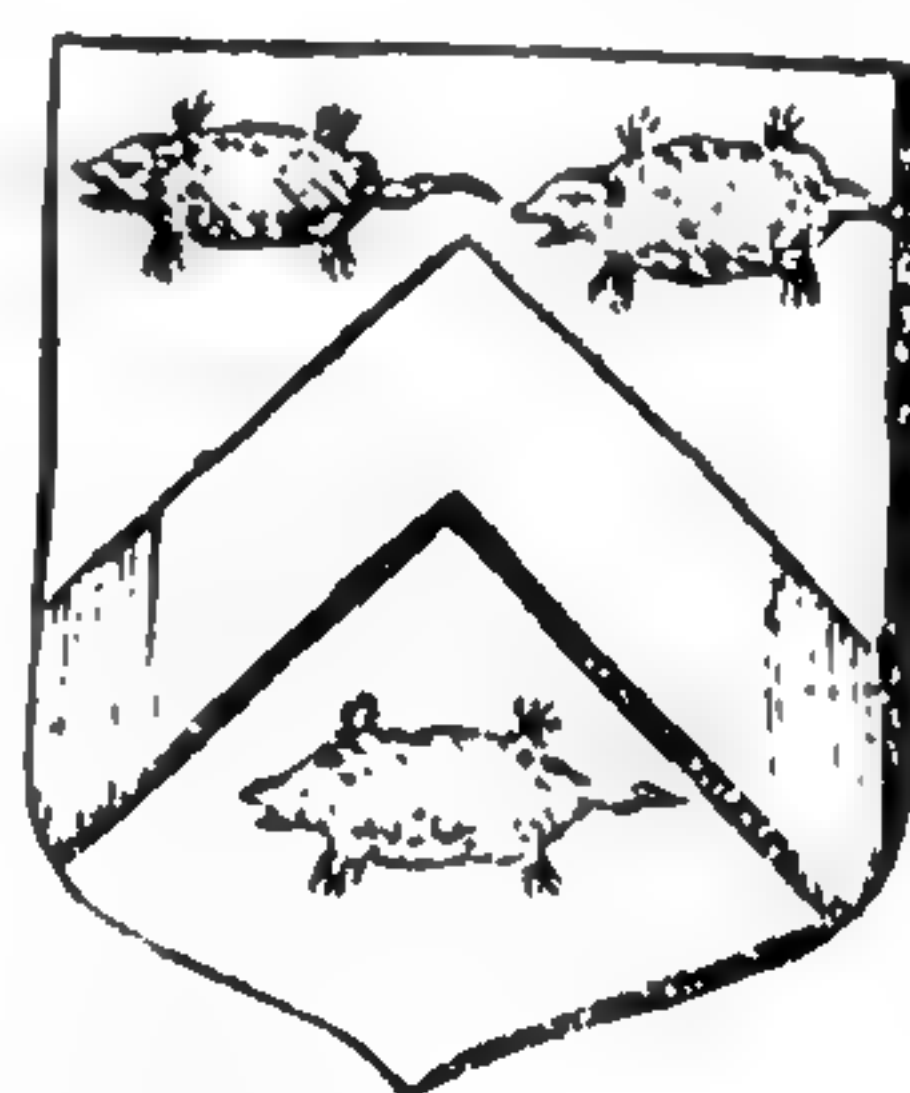
‘ He beareth *Argent*, on a Fess Nebule *Sable*, three Hares Heads coup-
‘ ed Or, by the Name of *Harwell*. The Hare is a
‘ simple Creature, and re-
‘ poseth all her Safety in
‘ Swiftnes, wherein she
‘ useth many Shifts to help
‘ her self withal, both to

‘ defend her self from the Peril of the Hounds,
‘ and to frustrate the Endeavours of the Hunt-
‘ men. She feareth the Eagle, Hawk, Fox and
‘ Wolf, her natural Enemies. It is strange
‘ which some have written of Hares, that their
‘ Nature is, for the Self-same to be sometimes
‘ Male, and sometimes Female. Such an one

‘ also (as Poets write) was *Tiresias* of *Thebes*,
‘ who being a Man, became a Woman, and so
‘ continued seven Years, and then returned
‘ again to his former Shape, Afterward a great
‘ Controversy arising betwixt *Jupiter* and *Juno*,
‘ whether the Man or the Woman were most
‘ insatiate of Venery, or took most delight
‘ therein, he was chosen Arbiter in the Mat-
‘ ter, and gave the Garland to *Juno* and the
‘ Female Sex, as being invincible in the Encoun-
‘ ters of *Venus*.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, 3
‘ Moles *Sable*, their Snout
‘ and Feet *Gules*, by the
‘ Name of *Nangothan*, or
‘ *Mangotham*, as I take it, of
‘ *Scotland*. I could not
‘ well here term these
‘ Moles Proper, because
‘ there be many white
‘ Moles; which Colour,
‘ whether in them it is occasioned by Age or
‘ nor, I will not here dispute. The Mole in *La-*
‘ *tin* is called *Talpa*, from the Greek Word *Ταπας*,
‘ *Ταπας*, *Cactus*, *Cacitas*.



‘ He beareth *Argent*,
‘ a Chevron between 3
‘ Moles *Sable*, by the
‘ Name of *Twisleton*, and,
‘ with the Arms of *Ul-*
‘ *ster*, is the Coat-Armour
‘ of *Sir John Twisleton* of
‘ *Dartford* in *Kent*, Baro-
‘ net; as also of *Richard*
‘ *Twisleton* of *Drax* in the West-Riding of *York-*
‘ *shire*, Esq;

Argent, on a Chevron between three Moles
passant *Sable*, a Mullet of the Field, is born
by the Name of *Twisleton*, and was confirmed
to *George Twisleton* of *Barley*, in the County of
York, Esq; Son of *Christopher Twisleton*, the Son
and Heir of *John Twisleton*, sometime Alder-
man of *London*, by *William Segar*, Esq; Nor-
roy, *Novemb.* 22, 1602, in the 45th Year of
Queen Elizabeth.

‘ And hitherto we have handled such Ter-
‘ restrial Animals only, as are called *Vivipara*,
‘ because they do bring forth living Crea-
‘ tures; whereas the other Terrestrials do
‘ bring forth Eggs, and are therefore named
‘ *Ovipara*, of which Sort we will speak in the
‘ next Place.

C H A P. XVII.

‘ **T**HIS other Sort of four-footed Egg-bearing Animals (as I may so term them) notwithstanding that in many Things they have no small Resemblance with Man, as well touching the Faculties of the vegetable Soul, as also the Parts of the Body: Yet are they far more unlike us, than those that bring forth a living Creature. And although these Egg-breeding four-footed Animals do consist of the same bodily Parts that the *Vivipara*, or Animal-producing do, and of the four Humours that are answerable in Quality to the four Elements, and have all Parts, as well internal as external Senses, and many other Things wherein they do communicate with the *Vivipara*; yet are there many other Things wherein they differ not only from these, but also even among themselves one from another of them. For neither do we find in these, that Quickness of Wit that we observe in others, neither like Parts of Strength of Body that the other have.

‘ Like as Man (especially in his Soul) approacheth near unto God in likeness: So in like Manner do other Animals resemble Man, wherein they do participate with Man in Likeness after some Sort, but in diverse Degrees; forasmuch as some of them have more, and some less Likeness with us than others have.

‘ *There is not (saith Beda) among the universal Works of Nature, any one Thing so little, or of so base esteem, wherein a Man cannot find some divine Thing worthy of Admiration. No less (saith Farnesius) may we admire the Force of a silly Flea, than the Hugeuess and Strength of an Elephant.*

‘ Not without Reason doth the Husbandman prognosticate the Approach of some great Shower of Rain by the Croaking of Frogs more frequent than usually; whereupon he saith, *That they do cry for Rain.* For this Observation is grounded upon a physical Reason, *Omne enim simile gaudet suo simili, & sue nature utili ac convenient*; every like is delighted with his like, and with that which is commodious and agreeable to his Nature. Since then that Frogs are exceedingly delighted with Water, as with that which best agreeth with their Nature; therefore when they do apprehend a foretense of Rain they do rejoice, and do testify their Joy by singing after their Manner.

‘ Animals of base Esteem, and of no Industry, have (for the most Part) not only four, but manifold Feet: Whereby we are admonished, that perverse and evil disposed Persons have multiplicities of Affections, in respect, that by the Motion of the Feet our Bodies are conveyed from Place to Place; so do our Affections

‘ transfer us from one Delight to another, according to that Saying, *Pes meus, affectus meus; eo feror, quocunque feror.*

‘ Though some perhaps may esteem these Egg-bearing Animals unworthy the Dignity of Coat-Armour; yet for my own Part, I hold their Bearing to be no less Honourable than many of those that in common Estimation are reputed far more worthy; insomuch, that they may well beseeem the Bearing of the greatest Potentate. For if it pleased the Sovereign King of Kings to use them as his special Instruments to chastise the Stubbornness of such as rebelled against his Ordinance, and to arm those his minute and weak Creatures, with such an incredible Boldness, as that they leaped not the Face or Forces of Men, but that the very Frogs entered the Houses and Chambers of the *Egyptians*, upon the People, into their Ovens, and into their Kneading-troughs; yea, even into King *Pharaoh's* Chamber, and upon his Bed: And moreover, if God hath vouchsafed to give the Grasshopper, the Canker-worm, the Catter-piller, and the Palmer-worm, the honourable Title of his huge great Army: Why should we prize them at so low a Rate, as that we should disdain to bear them in Coat-Armour? Since God saith, by the Prophet *Joiel*, *I will render you the Tears which the Grasshopper hath eaten, the Canker-worm, and the Catterpillar, and the Palmer-worm, my great Host which I sent among you.*

‘ It is therefore to be observed, That they also have their Actions not to be omitted in Blazon, altho’ not in that variable Manner, nor yet so copious as some others. And because they are far different from those formerly handled, not only in Shape, but also in the Manner of their Living, in their Gate and Actions; therefore must they receive a diverse Manner of Blazon. They are called in *Latin*, *Reptilia*, or creeping Things; *Qui reptant super terram.* And here we must distinguish between those Things *que reptant*, which creep, as Frogs, Ants, &c. and those *que serpunt*, which glide, as Snakes; which latter Kind we shall speak of afterward.

‘ But here we mention those *Reptiles* which are gressible, such as by Means of their Feet are able to go Step by Step from one Place to another; so termed *a gradiendo*, which is proceeding by Degrees: And hitherto also are referred such as by skipping, mounting, or leaping, raise their Bodies above Ground, and so alter their Station, Place, or Seat. Of which Kinds some have four Feet, some have more. Such as have four Feet only, are these that follow with their like.

‘ I have omitted, in this Edition, that Esccheon *Sol*, charged with three Toads erected

‘ *Satur*

' Saturn, which, according to some Authors,
' was the Coat-Armour of the ancient Kings of
' France; because, since my last Edition, I find
' great Variety of Opinions concerning this Mat-
' ter, of which I have given a Touch in the first
' Chapter of the first Section. And in lieu there-
' of I do present you with the ancient Coat-
' Armour of the same Charge, born by a Family
' in this Kingdom.



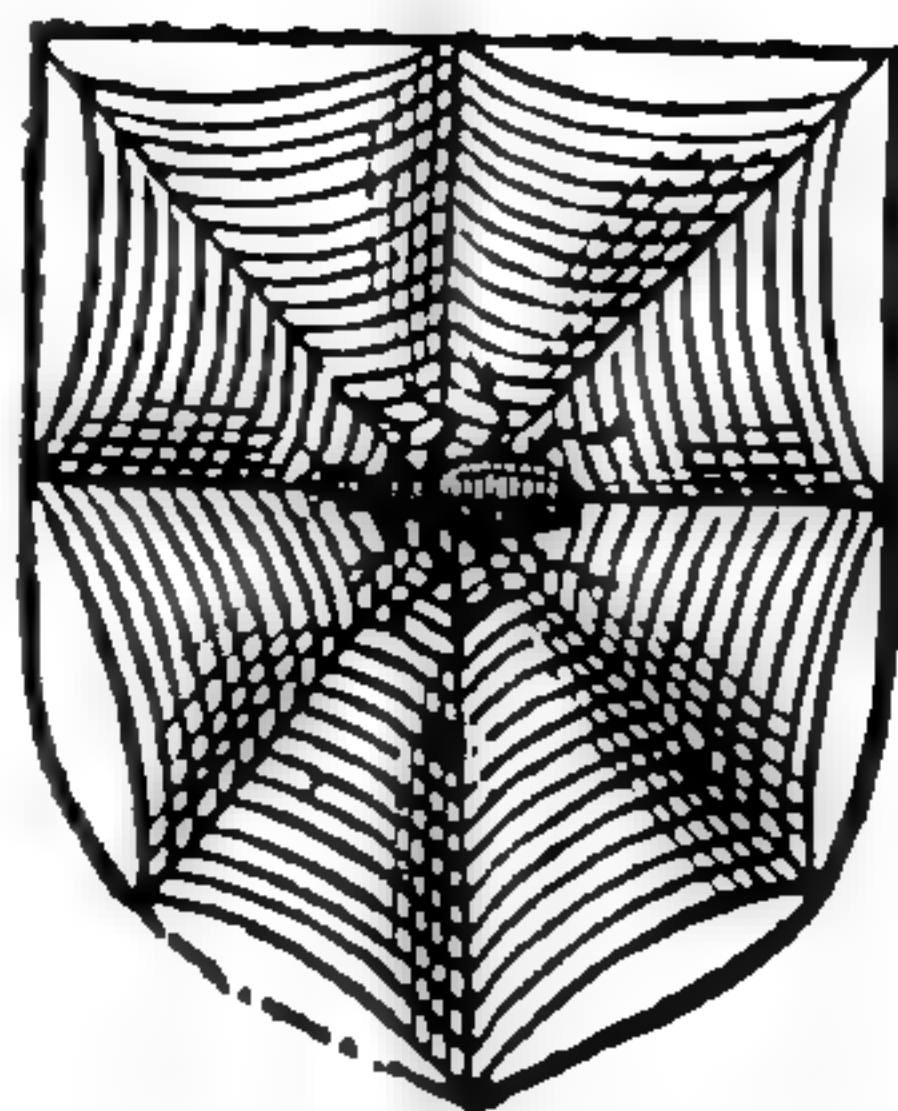
' He beareth *Argent*, 3
' Toads erected *Sable*, by
' the Name of *Botereux*
' of *Cornvall*, which Fa-
' mily, long since, there
' flourished, as you may
' read in learned *Camden*.
' Toads and Frogs do par-
' ticipate of this natural
' Property, that when
' they sit, they hold their Heads steddly, and
' without Motion: Which stately Action, *Spencer*
' in his *Shepherd's Calender*, calleth the *Lord-
' ing of Frogs*. The Bearing of Toads (after
' the Opinion of some Armourists) does sig-
' nify a hasty cholerick Man, that is easily
' stirred up to Anger, whereunto he is naturally
' prone of himself, having an inbred Poison from
' his Birth.



' He beareth *Vert*, a
' Tortois passant *Argent*,
' by the Name of *Gawdy*;
' and is born by Sir *Charles*
' *Gawdy* of *Crows-hall* in
' *Debenham* in *Suffolk*, Kt.
' and *Bart.* As also (with
' due Differences) by
' *Charles Gawdy* of *Staple-*
' *ton*, and *Anthony Gawdy*
' of *Ipswich*, both of the said County, Esquires.
' The Shells of the *Arcadian* Tortoises are very
' great, therefore, out of them they do make
' Harps, whereof *Mercury* is said to be the In-
' ventor; who, finding a Tortois left upon the
' Rocks, after the Falling of the River *Nilus*,
' the Flesh being consumed, and the Sinews that
' remained dried up, he struck them with his
' Hand, and they made a Kind of musical Sound,
' whereupon he framed it into a Harp, which
' caused others to imitate his Practice, and to
' continue the same unto this Day.



' He beareth *Azure*, a
' Tortois erected *Or*, by
' the Name of *Cooper*. This
' Escutcheon I have cau-
' sed to be inserted in this
' Edition, to manifest the
' various Bearing of this
' gressible *Reptile*, in Ar-
' moury. To this Head
' must be reduced *Cameli-*
ons, Ewets, Lizards, and all other Egg-bearing
Reptiles having only four Feet.

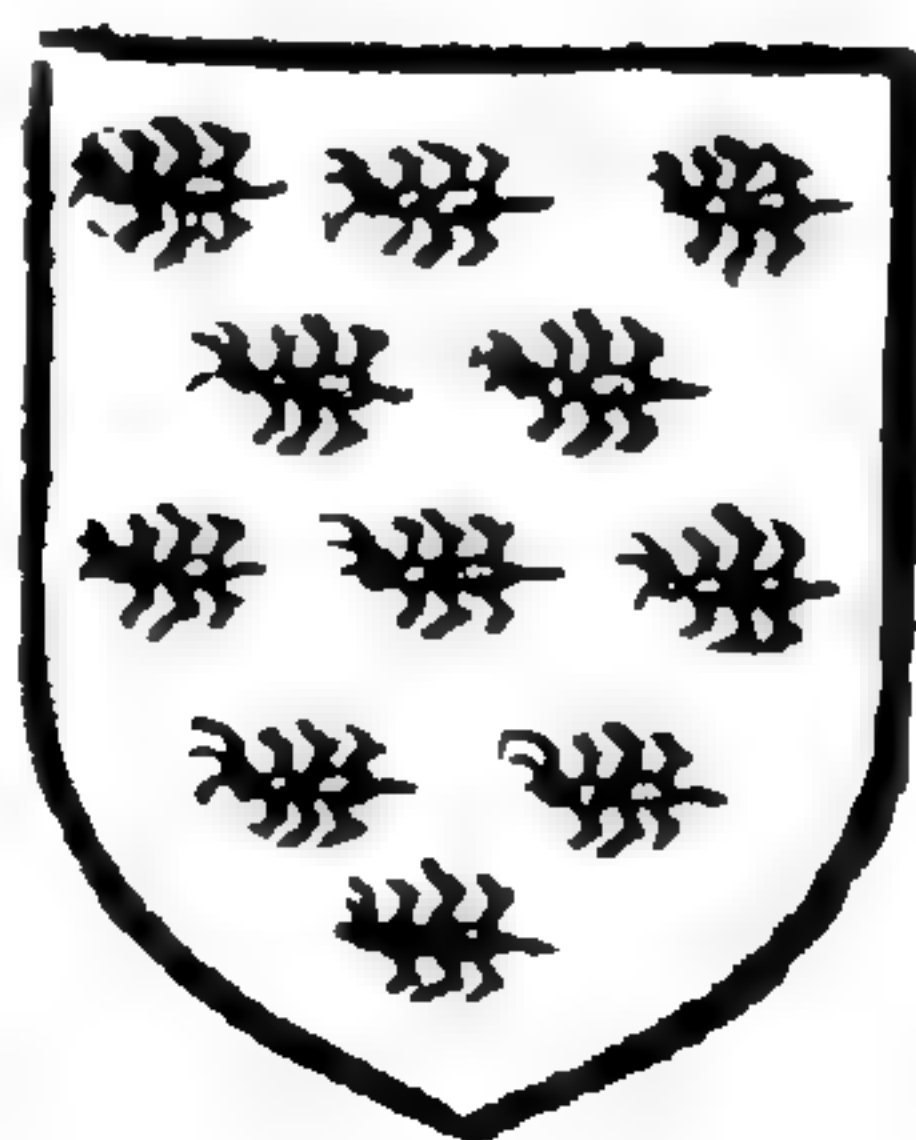


' He beareth *Or*, a Cob-
' web, in the Center there-
' of a Spider, *Proper*. The
' Spider is born free of the
' Weavers Company; she
' studieth not the Wea-
' vers Art, neither hath
' she the Stuff whereof she
' makes her Thread from
' any where else, than out
' of her own Womb from whence she draweth
' it; whereof, through the Agility and Nimble-
' nesses of her Feet, she weaveth Gins, and di-
' lateth, contracteth, and knitteth them in Form
' of a Net. And with the Threads that she
' draweth out of her Body, she repaireth all
' Rents and Wracks of the Same. Not unapt-
' ly is Man's Life resembled to a Spider's Web,
' which is wrought with much Care and Dili-
' gence, and is suddenly marr'd with the least
' Occurrent that may befall it. For that it is
' protracted with much Care and Diligence,
' and suddenly ended by swallowing of a Crum,
' or Hair, or some other lesser Accident (if less
' may be.) In like Manner sophistical Argu-
' ments are likened to Spiders Webs, for that
' they are framed with much artificial Cun-
' ning, and yet are fit for no Use but to intangle
' flies and weak Capacities. And to like Pur-
' pose doth the Poet compare the Execution of
' Laws to Cobwebs, saying,

' Laws, like Spiders Webs are wrought,
' Great Flies escape, and small are caught,

' *Upton* saith, That he hath seen Spiders born in
' Coat-Armour by a certain *Lombard*. By the Spi-
' der we may understand a painful and industri-
' ous Person, occupied in some honest and neces-
' sary Business; a Man careful of his private
' Estate, and of good Foresight in repairing of
' small Decays, and preventing of Wracks. The
' Spider her self is poisonous and deadly, yet is
' her Web reckoned an Antidote against Poison,
' notwithstanding the Same is extracted out of
' her Womb.

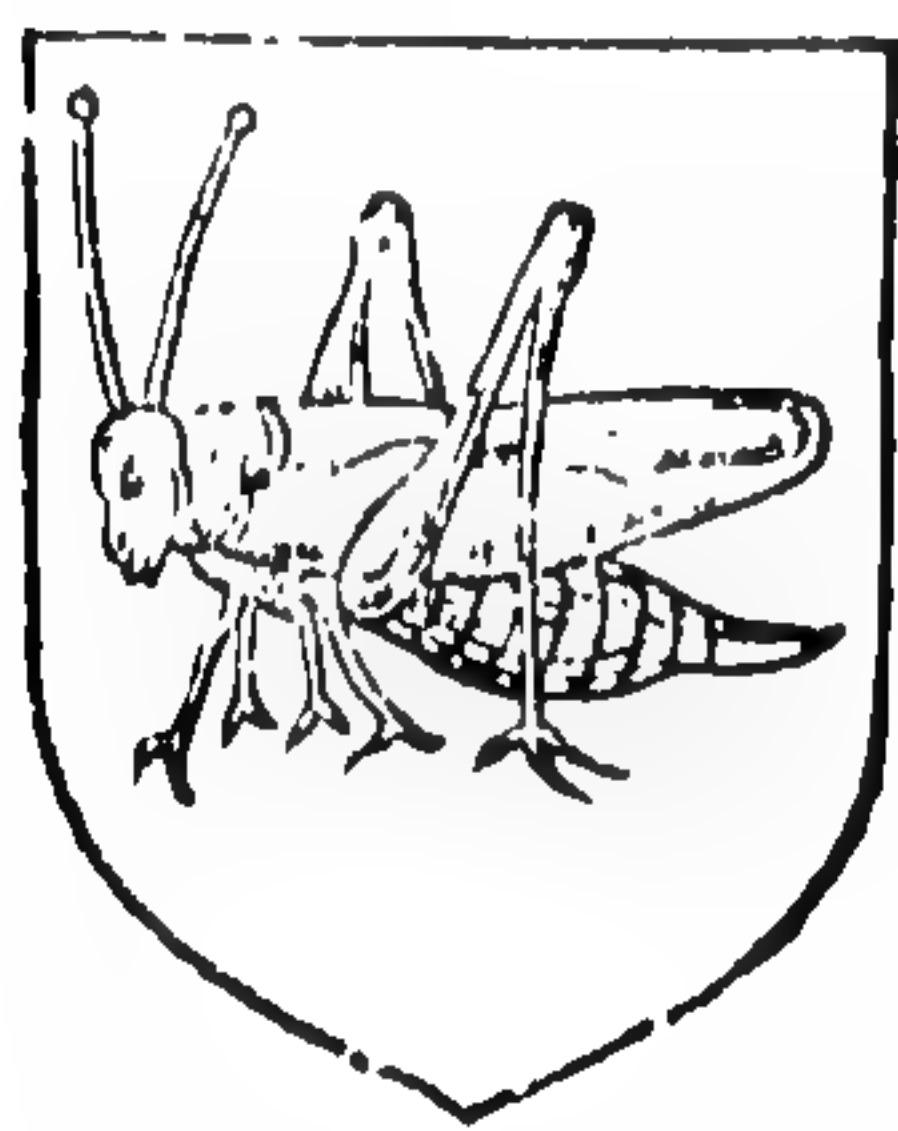
' One Example more I will propose, which
' shall be of the *Emmet*, as in this next Escu-
' tcheon.



' He beareth *Argent*,
' eleven Emmets, three,
' two, three, two, one
' *Sable*. Of this silly Crea-
' ture also doth *Solomon*
' make mention, saying,
' *The Pismires*, a People not
' strong, yet prepare they
' their Meat in Summer.
' To this simple and fee-
' ble Creature is the slothful Man sent to learn
' Wisdom; where it is said, *Go to the Pismire*,
' O sluggard, behold her Ways and be wise. For she
D d
' having

‘ *having no Guide, Governor, nor Ruler, prepareth
her Meat in the Summer, and gathereth her Food in
the Harvest, &c.* Very often do the sacred
Scriptures propose unto us Examples of brute
Creatures, as well to upbraid us with our
Vices, as to stir us up unto Vertue. For as
there are in Man Sparks of the Understand-
ing and Practice of heavenly Spirits, even so
the brute Animals have certain Shadows or
Footsteps of the vertuous Qualities that are,
or ought to be in Men. Moreover *Job 12. 7.*
Ask now the Beasts and the Fowls of the Heavens,
and they shall tell thee; or speak to the Earth, and
it will shew thee; or the Fish of the Sea, and they
shall declare unto thee. And by the least of
God’s Creatures may we learn many exem-
plary Inducements to Vertue, as also many
forcible Disswasions from Vice, by reason of the
apparent Signs of the Wisdom, Power, and
Mercy of God that are found in them. By
the Emmet or Pismire may be signified a Man
of great Labour, Wisdom, and Providence
in all his Affairs, and of a pregnant and rea-
dy Memory.

‘ The Examples hitherto produced are taken
only from Reptiles gressible, and though of
that Kind which hath more than four Feet, I
have alledged only the two last Examples of
Insecta, yet there are some other of many Feet,
which are not *Insecta*; as the Palmer-worm,
Cheeslip, Kitchinbobs, which being touched,
gather themselves round like a Ball, and such
like, which must be referred to the same
Head. And besides all these, there are yet
others which be both gressible and volant;
such are those, that having their Livelyhood
only upon the Earth, by the Help of a Kind
of Wings they oftentimes change their Place
for the Acquiring of their Sustenance; as in
Example.

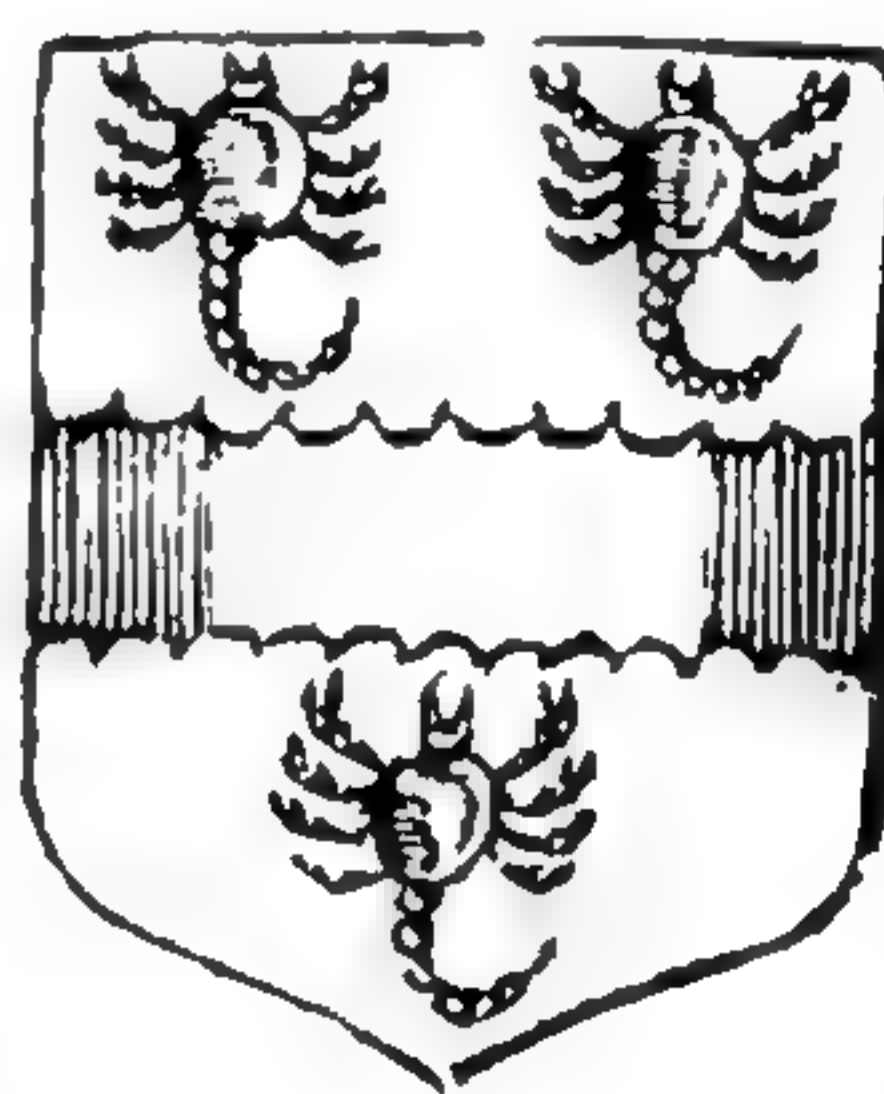


‘ He beareth Gules, a
Grasshopper in Fess pas-
sant Or. Grasshoppers (saith
Pliny) do fly with Wings
made like Pellicles or fine
Skins. The Males of the
Grasshoppers do sing in
the Summer-season, but
the Females are silent.

‘ Whereupon the Emmet,
(who did Work whilst the Other did Sing)
taketh Occasion (as it is in the Fable) to taunt
their Slothfulness and Poverty, saying, *Æstate
que cantaveris, in Flyeme salta.* You that sung
all Summer, may go shake your Heels in the
Winter. Among the *Athenians* the Grasshop-
pers were holden for a special Note of No-
bility; and therefore they used to wear gol-
den Grasshoppers in their Hair (as *Pierius*
noteth) to signify thereby that they were de-
scended of noble Race and Homebred. For
such is the natural Property of the Grasshop-
per, that in what Soil he is bred, in the same
he will live and die; for they change not their

Place, nor hunt after new Habitations. Here
upon *Antisthenes* took Occasion to scoff at the
Athenians, saying, *That in this Property they do
communicate with Tortoises and Cockles, born and
living in the same Shells.* Solomon reckoneth the
Grasshopper for one of the four small Things
in the Earth that are full of Wisdom, saying
*The Grasshopper hath no King, yet go they forth as
by Bands.*

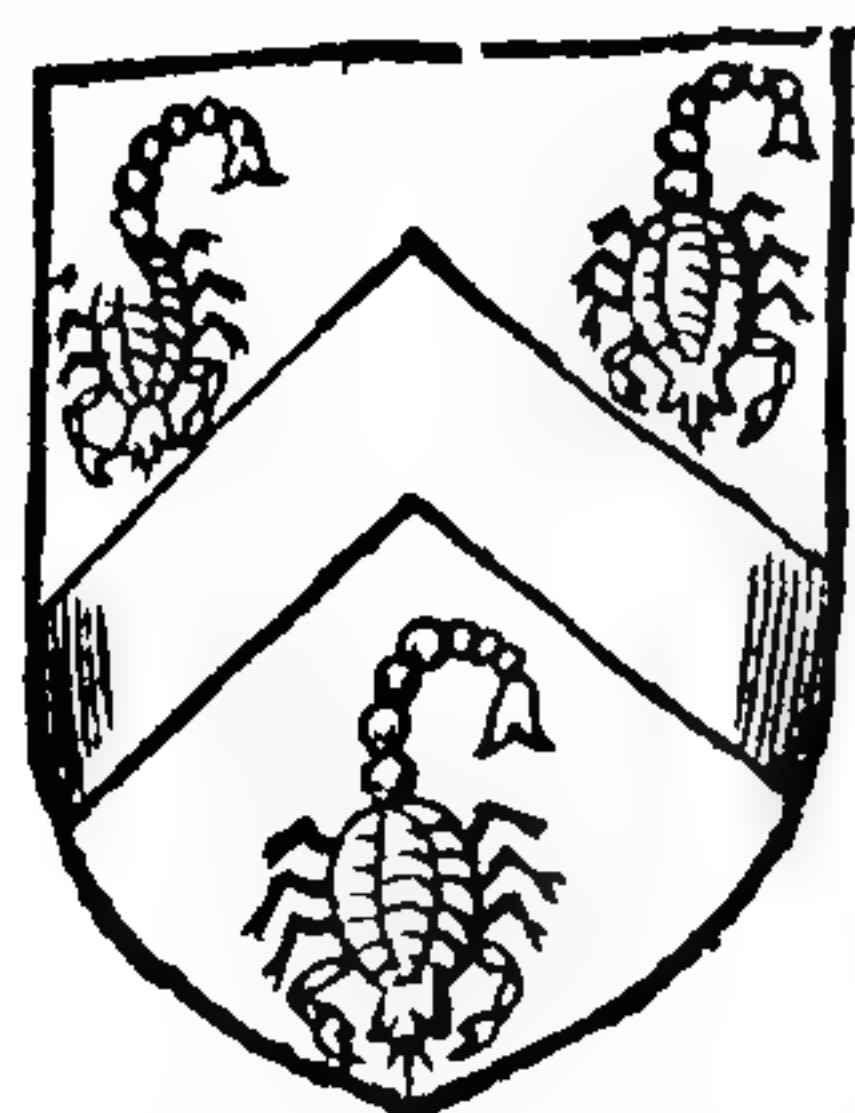
‘ There are other of this Kind, whose Wings
are less manifest than the Grasshoppers, be-
cause they are closed in a Kind of Case, and
can hardly be discerned, but when they are
preparing to fly; for which respect they are
called *Vagipennæ* (saith *Calepine*) *Quia alas va-
ginis quibusdam inclusas habent*, for carrying their
Wings sheath’d; as the Hart-fly, Beetle, Lady-
cow, &c. which, together with Locusts, and
such other as are both gressible and volant, and
many-legged, are to be reduced to this Head,
as to their proper and natural Place. I will
close up all these with an Example or two of
the Scorpion, which *Ælianus* and others re-
port to be winged in *Ægypt* and *India*, though
he doubts whether they are not rather bred
by the Heat of the Sun, than by Copulation;
and if by this latter, whether they come of
Eggs, or come forth living.



Argent, a Fess engrail-
ed between three Scor-
pions erected *Sable*, is born
by the Name of *Colle*.
These Arms were passed
by Patent to *Ralph Colle*
of *Newcastle upon Tyne*,
and to *Sir Nicholas Colle* his
Son, Knight and Baronet,
by *Sir John Borough*, Gar-

ter, the 3d of December 1614.

The Reader would do well to observe my
Draught of the Scorpion, it being a much nearer
Copy of the Life, than the ensuing Example.
As to the Shape of his Body, it is not extrava-
gantly unlike a small Crab, but something less,
with a taper Tail betwixt two or three Inches
long, having Joints thereto, which Joints are
cover’d with Scales or Shells like a Lobster’s;
only with this Distinction, that as the Lobster’s
Tail turns downward to his Belly, the Scor-
pion turns his over his Back, and therewith
woundeth any Creature after this Manner; ha-
ving first laid hold, with the two Fore-claws, up-
on what he intends to hurt, he striketh his Tail
over his Back and Head, with such Force, that
he forceth his Sting, or the extreme End of his
Tail, into the Flesh, the Consequence of which,
if not speedily and artfully remedied, is said to
be quick Death. He is in Colour dark, not
very different from a deep Tortoise-shell, and
his Sting or Point of his Tail not unlike the
Thorn of a Brier or Gooseberry-bush.



‘ He beareth *Argent*, a
 ‘ Chevron *Gules*, between
 ‘ three Scorpions reversed
 ‘ *Sable*, by the Name of
 ‘ *Cole*. *Pierius* in his Hie-
 ‘ roglyphicks, saith, That
 ‘ if a Man stricken with a
 ‘ Scorpion sit upon an *Afs*
 ‘ with his Face towards the
 ‘ Tail of the *Afs*, his Pain
 ‘ shall pals out of him into the *Afs*, which shall be
 ‘ tormented for him. In my Opinion, he that
 ‘ will believe this, is the Creature that must be

‘ ridden in this Case; but that the Oyl of Scor-
 ‘ pions is a chief Cure against their own sting-
 ‘ ing, is an ancient Observation. And it is a
 ‘ Rule of Equity, That where the Wrong is
 ‘ offered, there the Amends should be made.
 ‘ And as these in this Escutcheon are born with
 ‘ an Ordinary betwixt them, so sometimes are
 ‘ they born upon Ordinaries (according to a
 ‘ general Rule premised) as may be seen in a
 ‘ Window of *St. Giles’s in the Fields* in *Middlesex*,
 ‘ where is born in an Escutcheon *Gules*, three
 ‘ Pallets *Verrey*, on a Chief *Or*, a Scorpion erect-
 ‘ ed *Sable*. And thus much of Gressibles of all
 ‘ Sorts.

CHAP. XVIII.

‘ NOW touching such Creatures as we
 ‘ termed Gliding: Those may properly
 ‘ be said to be such, which having no Feet at
 ‘ all, do yet move, and, as it were, slide from
 ‘ Place to Place; some more slowly, but others
 ‘ with a certain Volubility and flexible Agita-
 ‘ tion of the Body, do make their speedy Way
 ‘ upon the Earth, with many pliant Bowings;
 ‘ and of these also, some have for Coverture
 ‘ their Skin only, some both Skin and Shell also.
 ‘ Of the former Sort are those now following,
 ‘ with the like.



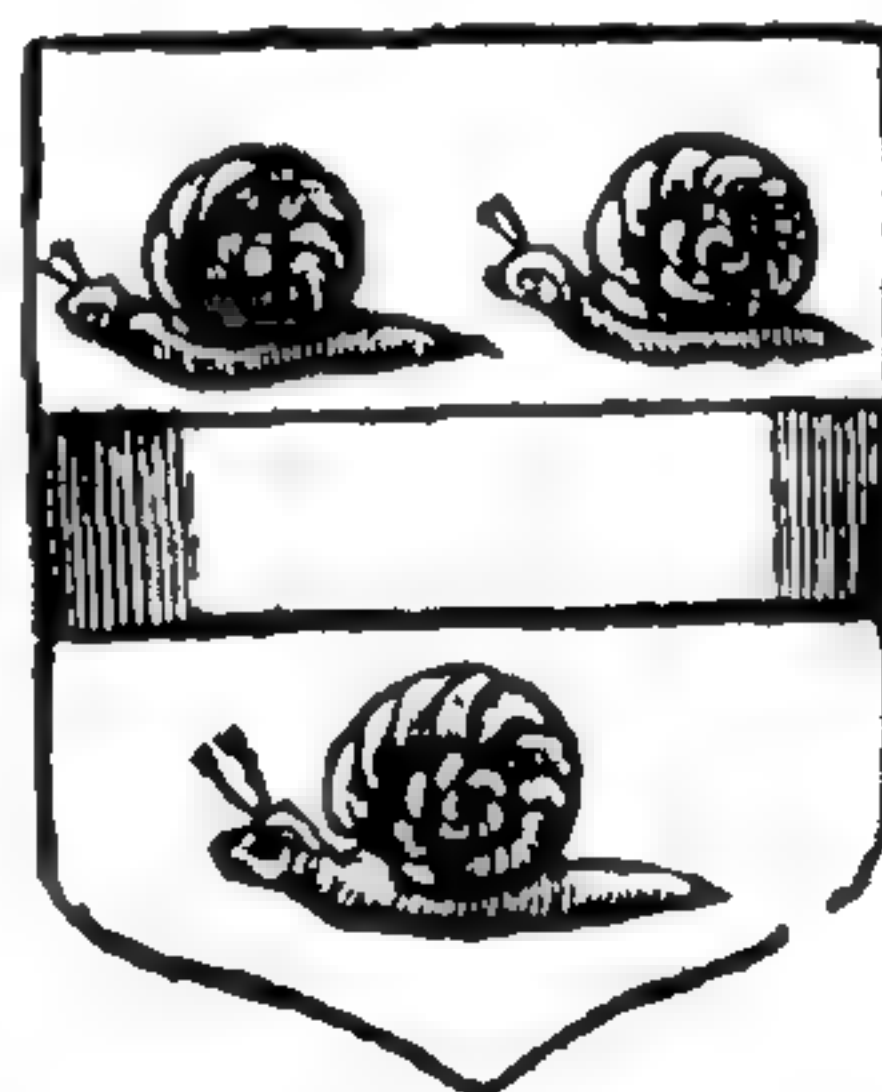
‘ The Field is *Gules*, an
 ‘ Adder nowed *Or*, by
 ‘ the Name of *Nathiley*.
 ‘ There is a natural Anti-
 ‘ pathy between Man and
 ‘ Serpents of all Kinds;
 ‘ in which literal Sense,
 ‘ that was verified which
 ‘ God promised, That
 ‘ there should be *Enmity*
 ‘ betwixt the Woman’s Seed and the Serpent’s; tho’
 ‘ a spiritual Enmity betwixt Christ and the De-
 ‘ vil (that old Serpent) was principally fore-
 ‘ told. The Serpent is very prudent and subtle,
 ‘ either to hurt others, or to save himself: But
 ‘ his special Care is to defend his Head, know-
 ‘ ing that Part to be the Principal, and withal
 ‘ the Weakest.



Or, an Adder curling
 and erected upon its Tail
 in Pale *Sable*, was allow-
 ed or assign’d by Patent
 dated *January 2, 1606*. by
William Camden, *Claren-*
cieux, to Sir *Tho. Coach*,
 of the City of *London*.

‘ These few Examples may serve instead of
 ‘ many, which might be brought of Serpents

‘ of sundry other Names and Natures, which
 ‘ all are hither to be referred. Now let us see
 ‘ one Example of such gliding or sliding Ani-
 ‘ mals as are more slow-paced, and have both
 ‘ Skin and Shell to cover them; of which Num-
 ‘ ber is the Snail, reckoned, of all other that
 ‘ are born in Coat-Armour, the slowest. And
 ‘ no marvel, since it carrieth on her Back no
 ‘ less a Burden than her whole House; for which
 ‘ Cause she is called *Tardigrada Domiporta*, the
 ‘ slow-going House-bearer.



‘ He beareth *Sable*, a
 ‘ Fess between 3 House-
 ‘ snails *Argent*, by the
 ‘ Name of *Shelley*. These
 ‘ are called House snails,
 ‘ either because they so
 ‘ carry their Houses up-
 ‘ on their Back, whereby
 ‘ they be aptly distin-
 ‘ guished from the Gar-
 ‘ den snail, that hath no House or Shell; or be-
 ‘ cause usually they breed about old Houses.
 ‘ The Bearing of the Snail doth signify, that
 ‘ much deliberation must be used in Matters
 ‘ of great Difficulty and Importance: For al-
 ‘ though the Snail goeth most slowly, yet, in
 ‘ Time, by her constancy in her Course, she
 ‘ ascendeth the Top of the highest Tower, as
 ‘ the worthy and learned Gentleman Mr. *Carew*
 ‘ of *Antony* hath wittily moralized in his Poem
 ‘ intituled, *The Herring’s Tail*. It is also fabled,
 ‘ that when the Snail and the Hare were to go
 ‘ a Journey for a Wager, the Hare confident of
 ‘ his Footmanship, resolved to take a Nap by
 ‘ the Way; the Snail knowing he had nothing
 ‘ to trust to but his indefatigable Perseverance,
 ‘ came to his Ways End before the Hare could
 ‘ awake. But a worse Thing in the Snail’s
 ‘ going is this, That wheresoever he goeth,
 ‘ he leaveth such Marks and Lines, that
 ‘ a Man may as easily track him, as a young
 ‘ Thief that is not yet perfect in his Trade.

‘ And thus, by little and little, have we also,
 ‘ with the Snail, ended one Part of our Jour-
 ‘ ney concerning Animals Terrestrial, or which
 ‘ live upon the Earth: And because we have

‘ yet much Way to travel, we will now take
 ‘ Wings, and will mount up with such Creatures
 ‘ as live above the Earth.

C H A P. XIX.

‘ **A** SECOND general Member of our Di-
 ‘ vision of living Creatures, concerneth
 ‘ such as live above the Air, as are the Fowls
 ‘ and Birds of all Sorts: And as we distinguish-
 ‘ ed the Former by their Feet, so the same
 ‘ Method we will follow in these. Their Feet
 ‘ therefore are in some whole or conjoynd;
 ‘ in others divided. The whole-footed do, in
 ‘ a Sort, resemble the Palm of a Man’s Hand,
 ‘ and are therefore in *Latin*, called *Palmipedes*;
 ‘ such as the Swan, Goose, Duck, and, for the
 ‘ most Part, all River-Fowls, as partly shall ap-
 ‘ pear hereafter, by Examples. But here I hold
 ‘ it necessary, entring into this Discourse, to set
 ‘ down some general Rules or Notes concerning
 ‘ the Bearing of Birds or Fowls, that the Rea-
 ‘ der may know whither to resort for a Resolu-
 ‘ tion of such Doubts as may arise touching their
 ‘ Bearing. Fowls or Birds are of more worthy
 ‘ Bearing in Coat-Armour than Fishes, because
 ‘ they do more participate of Air and Fire (the
 ‘ two noblest and highest Elements) than of
 ‘ Water or Earth. All Fowls, of whatsoever
 ‘ Kind, must be born in Coat-Armour, as is best
 ‘ fitting the Propriety of their natural Actions,
 ‘ of going, sitting, standing, flying, &c. Other-
 ‘ wise such Armoury shall be said to be false,
 ‘ because *Ars imitatur naturam in quantum potest*;
 ‘ Art, as much as possible it can, doth imitate
 ‘ Nature. All Birds are mustered under the
 ‘ Name of Fowls, as under their *Genus* or Ge-
 ‘ neral, and so may seem (after a Sort) to be
 ‘ one. Nevertheless, in their *Species*, or several
 ‘ Kinds, they differ much touching their parti-
 ‘ cular Qualities; for some of them are simple,
 ‘ some others subtle; some solitary, some socia-
 ‘ ble; some melodious, some articulate; some
 ‘ docible, some doltish and indocible; some of
 ‘ long continuance, and some only of a few
 ‘ Months lasting. Leigh saith, *That Birds, in*
 ‘ *an Escutcheon, shall be numbered unto Ten, and*
 ‘ *if they exceed that Number, then they shall be said*
 ‘ *to be sans Number, and shall be so blazoned.* But
 ‘ Chassaneus saith, *that they shall be numbered unto*
 ‘ *sixteen*; and of such Bearing and Blazoning
 ‘ he giveth Instances of Monsieur Montmorancie,
 ‘ and of the Lord Lovale.

‘ Concerning the Beaks or Bills and Feet of
 ‘ Birds, most Armourists finding them to be of
 ‘ a different Colour from the Rest of the Body,
 ‘ do term them all generally *membred*. But un-
 ‘ der Reformation of the Skill, I hold, that as
 ‘ there is a Difference in the Nobility of Birds,
 ‘ so ought they to have distinct Terms of Bla-

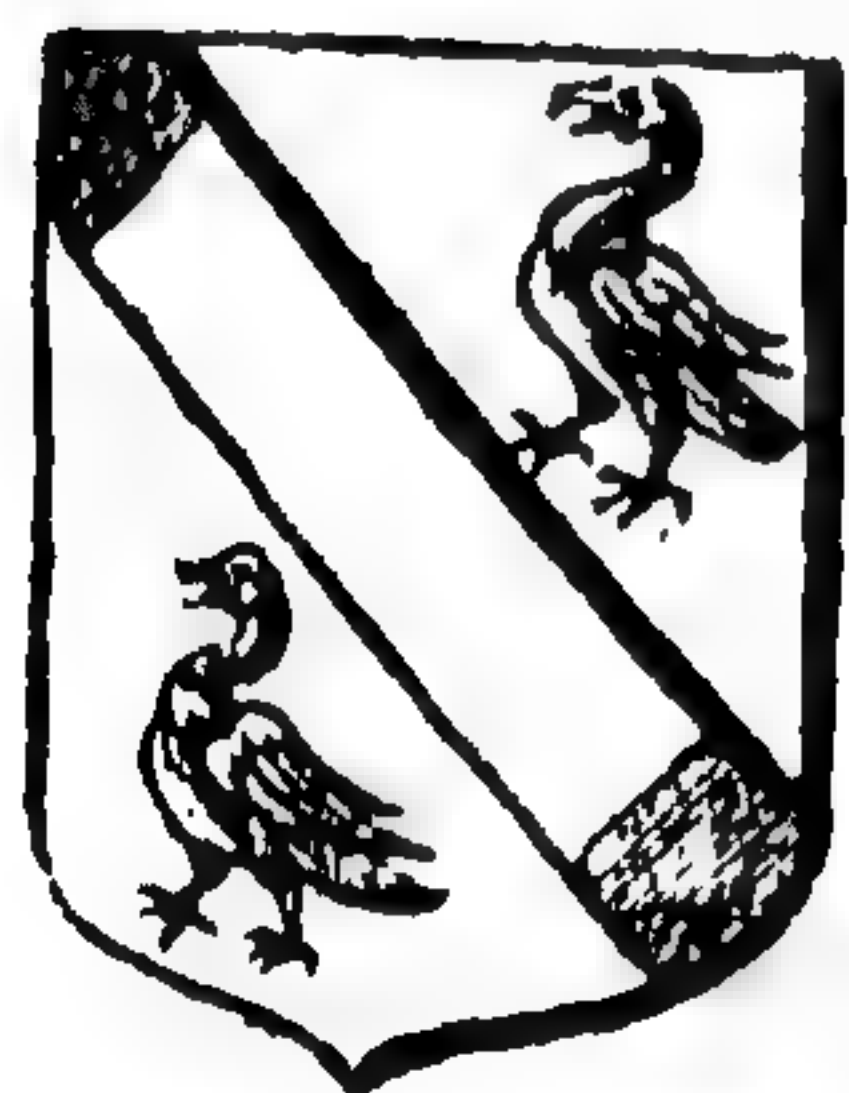
‘ zon: So that all those that either are whole-
 ‘ footed, or have their Feet divided, and yet
 ‘ have no Tallons, should be termed *membred*.
 ‘ But the Cock, and also all Birds of Prey,
 ‘ should be termed in blazon, *armed*; forasmuch
 ‘ as Nature hath assigned the Cock (being a
 ‘ Bird much addicted to Battle) Spurs; and to
 ‘ the Birds of Prey, sharp and hooked Beaks and
 ‘ Tallons, not only for Encounter and Defence,
 ‘ but also to seize upon, gripe, and rend their
 ‘ Prey, and are to them as Teeth and Claws
 ‘ unto Lyons, Tygers, and other fierce Beasts.
 ‘ *Similium enim similis est ratio*; where the
 ‘ Things are like, the Reason is like. It is ge-
 ‘ nerally observed, that among Fowls of Prey,
 ‘ the Female is the Noblest and most Hardy:
 ‘ which Nature did so provide, because (besides
 ‘ her own Sustenance) the Care of feeding her
 ‘ Young, doth especially lie on the Female; and
 ‘ therefore if she should be timorous or coward-
 ‘ ly, she would not be able to provide Food
 ‘ for her self and them. *Such Fowls* (saith Up-
 ‘ ton) *as either in respect of their Uniformity do*
 ‘ *never change Colour naturally, or by Nature are*
 ‘ *diversely coloured, shall be only named in blazon,*
 ‘ *and no mention at all made of their Colours, but*
 ‘ *shall be termed Proper; unless they either in Part,*
 ‘ *or in Whole, be born of some other Colour than*
 ‘ *is natural to them.* In the Blazoning of Fowls
 ‘ much exercised in flight, if their Wings be not
 ‘ displayed, they shall be said to be *born close*;
 ‘ as, he beareth an Eagle, Falcon, Swallow, &c.
 ‘ *close.* In short, the Meaning of this Rule is,
 ‘ That whenever you find a Bird in an Action
 ‘ or Posture to which Nature doth not, for the
 ‘ most Part, encline it; that Posture you must
 ‘ name; otherwise you need not. ‘ As in other
 ‘ forementioned Creatures, so in Fowls also, be-
 ‘ sides the whole Bearing, the Parts or Mem-
 ‘ bers are also usually born in Coat-Armour, as
 ‘ the Heads, Wings, Feathers, and Legs: And
 ‘ both coupling and erasing are as incident unto
 ‘ the Parts of Fowls, as of those Terrestrials,
 ‘ as by Examples following shall appear; where-
 ‘ in I will first begin with River Fowls (which
 ‘ for the most Part are whole-footed) using nei-
 ‘ ther Curiousness in their Form of Placing, or
 ‘ Copiousness in their Number; but only that
 ‘ by the Assistance of some few chief Exam-
 ‘ ples, that which hath been delivered by Pre-
 ‘ cepts and Rules, may be the more easily un-
 ‘ derstood.



‘ He beareth *Gules*, a
 ‘ Swan *Argent*, by the
 ‘ Name of *Leigham*. All
 ‘ River-Fowls have their
 ‘ Tails shorter than other
 ‘ Birds; wherein Nature
 ‘ hath providently or-
 ‘ dained, that the Length
 ‘ of their Tail should not
 ‘ be any impediment to
 ‘ them in their swimming, diving, or running.
 ‘ The Swan is a Bird of great Beauty and
 ‘ Strength also: And this is reported in Ho-
 ‘ nour of him, that he useth not his Strength
 ‘ to prey or tyrannize over any other Fowl, but
 ‘ only to be revenged on such as first offer him
 ‘ Wrong; In which Case (saith *Aristotle*) he often
 ‘ subdueth the Eagle. This Bird is dedicated to
 ‘ *Venus*, whose white Colour denoteth Sinceri-
 ‘ ty; yet, *Leda* was by *Jupiter* deceived, when
 ‘ in that Shape he fled into her Lap, when he
 ‘ was pursued by the Eagle.



‘ He beareth *Sable*, a
 ‘ Swan with her Wings
 ‘ expanded *Argent*, mem-
 ‘ bered *Or*, within a Bor-
 ‘ dure engrailed of the
 ‘ Same, by the Name of
 ‘ *Moore*. The Swan ne-
 ‘ ver encounters with any
 ‘ other of his own Kind,
 ‘ but in these two Cases:
 ‘ First, If any other be a Rival in his Love, or
 ‘ offer to court his Mate; in which Quarrel he
 ‘ will be revenged to the Death: Also, If an-
 ‘ other incroach upon his Possession and Place
 ‘ of Haunt, he is never at quiet till he hath
 ‘ expelled him. And these two Points are Cau-
 ‘ ses of most Quarrels amongst the noblest
 ‘ Spirits.

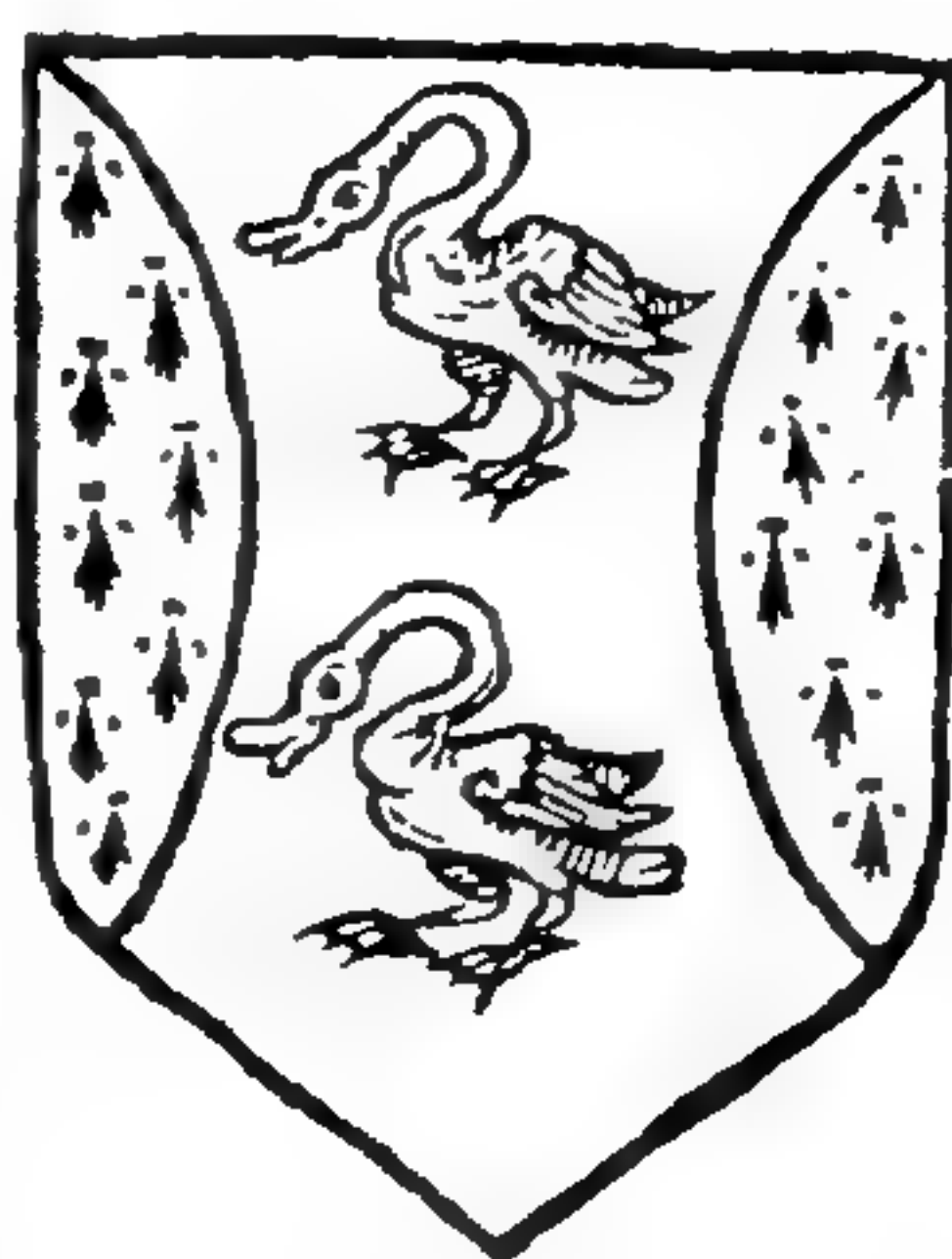


“ He beareth *Azure*, a
 “ Bend *Or*, between two
 “ Swans *Argent*, by the
 “ Name of *Jenison*; and
 “ is the Coat-Armour of
 “ *Thomas Jenison* of *Elf-*
 “ *wick* in *Northumberland*,
 “ Esq; Mayor of *New-*
 “ *castle upon Tyne* for the
 “ Year 1675.



“ *Azure*, a Bend en-
 “ grailed between two
 “ Cygnets Royal *Argent*,
 “ gorged with Ducal
 “ Crowns, with Strings
 “ reflexed over their Backs
 “ *Or*. This is the Pa-
 “ ternal Coat-Armour of
 “ *Sir Charles Piffeld* of
 “ *Hoxton* in the Parish of
 “ *St. Leonard's Shoreditch* in *Middlesex*, Kt. de

“ scended of the ancient Family of the *Piffeld*,
 “ of *Symonsbury* in the County of *Dorset*.



“ He beareth *Azure*,
 “ two Swans *Argent*, be-
 “ tween as many Flan-
 “ ches *Ermine*, by the
 “ Name of *Melish* of *Lon-*
 “ *don*, descended from the
 “ Family of the *Melishes* of
 “ *Sandersted* in *Surrey*.

(B) *Loch* of *Drylaw*;
Or, a Saltire engrailed *Sa-*
ble, between two Swans naiant in Fess, each
 in a *Loch* (or upon *Barry undé*) *Proper*.

(B) *Azure*, a Saltire engrail'd *Argent*, be-
 tween three Swans naiant, each in a *Loch* *Pro-*
per, two in Fess and one in Base, pertain'd
 to —

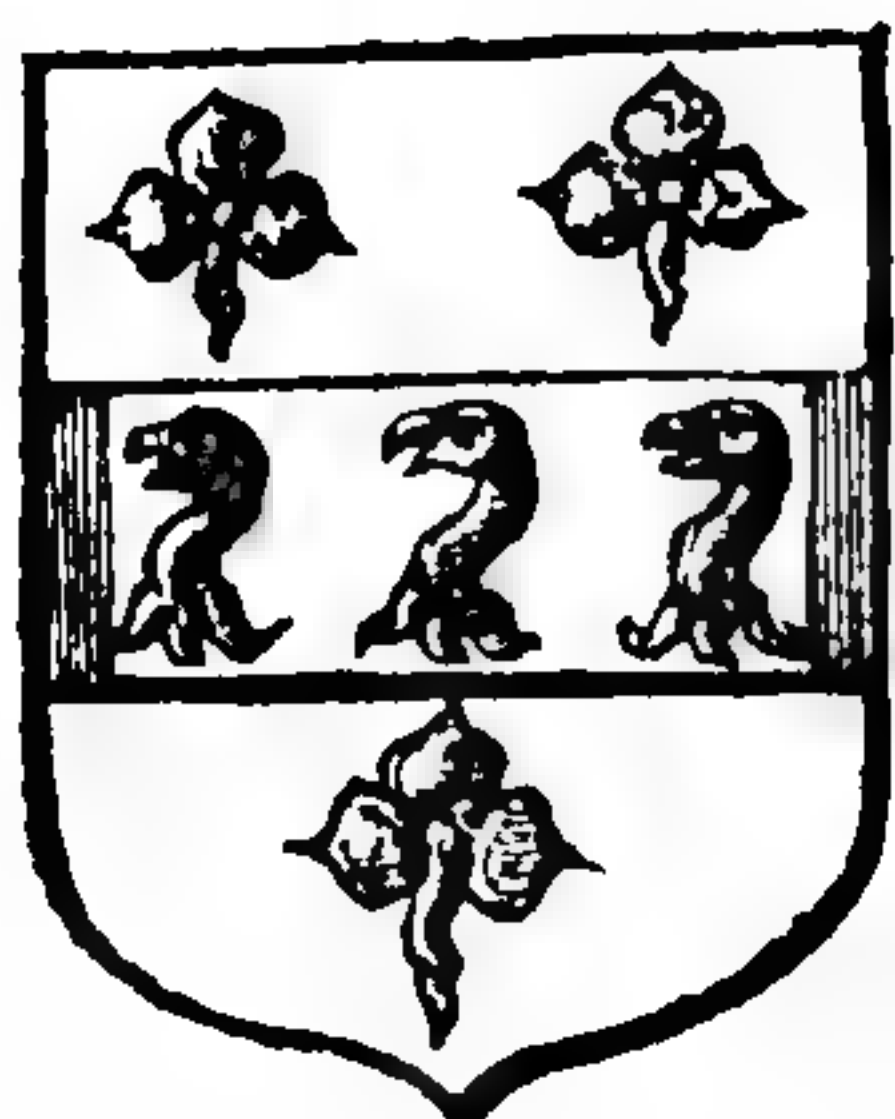


‘ He beareth *Azure*,
 ‘ three Swans Necks cra-
 ‘ sed *Proper*, by the Name of
 ‘ *Lacy alias Hedges*. It seem-
 ‘ eth these Swans died a vio-
 ‘ lent Death, by the Rent-
 ‘ ing off their Necks: But
 ‘ for their natural Death,
 ‘ diverse write, that it is so
 ‘ acceptable unto them,
 ‘ that foreseeing the Same, they sing for Joy,
 ‘ which they never do in their young Days. In
 ‘ which respect, as also for his whiteness (the
 ‘ Colour of Sincerity) he was by the Ancients
 ‘ called *Apollo's Bird*; because those that are learn-
 ‘ ed, know best how to contemn this Life, and
 ‘ to die with Resolution and Comfort; and al-
 ‘ so, for that good Arts should have Sincerity,
 ‘ and Purity joined with it, but not such as is
 ‘ in Shew only, and outward; for therein in-
 ‘ deed the Swan's Purity is too puritanical, in
 ‘ that in his Feathers and outward Appearance
 ‘ he is all white, but inwardly his Body and
 ‘ Flesh is very black.



‘ He beareth *Sable*, three
 ‘ Swans Necks couped,
 ‘ *Proper*, by the Name of
 ‘ *Squire*. Here you shall
 ‘ not need to mention ei-
 ‘ ther the Metal of these
 ‘ Necks, being *Argent*, or
 ‘ yet their membring, be-
 ‘ ing *Gules*, because they
 ‘ be both natural to the
 ‘ Swan. But if either of them differed from
 ‘ their natural Colour, then should you make
 ‘ special mention thereof. Moreover in these
 ‘ and other Fowls, that are not much exercised
 ‘ in flight, you shall not need to speak of their
 ‘ closeness: Only if their Wings be open, then
 ‘ shall you take notice thereof.

Argent,



1655, but the Grant was declared Void soon after the King's happy Restoration.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Fess wavy between 3 Lyons Paws erased Bendways *Sable*, armed *Gules*, as many Swans Heads erased *Proper*, beak'd of the *Third*, by the Name of *Brown*. This was confirmed to *Edward Brown* of *Pinchbeck* in *Holland* within the County of *Lincoln*, Gent. (Son of *Richard Saltstetby* in the same County, Son of *Martyn* of the same Place) by *Sir Richard St. George Clarencieux*, *June 1632*, in the 8th Year of *King Charles the First*.



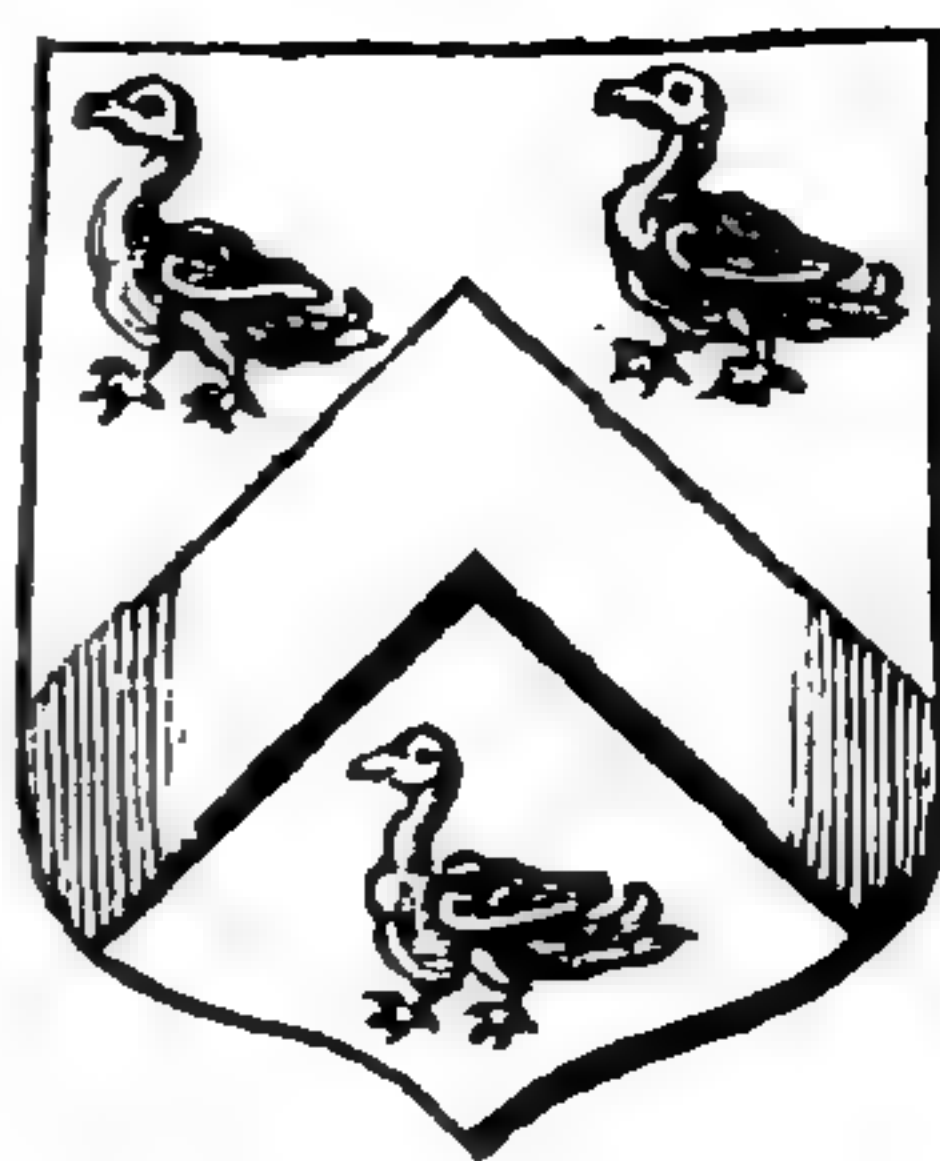
He beareth *Gules*, a wild Goose close *Argent*, with a *Crescent* for a Difference. This Coat was confirmed by *William Segar* to *John Langford* of *Alington*, Esq;

Hen. Off. London, C. 24. fo. 15.



He beareth *Gules*, a *Chevron Argent*, between three wild Ducks volant *Proper*, by the Name of *Wolrich*. The wild Duck hath many shrewd Enemies, as Men, Dogs, and Hawks; and therefore Nature hath assisted her with many Shifts; when

any Man lays wait for them, they fly to the Water; when the Eagle pursueth them there, they dive under Water; when the Spaniel molests them there also, they mount into the Air: By which Varities they often beguile the Hopes of their Pursuers.



Argent, a *Chevron Sable*, between three Drake *Azure*, beaked and membr'd *Or*, pertain'd to *Robert Teo* of *Heyamptton Sachevill* in the County of *Devon*, Esq; who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Bartholomew Fortescue* of *Philley*, Esq; and had Issue *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir, who was married to *Henry Rolles*, third Son of *George Rolles* of *Stevington*, Esq; to whom she bore Issue *Robert*, *Nicholas*, *William*, *Frances* and *Sarah*.

This *Robert* aforesaid, was eldest Son and Heir of *William*, eldest Son and Heir of *Robert*, the eldest Son and Heir of *William*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *Robert*, the Son and Heir of the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *Nicholas Teo* of *Heyamptton* alias *Highamptton Sachevill* in the County of *Devon*, Esq;

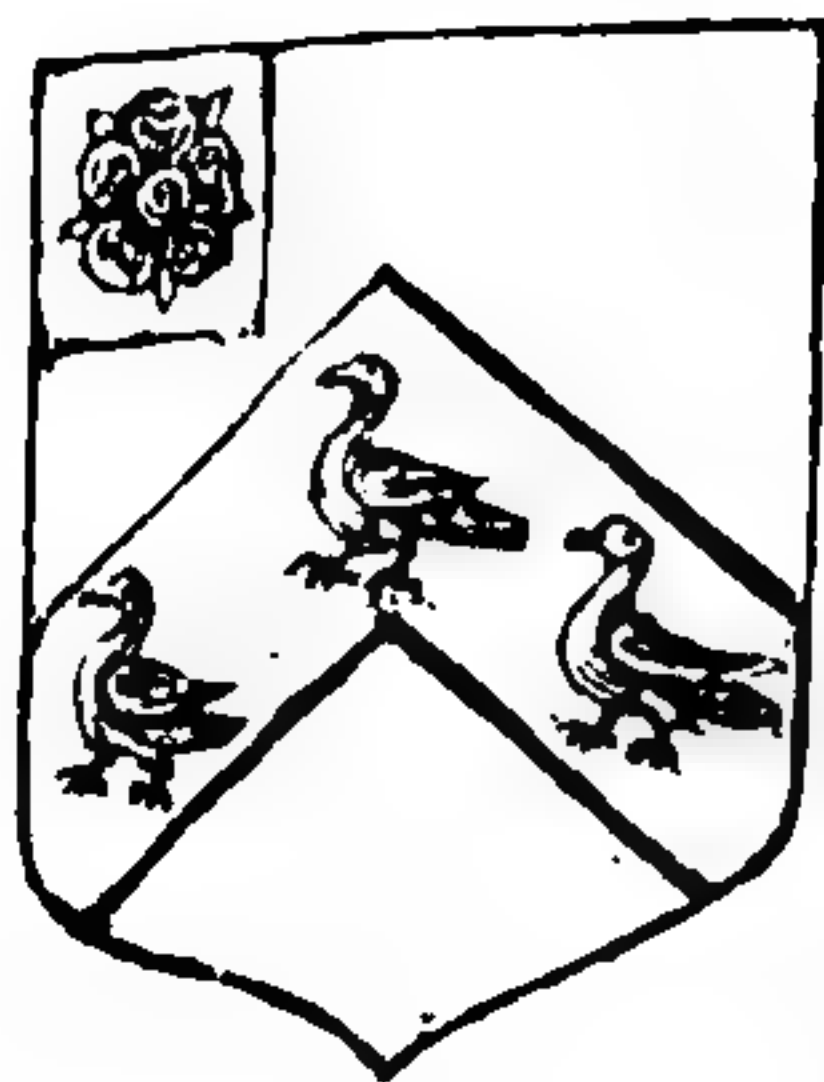
This same Coat, with a *Crescent* upon a *Crescent* for a Difference, pertain'd also to *Leonard Teo*, second Son of *Nicholas*, who was second Son of *William Teo* of *Heyamptton*, Esq; Son and Heir of *John Teo*, the Son and Heir of *Robert*, who was Son and Heir of *William*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *Nicholas Teo* of *Heyamptton Sachevill* aforesaid. Which *Leonard*, for his first Wife, married *Arminella* Daughter of *Christopher Berriford* of *London*, Gent. and had Issue *George* Son and Heir, alio *Millicentia*, who was married to *Henry Bricknal* of *Plymouth*, and *Mary* married to *Nicholas Martyn* of the City of *Exeter*. The second Wife of the said *Leonard* was *Dionysia*, Daughter of *William Doteyn*, but by her he had no Issue.

George Teo of *Hatharley*, Gent. Son and Heir, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Nicholas Smith* of *Great Totness*, and had Issue —

The same Coat, also with a *Martlet* for a Difference, pertain'd to *John Teo* of *Hemys* or *Hem* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Fortescue* of *Buckland Philley*, Esq; and had Issue *William*, Roger and *Anne*.

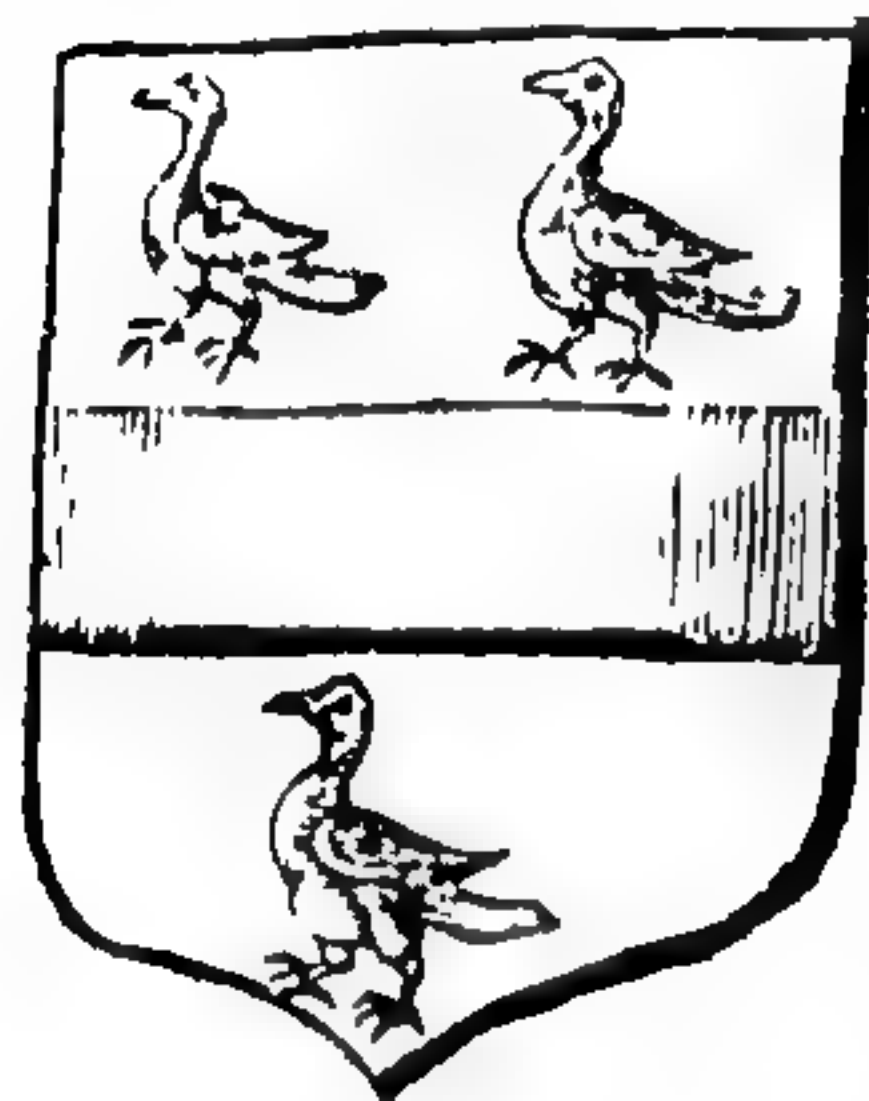
This *John Teo* was eldest Son and Heir of *Thomas Teo*, who was eldest Son and Heir of *Edmund Teo*, both of the said Place, Gent. which *Edmund* was third Son of *William Teo* of *Heyamptton* aforesaid, Esq;

Grafton, fol. 15.



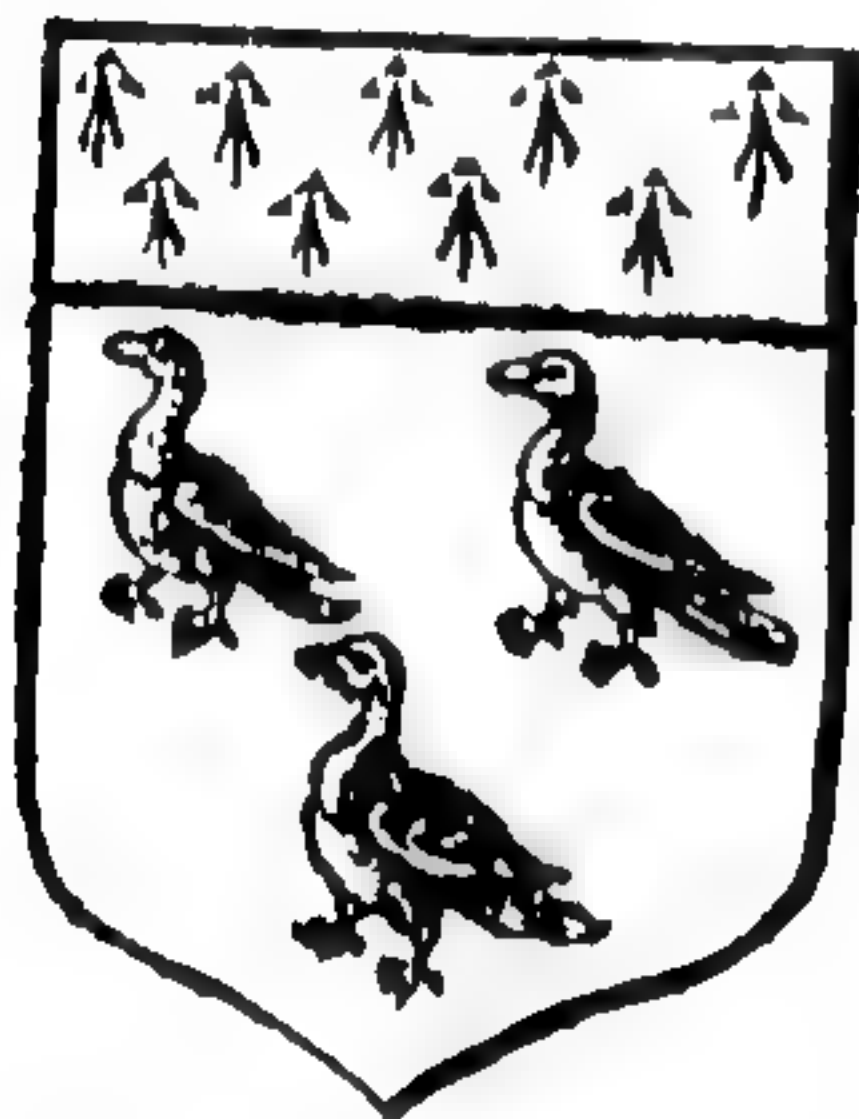
Argent, on a Chevron Gules, three Shell-drakes of the Field, with the honourable Addition of a Rose Argent, in a Canton of the Second, was granted by Patent, dated the 26th of December 1681, by William Dugdale Garter and Henry St. George Cla-

rencieux, and is now used by Gilbert Sheldon, Esq;



"He beareth Sable, a Fefs between three Shel-drakes Argent, by the Name of Sheldon; and is the Coat-Armour of Sir Joseph Sheldon of the City of London, Knight, Lord Mayor thereof in the Year 1676.

Gules, a Fefs engraill'd between three Seamews Argent, is born by the Name of Syer, and was granted to Robert Syer of Isbam in the County of Northampton, Gent. by William Camden, Clarendieux, the 11th of February 1614, in the 11th Year of King James the First.



Azure, three Shovelers Argent, a Chief Ermine, is born by the Name of Hans, and was allowed and assigned by William Flower, Norroy, October the 10th, 1582, in the 25th Year of Queen Elizabeth, to Radulph Hans alias Hansby of the Parish of

St. Egidius (Giles) within the Village of Beverly in the County of York.

M. S. of Grant's in Ash. Num. 541.



Argent, a Chevron between three Cormorants Sable, is born by John Warburton of Whitbeck in the County of Cumberland, Esq; a Person very curious in collecting Matters of natural History, Antiquities and Arms, especially such as relate to

his own and its neighbouring Counties. He derives his Descent from an ancient Family of that Name, seated at Arley in the County-Palatine of Chester; and married Dorothy, eldest Daughter of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton-John in the said County of Cumberland, Esq;



"He beareth Argent, a Stork Sable, membred Gules. This Coat pertainerth to the Family of Starkey in Cheshire, where now resideth Jo. Starkey of Wrenbury, Esq; Thomas Starkey of Stretton, Esq; Ralph Starkey of Morfanny, Esq; and John

Starkey of Darley, Esquire. In this Fowl we may observe the true and lively Image of a Son; for whatsoever Duty a Son oweth to his Parents, they all are found and observed in the Stork. The Duties of a Son to the Father are four: The First is of Love, the Second of Honour, the Third of Obedience, the Last is of Aid and Succour. Forasmuch as he receiveth Life by his Father (than which nothing is more desirable) he is compelled by the Laws of Nature to love his Father. And whereas it is the Part and Duty of a Father to bring up and instruct his Son in Vertue, and that Vertue hath no other Reward than Honour; unless the Son do give Honour to the Father, he doth violate or rather lose the Name of a Son. Because also he receiveth Nourishment from his Father, wherein consisteth the Sustentation of Life; there is nothing comprised under this Name of Sustentation, that the Son seemeth not to owe to his Father. Finally, Forasmuch as the Father is God's Vicegerent, the Son, next unto God, is bound to obey his Parents. These are the Things that Nature, or rather God in Nature teacheth us by the Stork; *Natura enim nihil agit, nisi aternis consiliis*, Nature doth nothing but by God's special Direction.



Gules, a Stork between three Crescents Argent, beaked and membred Or, is born by the Name of Gibson, and was confirmed to William Gibson of Staveley, in the County of York, Gent. by William Ryley, Esq; Norroy, the 16th of January 1655, but

declared void after King Charles the Second's Restoration.



"He beareth Azure, 3 Storks rising Proper, by the Name of Gibson. The Stork is a Bird most careful of her Young; and therefore Nature requiteth that her Care; for their Young do take the like Care for them in their old Age. Whence

it is, that the Stork is the Emblem of a grateful Man. In which respect, *Alian* writeth of a Stork,

' a Stork, which bred on the House of one who
' had a very beautiful Wife, which in her Huf-
' band's absence used to commit Adultery with
' one of her base Servants; which the Stork ob-
' serving, in gratitude to him who freely gave
' him house-room, flying in the Villain's Face,
' struck out both his Eyes.

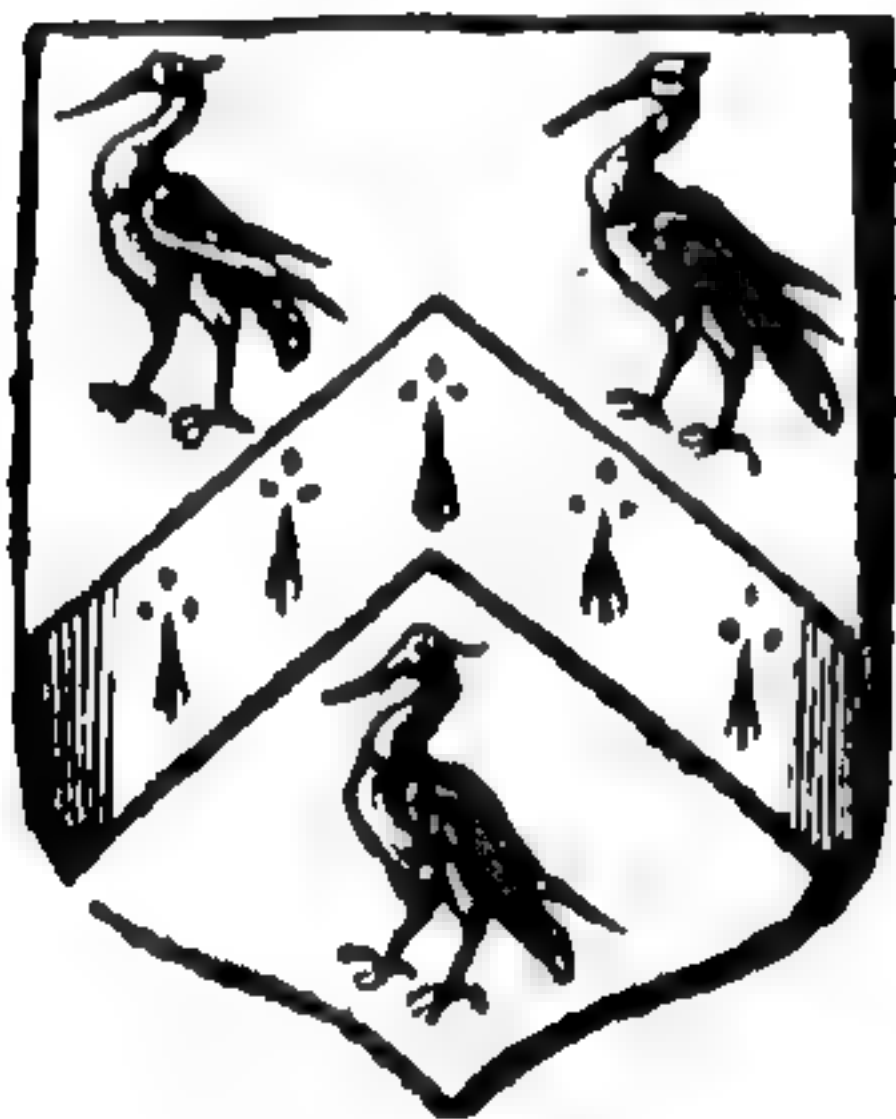
(19) He beareth *Azure*, a Crane *Argent*, by
the Name of *Iythie*.

(20) *Gules*, a Crane without any Head *Ar-
gent*, is born by the Name of *Fin*.

(21) *Cranston* Lord *Cranston* beareth *Gules*,
three Cranes *Argent*. The same Coat within a
Bordure inveck'd of the *Second*, belongs to *Cran-
ston* of *Meckrie*.



" He beareth *Gules*, 3
" Herons *Argent*, by the
" Name of *Heron*. This,
" with the Arms of *Ulster*,
" is the Coat-Armour of
" Sir *Cuthbert Heron* of
" *Chipchase* in *Northumber-*
" *land*, Baronet.



" He beareth *Gules*, a
" Chevron *Ermine*, be-
" tween three Herons *Ar-*
" *gent*. This is the Coat-
" Armour of *John Heron*
" of *Godmanchester* in *Hunt-*
" *ingtonshire*, Counsellor at
" Law, who deriveth his
" Descent from Sir *John*
" *Heron*, or *Hairun*, Kt.

" who came into *England* with *William* the Con-
" queror, and married the Daughter and Heir
" of Sir *William Chepechase*, or *Chipches*, of *Chip-*
" *chase Castle* in *Northumberland*, Kt. of the *Saxon*
" Race; and by her had Issue Sir *Roger Heron*
" of *Chipchase Castle* aforesaid, Kt. lineal Ance-
" cestor of the said *John*.

" *Sable*, a Chevron *Ermine*, between three
" Herons *Argent*, is born by Sir *Nathaniel Herne*
" of the City of *London*, Knight and Alder-
" man.



" The Field is *Azure*, a
" Chevron between three
" Sterns close *Argent*,
" membered *Gules*. This
" is the Paternal Coat-
" Armour of the ancient
" Family of *Duke* of
" *Brampton* in the County
" of *Suffolk*, of which Sir
" *John Duke*, Baronet,

" now resident at *Benhall-lodge* in the said Coun-
" ty, is the lineal descended Heir. And is also
" born by *Tollemach Duke* of *Lincolns-Inn* in *Mid-*
" *dlesex*, Esq; Exiginter of his Majesty's Court
" of *Common-Pleas* for *London*, &c. Son and
" Heir of Dr. *Edward Duke* of *Honington* in *Suf-*
" *folk* (by *Elizabeth* his Wife, only Daughter
" of *Robert*, second Son of Sir *Lionel Tollemach*
" of *Bentley* and *Helmingham* in the said County,
" Baronet) and lineally descended of the whole
" Blood from the ancient Family of the *Dukes*
" of *Brampton* and *Shadingfield* in the said Coun-
" ty. The Colour *Azure*, representeth the Sa-
" phire stone, whose Vertue, as Philosophers
" write, operateth much in composing Dif-
" agreements. This Colour in Armoury by it-
" self, signifieth the Bearer thereof to be of a
" good Disposition, and to merit perpetual Re-
" nown. And being compounded with *Argent*,
" it denoteth the Bearer's vigilancy in his Sovere-
" reign's Service.



He beareth *Or*, a King-
fisher with his Beak erect.
ed Bend-ways Proper, a
Mullet for a Difference
Gules, by the Name of
Fisber. This Coat was as-
signed by *William Camain*,
Clarencieux, Feb. 4. 1607.
to Sir *Edward Fisber*, Son
of *Edward Fisber*, Esq; Al-
derman of *London*, third Son of *Richard Fisber*
descended out of *Staffordshire*.



He beareth *Or*, three
King-fishers Proper, by the
Name of *Fisber*. This
Coat was confirmed or
granted to *Christopher*
Fisber of *London*, Gent.
Father of *Henry Fisber* of
the *Middle Temple*.

' Under these Sorts will I briefly compre-
' hend all River-Fowls whatsoever, viz. all
' such as are whole-footed under the Former;
' and all Cranes, Herons, Cormorants, &c. un-
' der this Latter: For although they be of the
' Kind of River-Fowls, yet have they their Feet
' divided.

CHAP. XX.

AFTER those River-Fowls whole-footed and divided, by Order it now falleth to Hand that I should proceed to such Fowls as do frequent, partly the Air, and partly the Land; of which, some are Fowls of Prey, others are Predable, or fit to be made a Prey.

Such as are Fowls of Prey have their Beaks and Tallons evermore hooked and sharp: Hooked, for sure seizing and detaining: And Sharp, for speedy rending and dividing thereof. Such are Eagles of all Sorts, Vultures, Falcons, Gerfalcons, Sakers, Lanerts, Terrels, Sparhawks, Marlins, &c. as also Kites, Buzzards, Owls, &c. Of Fowls (says Pliny) those that have hooked Claws and Tallons, are not fruitful Breeders, for the most Part; wherein Nature hath well provided for all Kinds of Fowls, that the Mightier should not be so copious as the Weaker, and such as do fly from the Tyranny of others. Some of these Fowls of Prey are (in their Kind) ennobled by Nature in as high a Degree of Nobility, as the chiefest of the terrestrial Animals before handled. Such are those that do much frequent the Air, as Eagles and Hawks of all Sorts, which are much exercised in flying; and altho' they do build their Nests, and have their feeding upon the Earth, yet is their Exercises above in the Air. Therefore, in regard of the Worthiness of the Element wherein they are chiefly occupied, I will begin with Birds of Prey, and, after our former Order, first with their whole Bearing, and so descend to the Parts (promiscuously) of sundry Birds, according to the Dignity of their Place, or more noble Use; as in Example.



The Field is Azure, an Eagle display'd Argent, armed Gules, on a Canton of the Second, a sinister Hand couped at the Wrist, as the Third. These Arms appertain'd to the right worthy Sir Robert Cotton of Conington in Huntingdon-

shire, Knight and Baronet, now deceased; a learned Antiquary, and a singular Favourer and Preserver of all good Learning and antique Monuments, witness the Cotton Library which took that Denomination, as containing his Collections.

Cajus Julius Caesar, Son of Lucius Caesar a Roman, in the Year before Christ 52, having conquered France, overcame also Cassibulan King of Britain, and made the Island become Tributary to him and his Successors 483 Years, at which Time Constantine of Armenia obtained

the Kingdom; he bore Sol, an Eagle display'd Saturn, armed Mars.

Topaz, an Eagle displayed Diamond, was the Coat of Edmyn a Saxon, who, at the Time of the Conquest, was Earl of Coventry; and he, with Earl Swardus, and Marker his Brother, kept the Isle of Ely against the Conqueror; for which Cause he was banished the Kingdom, and afterwards was slain in Scotland without Issue.

Argent, an Eagle display'd Sable, is the Coat-Armour of Sir Theophilus Bidulph of East-Greenwich in Kent.

He beareth Vert, an Eagle display'd Argent, by the Name of Bidulph. This Coat was confirmed by William Flower Norroy, May the 4th, 1584, in the 26th Year of Queen Elizabeth, to Francis Bidulph of Bidulph in the County of Stafford, Esq;

M. S. of Grant's in Aslam. No. 844.

Gules, an Eagle display'd Or, is the Coat-Armour of the Goddards of Norfolk.

The Eagle having her Wings thus displayed, doth manifest her industrious Exercise, in that she is not idle, but continually practiseth that Course of Life whereunto Nature hath ordained her: And doth signify a Man of Action, evermore occupied in high and weighty Affairs, and one of a lofty Spirit, ingenious, speedy in Apprehension, and judicious in Matters of Ambiguity. For among other noble Qualities in the Eagle, her Sharpness and Strength of Sight is much commended; and it is a greater Honour to one of noble Offspring to be wise and of sharp and deep Understanding, than to be rich or powerful, or great by Birth. The Eagle is the most honourable Bearing of Birds; and for its Swiftness of Flight, was called the Messenger of the Gods.



He beareth Ermine, an Eagle display'd Gules, armed Or, by the Name of Beddingfield. This is an ancient Family, and of good Note in the Counties of Suffolk and Norfolk; and now pertaineth to Sir Henry Beddingfield of Oxborough,

and dwelling at Beck-hall in Norfolk, Baronet; to Philip Beddingfield of Ditchingham, and Christopher Beddingfield of Witterton, both of the said County, Esquires. And in the County of Suffolk, to Sir Thomas Beddingfield of Danham-hall,

“ hall, Kt. John Beddingfield of Halesworth, Esq;
 “ Henry Beddingfield also of Halesworth, Esq; and
 “ Francis Beddingfield of Fleming-hall in Redling-
 “ field, Gent.

(99) Ramsay Earl of Dalhousie in Scotland,
 beareth *Argent*, an Eagle display'd *Sable*.

(99) Carnegie Earl of Southesk, beareth *Or*,
 an Eagle display'd *Azure*, armed and member'd
Gules.

(99) He beareth *Argent*, an Eagle display'd
Gules, by the Name of Bickerton.

(99) Panther of Pitmedden, beareth *Or*, an
 Eagle display'd *Sable*.

Or, an Eagle regardant display'd *Sable*, is
 born by the Name of Weston, and was con-
 firmed to Richard Weston of Rugeley in the Coun-
 ty of Stafford, by William Segar; also to Sir John
 Weston

He beareth *Gules*, an Eagle display'd *Or*,
 crown'd with a ducal Coronet *Argent*, by the
 Name of Graves.

“ He beareth *Gules*, an Eagle display'd *Or*,
 “ crown'd *Argent*, by the Name of Greaves;
 “ and with the Arms of Ulster, is the Coat-
 “ Armour of Sir Edward Greaves of St. Leonards
 “ Forest in Suffex, and of Harietsbam in Kent,
 “ Baronet. This Coat, without the Arms of
 “ Ulster, and with its due Difference, is born
 “ by his Brother Thomas Greaves, Doctor in
 “ Divinity.

He beareth *Azure*, an Eagle display'd and gor-
 ged with a ducal Coronet *Or*, a Chief *Ermine*, by
 the Name of Harrison. This Coat was confirmed
 or granted by Sir William Segar, to Har-
 rison of London, descended from the Harrisons of
 Durham.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. 593 b.

“ The Eagle is said to be *Alti volans avis*, an
 “ high-flying Bird, that sometime flieth so high
 “ a Pitch, as that she transcendeth the View of
 “ Man. She hath a tender Care of her Young:
 “ When they be fligg or flush (as we say) and
 “ ready for Flight, then she stirreth up her Nest
 “ and fluttereth over them; yea, she taketh
 “ them on her Wings, and so soareth with them
 “ through the Air, and carrieth them aloft, and
 “ so freeeth them from all Danger. In that she
 “ carrieth her young Ones rather upon her Wings
 “ than in her Talions, she sheweth her tender
 “ Care and Love that she beareth unto them.
 “ She is abundantly full of Feathers, by Means
 “ whereof she glideth through the Air very
 “ lightly, and maketh Way through the Same,
 “ with great Expedition and Swiftnefs. Our Per-
 “ secutors (saith Jeremiah) are swifter than the
 “ Eagles of Heaven. And again, 2 Sam. i. 23.
 “ Saul and Jonathan were swifter than Eagles. The
 “ Crown of her Head is enlarged with Baldnefs

“ as her Years are encreased. As we may see
 “ Michah i. 16. Make thee bald and shave thee for
 “ thy delicate Children: Enlarge thy Baldnefs as
 “ the Eagle, for they are gone into Captivity from
 “ thee. Wherein the Prophet alludeth to the
 “ Customs of the Gentiles, who, in the Time of
 “ their Mourning, used to shave their Heads,
 “ and cut their Flesh, and to scorch the Same
 “ with stigmatical Marks, which Customs God
 “ did expressly forbid the Israelites to use, as ap-
 “ peareth Deutronomy 14. 1.



“ He beareth *Argent*,
 “ an Eagle displayed
 “ with two heads *Sable*,
 “ by the Name of Glynn;
 “ and with the Arms
 “ of Ulster, is the Bear-
 “ ing of Sir William
 “ Glynn of Biffister, alias
 “ Burcester, in Oxford-
 “ shire, and of Hawar-
 “ den in Flintshire, Ba-
 “ ronet.

(99) Dunlop of that Ilk, beareth *Argent*, a
 double-headed Eagle display'd *Gules*.

Argent, an Eagle display'd with two heads
Gules, member'd *Sable*. This Coat was born by
 John Milton, Author of *Paradise lost and re-gain'd*,
 who married two Wives; and by his First, had
 a Son John, that dy'd an Infant, and two Daugh-
 ters, Anne and Deborah.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood, F. 3. p. 14.

This was us'd also by Christopher Milton (Bro-
 ther of the said Poet) who married Thomasin
 Webber of London, and had Issue Milton
 of the Paper-buildings in the Middle-Temple,
 London.

Which John and Christopher were Sons of
 John Milton of Halton, of Christ-Church in Oxon,
 (as 'tis said) Son of John Milton of Halton near
 to Forshill, Ranger or Sub-Ranger of Shotover, his
 Ancestors lived at Milton near to Halton, Rom.
 Cath.



He beareth *Or*, a Chief
Ermine, over all an Ea-
 gle display'd *Sable*. This
 Coat was assign'd by
 Sir William Segar, by Pa-
 tent, dated the 13th of
 December 1623, to Arthur
 Mewes alias Mowse, or
 Mewse alias Mowse, second
 Son of Richard, the Son
 of Richard of Woodburne in the County of Bed-
 ford.

Her. Off. Lond. fo 14.

Or,



Or, an Eagle display'd Sable, armed and member'd Azure, with a Chief l'aire, is born by the Name of Lindsey, and was confirmed by William Segar Garter, and Richard St. George Clarencieux, the 20th of June 1608, in the 6th Year of King James the First, to Edward Lindsey of London, Gent. or of Bucksted in the County of Sussex, Esq; (as sometimes written) who married Mary, Daughter of John Nightingale of London, and was the Son of Miles Lindsey of Dent in the County of York, Esq; by Katherine his Wife, Daughter and Heir of William Ingledew; which Miles was Son of Tho. Lindsey of Dent aforesaid, by Mary, Daughter of Hodgson of the same Place.

Int. M. S. P. le Neve, Norroy.

The same Coat (no mention of the Beak, &c.) was confirmed by the said William Segar to William Lindsey, Son of Simon Lindsey, Brown-Baker of London, Servant to the Earl of Dorset.

Her. Off. inter M. S. Vincent, Num. 154. 3 b. and Visit. of Sussex, mark'd C. 27. fo. 38. b.

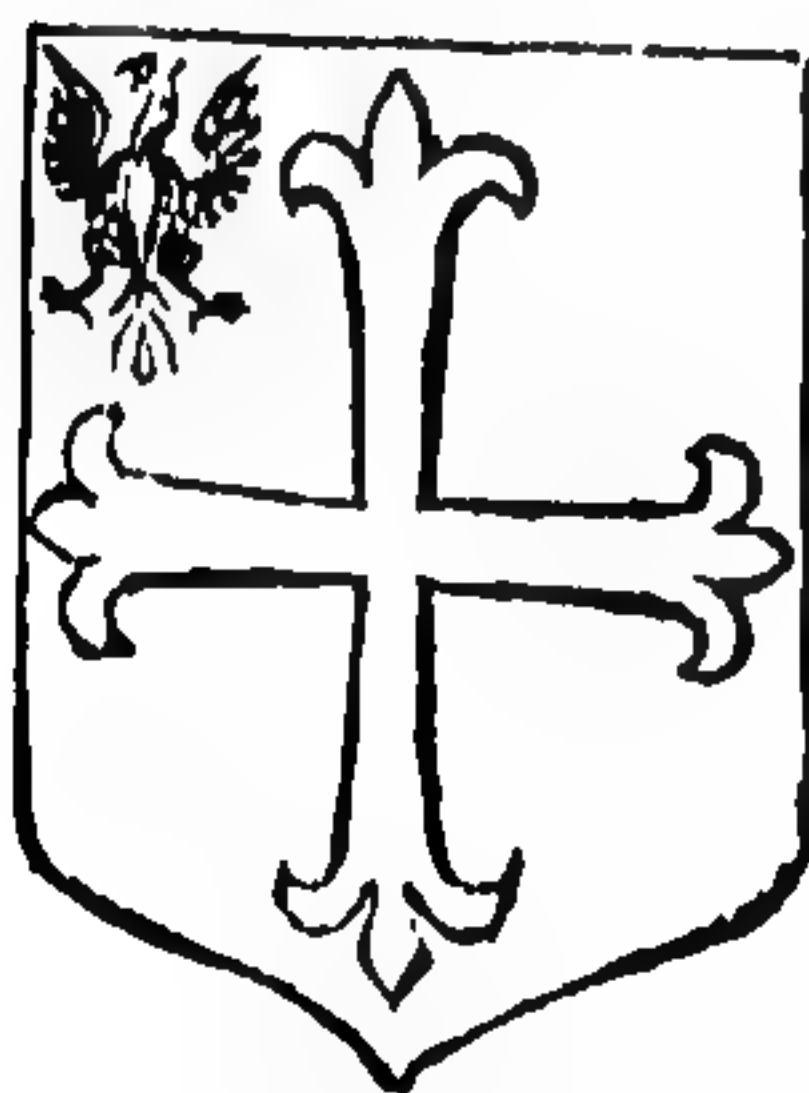


Or, on a Pale Azure an Eagle display'd of the First, is born by the Name of Catherens, and was confirmed the 15th of November, Anno Dom. 1572. in the 15th Year of Queen Elizabeth, to Thomas Catherens of Clyfton in the County of Warwick, by

Robert Cook, Clarencieux.

Another Copy of Cook's Gifts saith, to Humphry Catherens of New Inne in the County of Middlesex, as the ancient Arms of Tho. Catherens of Clyfton in the County of Warwick.

Her. Off. Cook's Grants, f. 10. b.



Ermine, a Cross patonce Sable, in the first Quarter an Eagle display'd Gules, is born by the Name of Godard, and was confirmed unto Richard Godard, Esquire, Citizen and Alderman of London, by William Dethick Garter, and William Camden Clarencieux,

August the 15th, 1598. in the 40th Year of Queen Elizabeth.



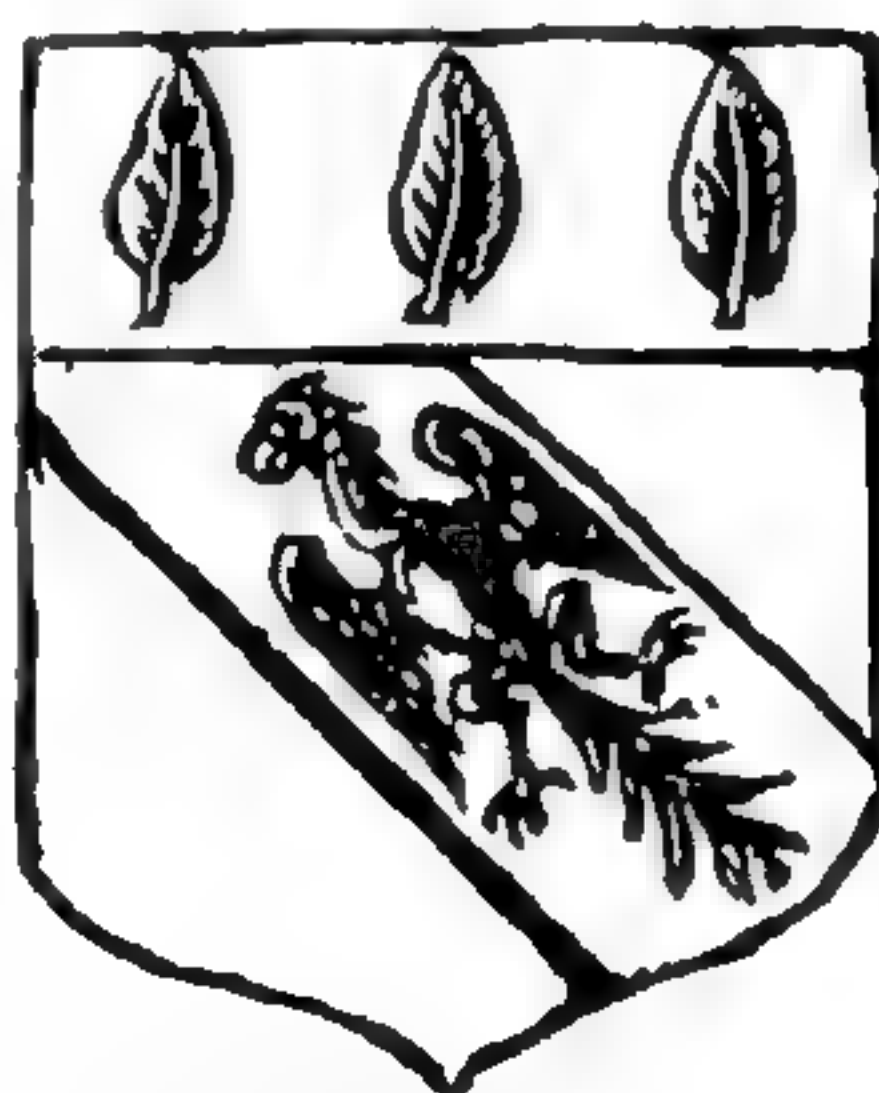
"He beareth Sable, an Eagle display'd with 2 heads within a Bordure engrailed Argent, by the Name of Hoare; and is the Coat-Armour of James Hoare of Edmon-ton in the County of Middlesex, and of the Middle-Temple, London, Esq;



"He beareth Sable, an Eagle display'd in Bend, between two Cottises Argent, a Canton sinister Or, by the Name of Jordan; and is the Coat of Thomas Jordan of Charlwood in Surrey, Esq;

Argent, in a Pale within a Bordure Sable, an Eagle display'd between two Crosses formy of the First, is born by the Name of Crux; and was confirm'd by Sir Richard St. George Clarencieux, the 10th of July, in the 7th Year of King Charles the First, to John Crux of the Greenhouse in Middleton alias Milton, in the County of Kent, Gent. whose Ancestors were sometimes Owners of Crux-hill in Harplett near Raynham in the said County; and also by John Crux of Sheldwich in the said County, as appears entred in Bysshe's Visitation, D. 18. f. 58.

(G) Spittle of Spittle in Scotland, beareth Argent, an Eagle display'd Sable, in Chief two Crescents Gules.



Sable, an Eagle display'd between two Bendlets Azure, on a Chief Or, three Almond leaves Proper, was granted to Edmond Jordan of Gatwick in the County of Surry, Esq; Son and Heir of William Jordan, Esq; and of Katherine his

Wife, Daughter and Co heir of Laurence Hussy, Doctor of the Civil Law; which William was Son and Heir of John Jordan and of Mary his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Berwick of Horsbam in the County of Sussex, Esq; which John Jordan was Son and Heir of John Jordan of Gatwick, Son of John, the Son of John Jordan of Gatwick aforesaid Gent. and Rose, the Daughter and Heir of Sir Roger Salmon of Burflow in the said County, Rt. by Richard St. George Clarencieux, the 2d of June 1631, in the 7th Year of King Charles the First. Now they omit the Leaves on the Chief.

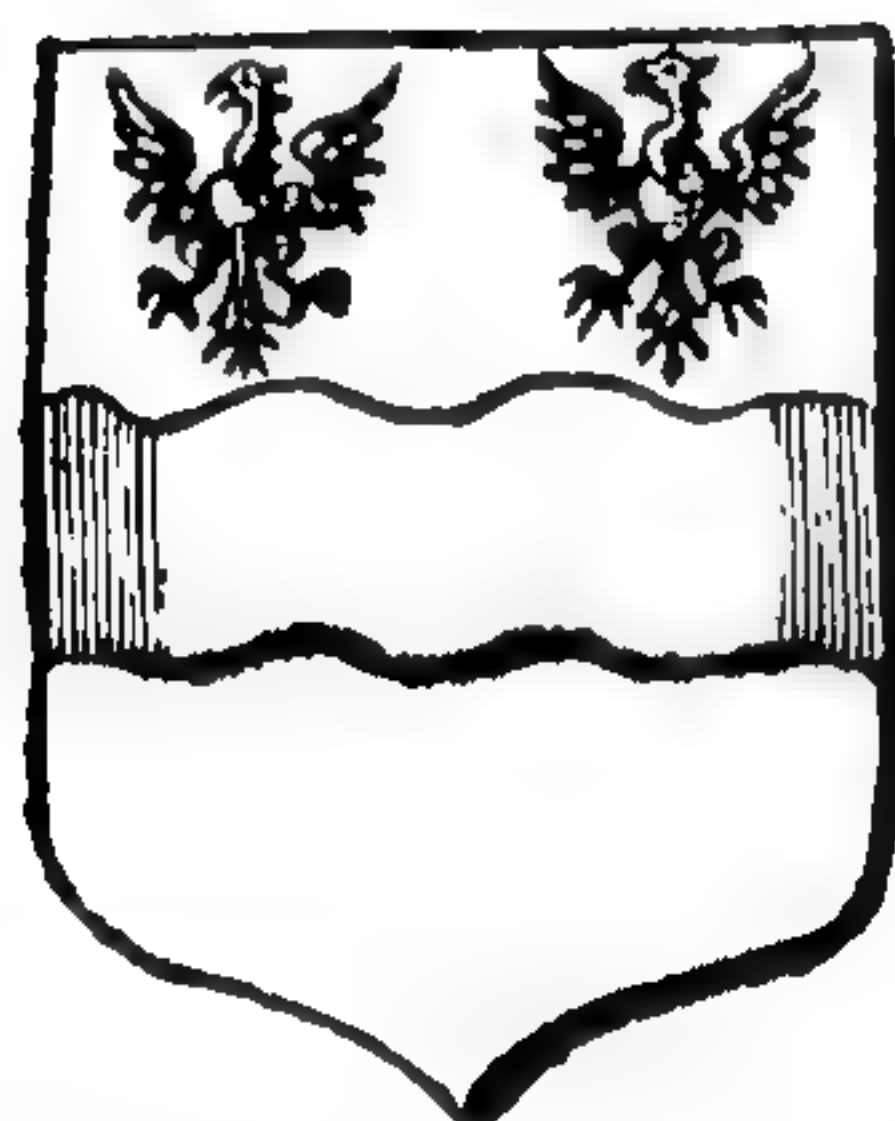


He beareth Or, an Eagle display'd Vert, crown'd Argent, armed Gules, within a Bordure Azure, charged with nine Fleurs de lis of the First, by the Name of Booker alias Boocher. This Coat was by Patent allowed to Booker of London, descended from an ancient Family of that Surname in the County of Nottingham, by William Sgar.

Vile Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. f. 268. a.



Sable, a Bend Argent, between two Eagles display'd Or, was confirmed to Charles Wednesier of Bromyard in the County of Hereford, Esq; by Robert Cook Clarencieux, November 30, Anno Dom. 1588. in the 31st Year of Queen Elizabeth.



Or, a Fess wavy, and in Chief two Eagles display'd Sable, was confirmed by William Dethick Garter, by Patent, dated the 25th of March 1588, to Hugh Morgan of London, Esq; Apothecary to Queen Elizabeth, and one of her Household; who married the Daughter and Co-heir of Sibills of Kent, but died without Issue Anno 1612, aged 103 Years. He was eldest Son and Heir of John Morgan of Bardfeld in the County of Essex, Gent by Joan his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Richard Copcott of Buckinghamshire, Gent. which John was eldest Son and Heir of Morgan of Bardfeld aforesaid.

It was also since confirmed by William Camden Clarencieux, viz. Anno 1613. to Robert Morgan of Little Haffingbury, Esq; living also Anno 1614; who married Elizabeth, Daughter of Richard Lyffe of Salop, and had Issue Abel Son and Heir, Margery, Wife of Edmond Haze, and Elizabeth.

Note, That the said Robert of Little Haffingbury, was Son and Heir of John Morgan of the said Place, by his Wife Alice, Daughter of Sythorp; which John was second Son of John Morgan of Bardfeld in the County of Essex, Gent.

Azure, on a Bend Or, three Fleurs de lis of the First, on a Chief of the Second, two Eaglets display'd of the Field. This Coat was confirmed by William Camden Clarencieux, June .. Anno Dom. 1604, in the 2d Year of King James the

First, to Sir Christopher Martyn of Barton, in the County of Cambridge, Knight, and to his Brethren.

Faustina E. 1 in Biblioth. Cott.



Or, three Eagles display'd Gules, was the Coat of John Egglefield of Sutton upon Darby.

Glov. Alph. of the North M. S. in Ashm. Num.

Or, three Eagles display'd Azure, was born by Richard Pulley of Leigh in Essex, living in the Year 1634.

Her. Off. C. 21. 111 B



"He beareth Vert, 3 Eagles display'd in Fess Or, by the Name of Winn; and is the Coat of Sir Richard Winn of Gwedir in Caernarvonshire, Baronet. This Coat is also born by Sir John Williams of Minister in the Isle of Thanet in Kent, Baronet; and by Lewis and Richard Annyll of Park in Merionethshire, Esquires. Nor is it strange to see one Coat born by several Names, considering their Descent from one Tribe; for the different Surname is but a late Accident.



"He beareth Argent, on a Bend Gules, three Eaglets display'd Or, an Annulet (for a Difference of a fifth Brother) of the Second. This Coat-Armour pertained to the Family of Abington of Dowdeswell in the County of Gloucester, of which was descended that generous Gentleman Mr. Abington, sometime Gentleman-Usher to Prince Henry, and afterward one of the Gentlemen Pensioners both to King James, and also to our late Sovereign King Charles I.

"These Eaglets, because they be still in exercise, do lively represent their Sires to be no Bastards, or degenerate Brood. It is related, That the old Eagles make a Proof of their Young, by exposing them against the Sunbeams, and such as cannot steddily behold that Brightness, are cast forth as unworthy to be acknowledged their Off-spring. In which respect William Rufus, King of this Land, gave for his Device an Eagle looking against the Sun, with this Word *Perfero*, I can endure it: To signify, he was not in the least degenerated from his puissant Father the Conqueror.

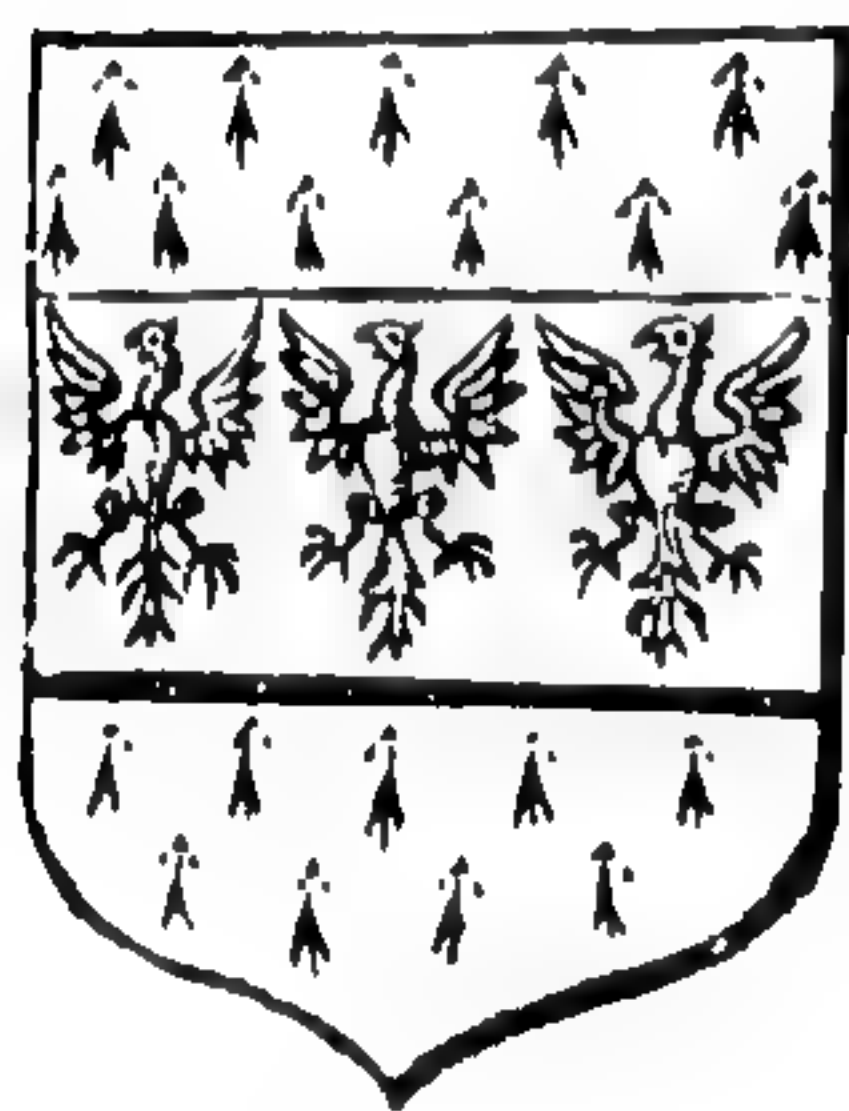
Argent,

Argent, on a Bend *Gules*, three Eagles *Or*, beak'd and leg'd *Azure*, was confirm'd by Robert Cook Clarencieux, the 5th of January 1577, in the 20th Year of Queen Elizabeth, to John Alington of Hyndlippe in the County of Worcester, Esq; Clerk of the Green-cloth, &c.

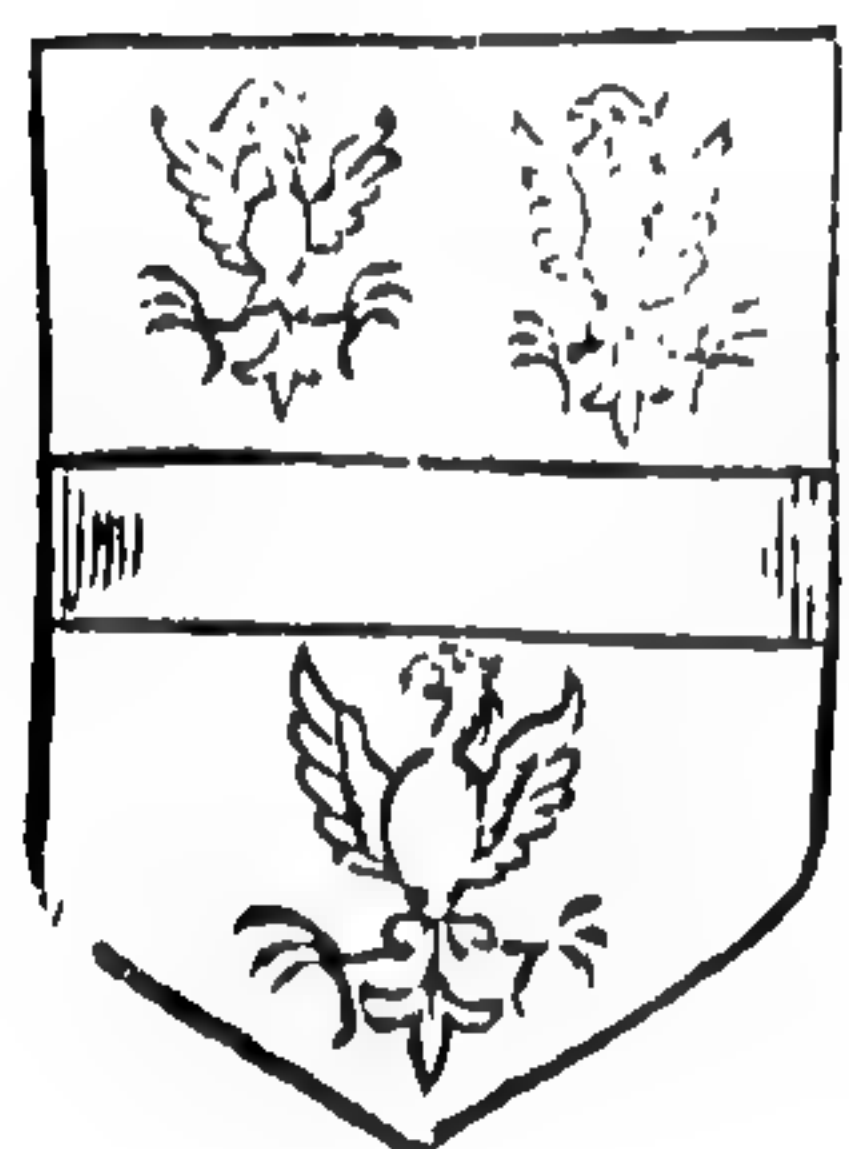
M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834.

He beareth *Gules*, on a Bend *Argent*, three Eagles display'd *Sable*, by the Name of Southerne. This Coat was exemplified by Sir William Segar Garter, in the 4th Year of King Charles the First, to George Southerne of Fitts in the County of Salop, Gent. (eldest Son of Gilbert Southerne, Gent.) and to John Southerne of London, Gent. second Son of the said Gilbert; to William Southerne of London, Gent. third Son; and to Reynold Southerne of Grey's Inn, Esq; fourth Son.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. to. 22. b



He beareth *Ermine*, on a Fess *Vert*, three Eaglets display'd *Or*, by the Name of Winne. This Coat was exemplified and confirmed to George Winne, Draper to Queen Elizabeth, by Sir William Segar Garter.



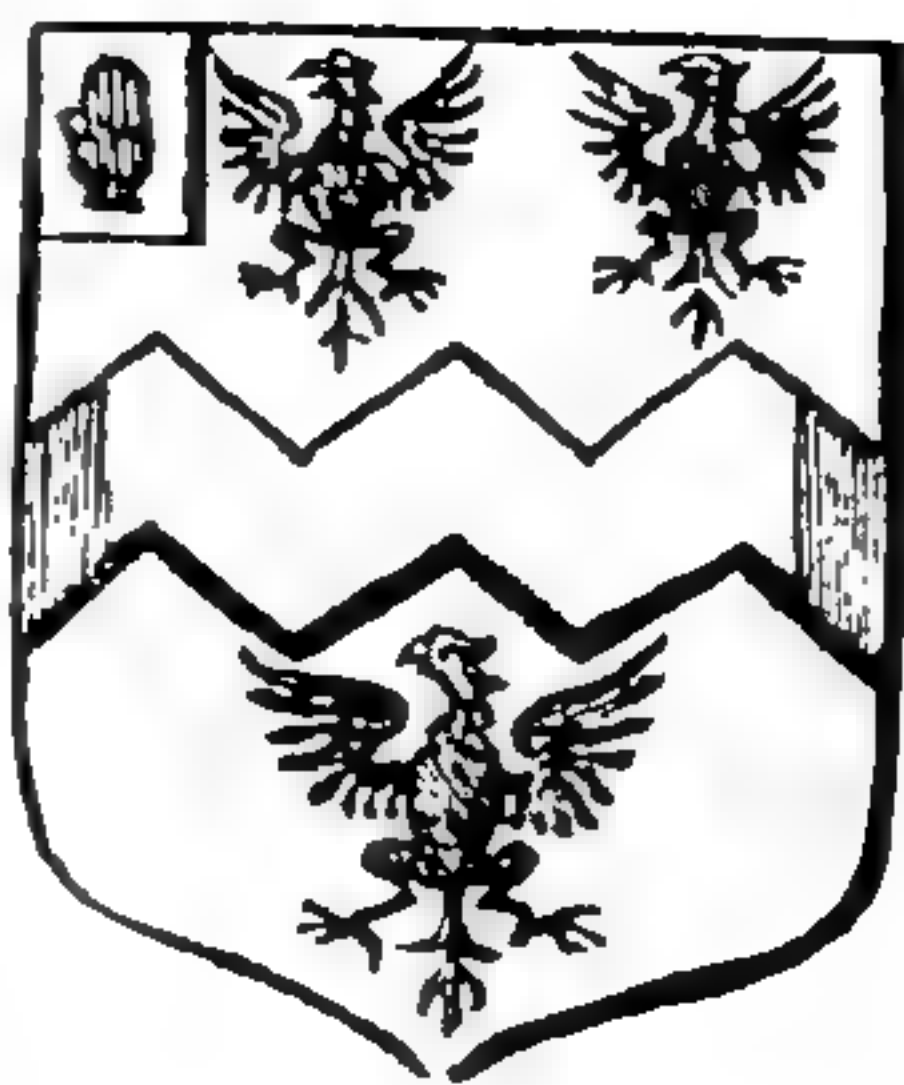
“He beareth *Argent*, a “Fess *Gules*, between “three Eagles displayed “*Sable*, by the Name of “Leeds; and is the Coat- “Armour of Mr. Edward “Leeds of *Lincolns Inn* “in *Middlesex*, only Son “surviving of Mr. An- “thony Leeds of *Croxton* “in *Cambridgeshire*, who “is Son and Heir of Ed-

ward Leeds of the said Place, Esq; descended from the Family of the Leeds, anciently of Leeds Town, and also of Leeds Castle in Kent, from which Place this Family took their Name.

Argent, a Fess *Vaire*, *Or* and *Gules*, between three Eaglets display'd of the Third, was the Coat of Thomas Kynardesley of Lookeley in the County of Stafford, living in the Year 1566, who married Dorothy, Daughter of Sir Philip Draycote, and by her had Issue Anthony, eldest Son and Heir; Edward, second Son; Ralph, third Son; and, Nicholas, fourth Son: Also three Daughters, Anne, Mary and Elizabeth.

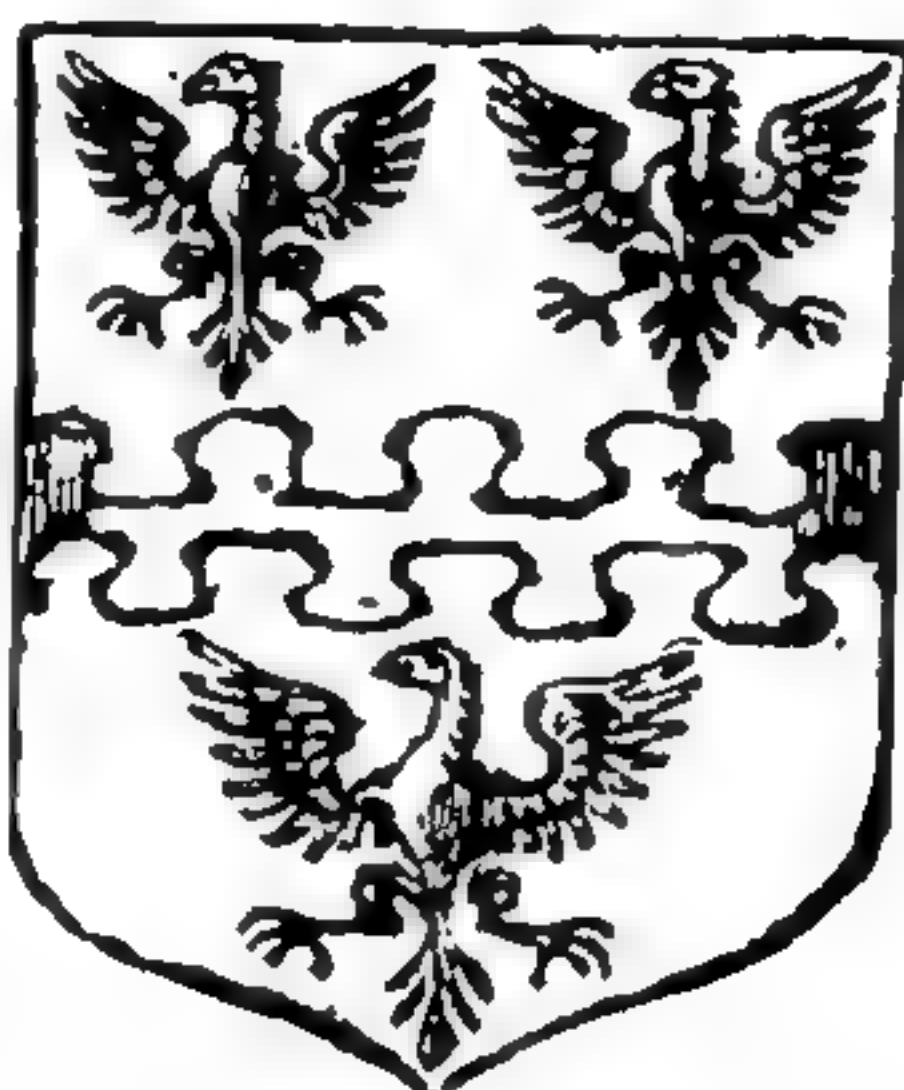
M. S. in Ashm. No. 834. Pedigr. per Glover.

Note, That the said Thomas was Son of John Kynardesley, the Son of Thomas, who was Son of John Kynardesley, which John was Son of Kynardesley all of Lookeley in the County of Stafford aforesaid.

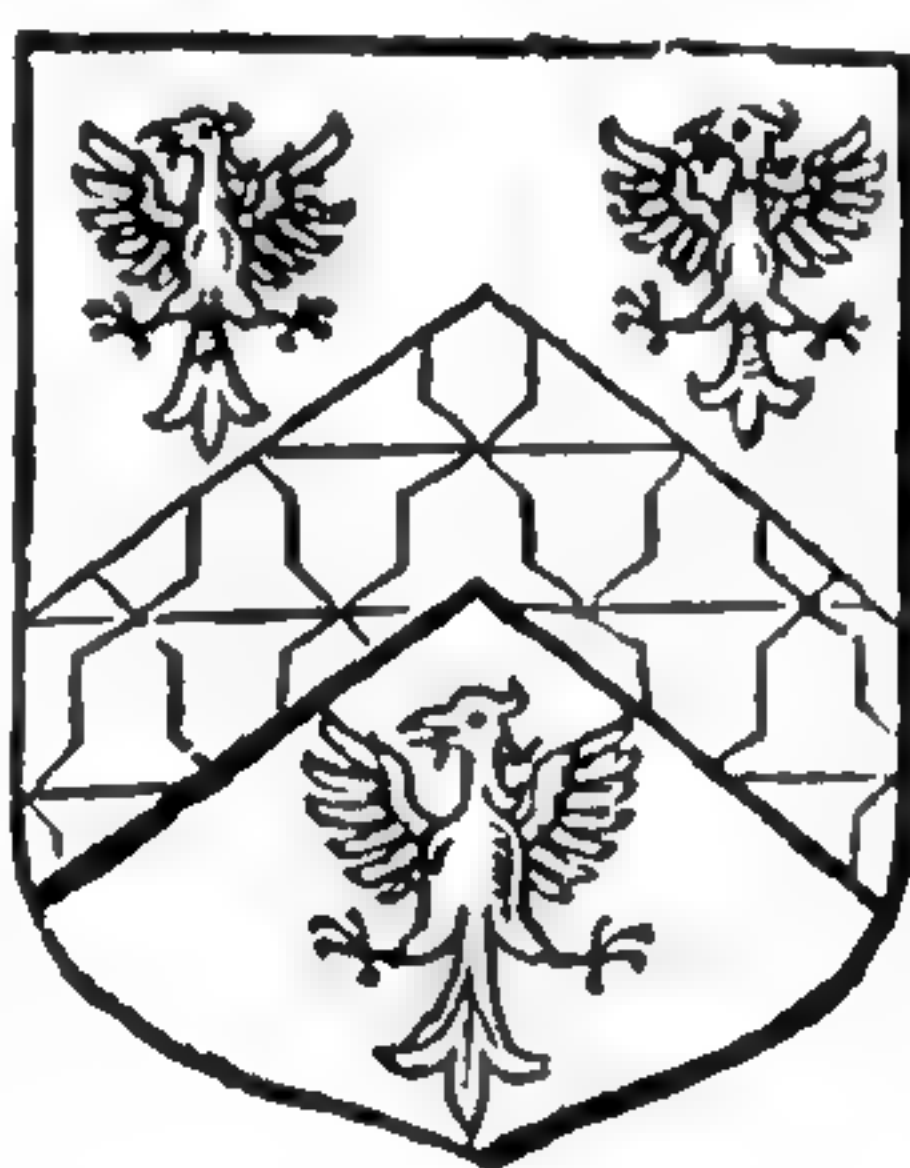


“the Walters of Warwickshire.

“*Azure*, a Fess indent- “ed *Or*, between three “Eagles display'd *Argent*, “by the Name of *Walter*; “and, with the Arms of “*Uffler*, is the Coat of “*Sr William Walter* of “*Sussex* in *Oxfordshire*, “Bart. descended from “the ancient Family of



He beareth *Argent*, a Fess *Nebule*, *Gules*, between three Eagles display'd *Sable*, by the Name of Cudmore; and is the Coat-Armour of Thomas Cudmore of Ketvedon in Essex, Esq; Son and Heir of Thomas Cudmore, Esq; deceased, by Dorothy, eldest Daughter and Co heir of Sir Thomas Cecil, Kt. Son of Thomas Earl of Exeter, by Dorothy, Daughter and Co heir of John Nevill, Lord Latimer.



“The Field is *Gules*, “a Chevron *Vaire*, be- “tween three Eagles dis- “played *Or*. This was “the Coat-Armour of “*Sir William Walmer* of “*Sywell* in the County of “*Northampton*, Kt. The “true Magnanimity and “Fortitude of the Mind “is signified by the Eagle, which never seek- “eth to combat with any small Birds, or those “which for their Weakness be far unequal to “her self.

This Coat was confirmed by Robert Cook Clarencieux, the 16th of February 1582, to Thomas Walsmere alias Wylmer of Ruyton in the County of Warwick.

M. S. in Ashm. No. 834.

Gules, a Chevron *Argent*, between three Eagles display'd *Pean*, is born by the Name of Wadeson, and was granted to Robert Wadeson of Tafforth in the County of York, by Richard St. George, Esq; Norroy, the 18th of November 1612, in the 10th Year of King James I.

Or, a Chevron between three Eagles display'd *Vert*, pertain'd to John Blewett of Greneham in the County of Somerset, Esq; who married Dorothy, Daughter of Blount, Baron Montjoye, and had Issue Richard, John and Dorothy —

Note, That John Blewett of Greneham aforesaid, was eldest Son and Heir of Sir Roger Blewett of Holcombe in the County of Devon, Kt. which Roger

Roger was eldest Son and Heir of *Richard Blewett*, Esq; eldest Son and Heir of *Nicholas*, Esq; the Son and Heir of *Walter*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *Sir Walter Blewett*, Son and Heir of *Sir Walter Blewett*, the Son and Heir of *Sir Radulph* or *Sir Ralph Blewett*, who was Son and Heir of *Sir Thomas Blewett*, the Son and Heir of *Sir Roger Blewett*, who was eldest Son and Heir of *Sir Edmund Blewett*, the Son and Heir of *Roland*, who was Son and Heir of *Sir William Blewett*.

Grafton, fol. 52.

Argent, a Chevron between three Eaglets display'd *Sable*, was born by *Thomas Jervois* of *Herriott* in *Hampshire*, B. A. and Fellow of *All Souls College* in *Oxon*, who dy'd the 14th of *May* 1665, and was buried in that College Chapel aged 20, or thereabouts. His eldest Brother married Daughter of *George Purefoy* of *Wadley* in the County of *Berks*, Esq;

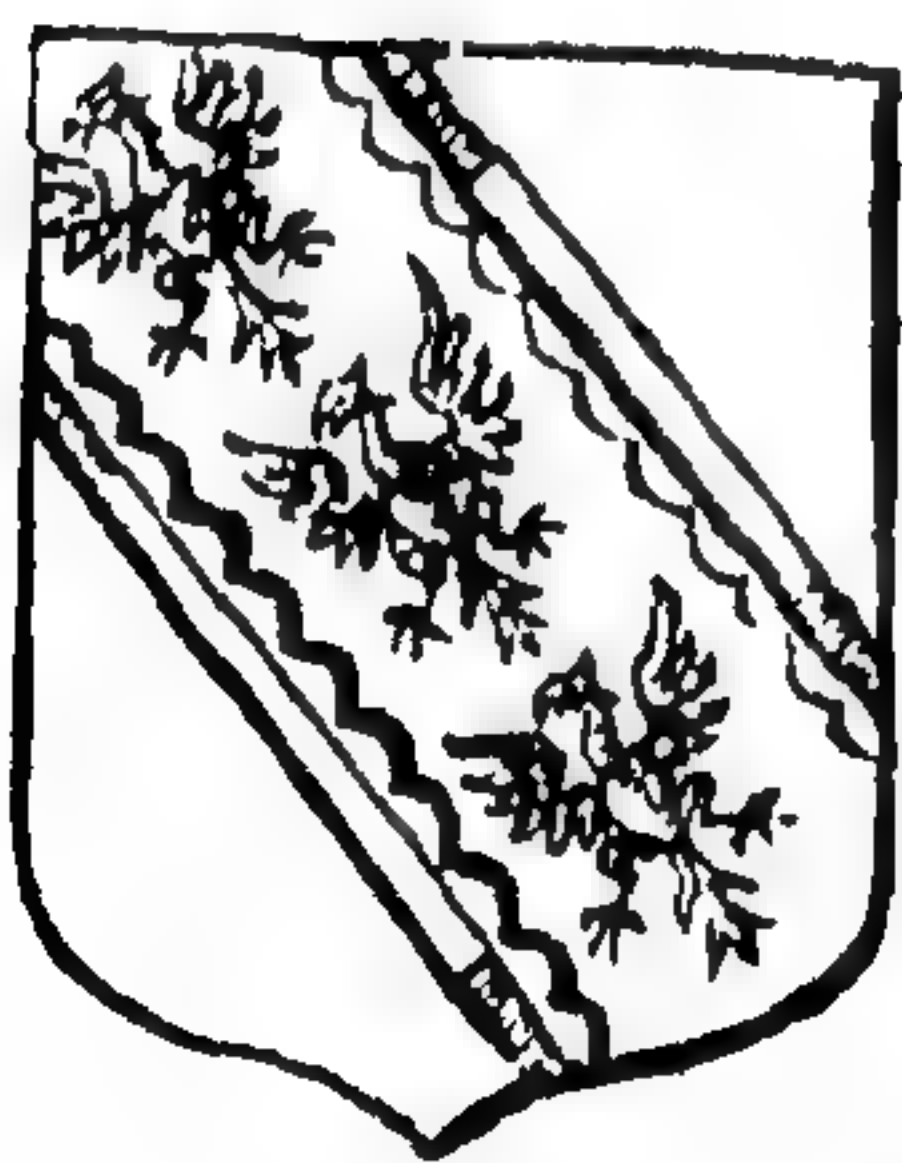
M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 107.

Or, a Fess dancette between three Eagles close *Vert*, was confirmed by *Robert Cook*, Esq; Norroy, the 15th of *February* 1577, in the 20th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Quarles*, Esq; eldest Son of *John Quarles*, Esq; late Citizen and Draper of *London* deceased, and to all the Posterity of the said *John Quarles* the Father.

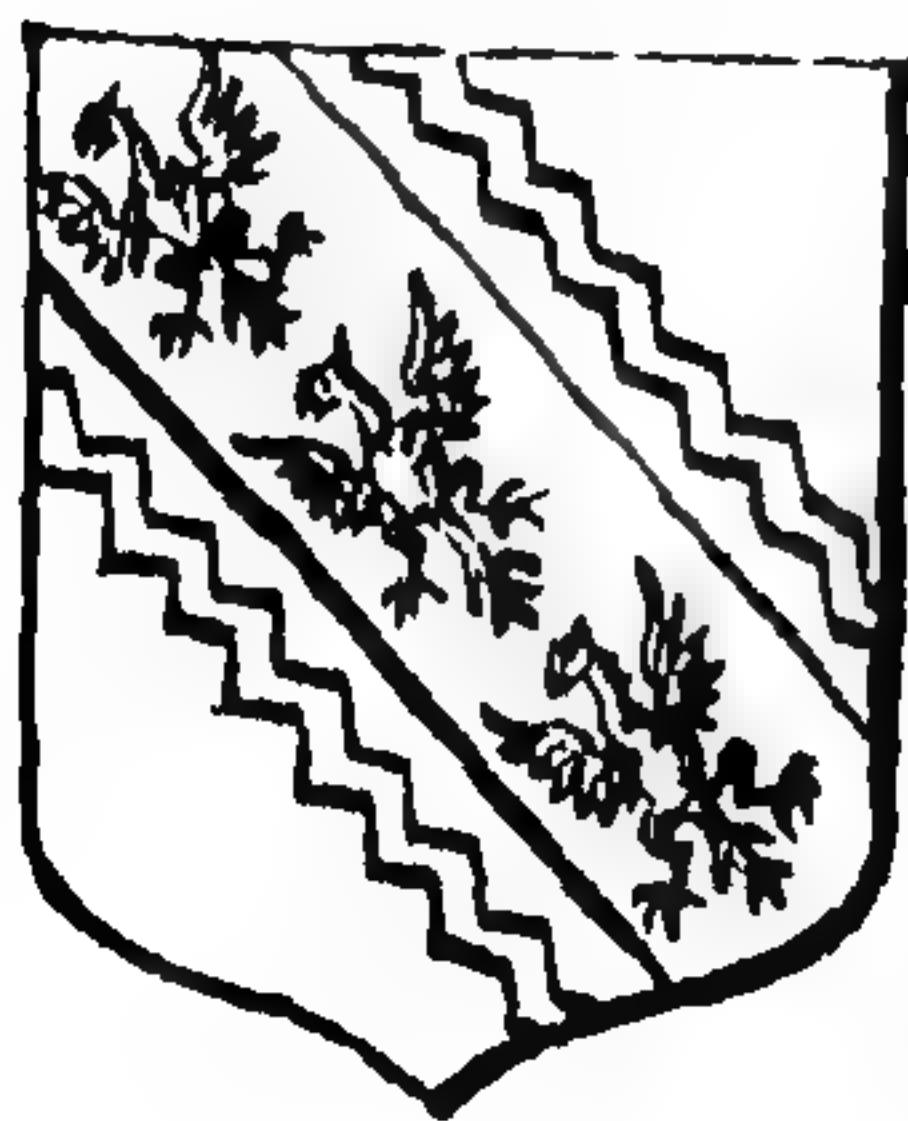
M. S. of Grants in Ashm. Num. 834. p. 16.



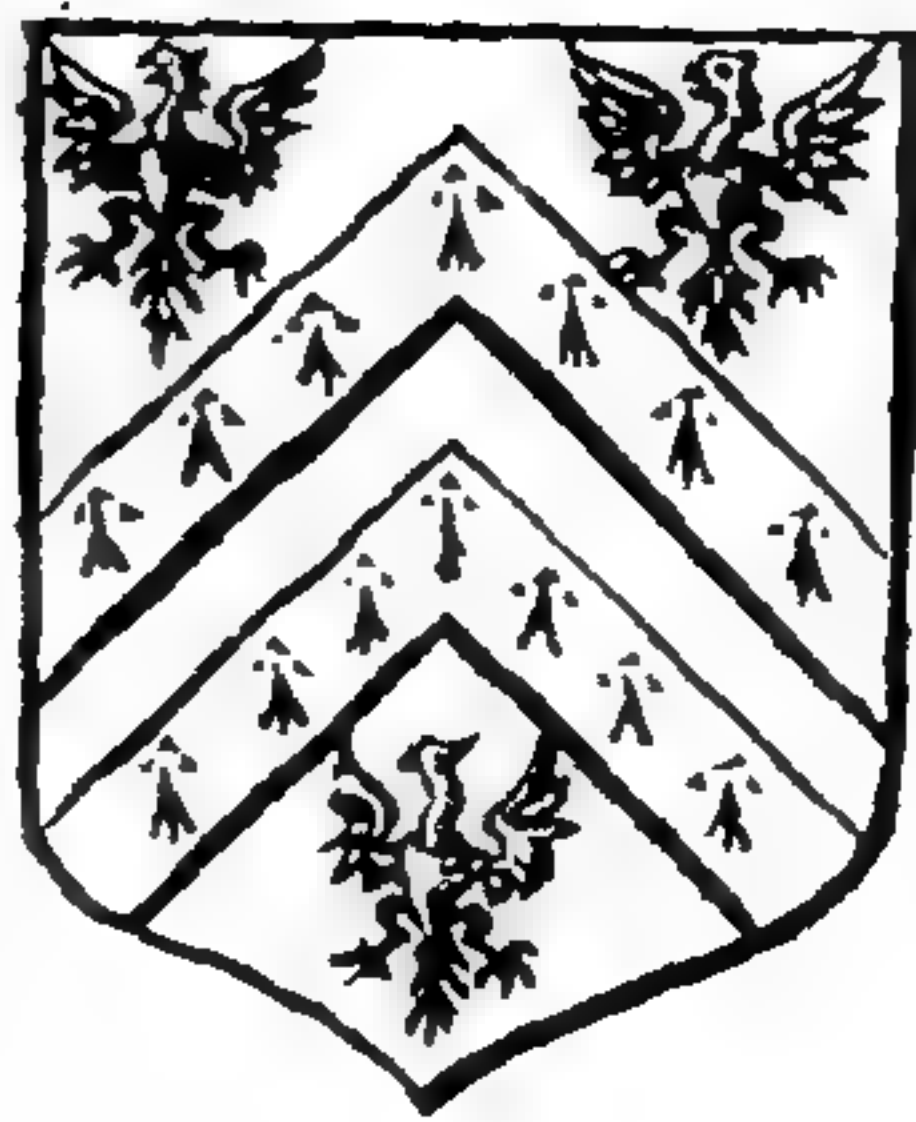
He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron engrailed *Ermine*, between three Eagles close *Argent*, by the Name of *Child*. This, with the Arms of *Ulster*, is the Coat-Armour of *Sir Josias Child* of *Wanstead* in the County of *Essex*, Bart.



in the 14th Year of King *Charles* the Second.



Or, on a Bend *Sable*, between two Cottices dancette *Gules*, three Eagles display'd of the *First*, is born by the Name of *Popley*, and was confirmed or granted to *Sir Derrick Popley* of *Bristol*, Kt. by *Sir Edward Walker*, in the 24th Year of King *Charles* II.

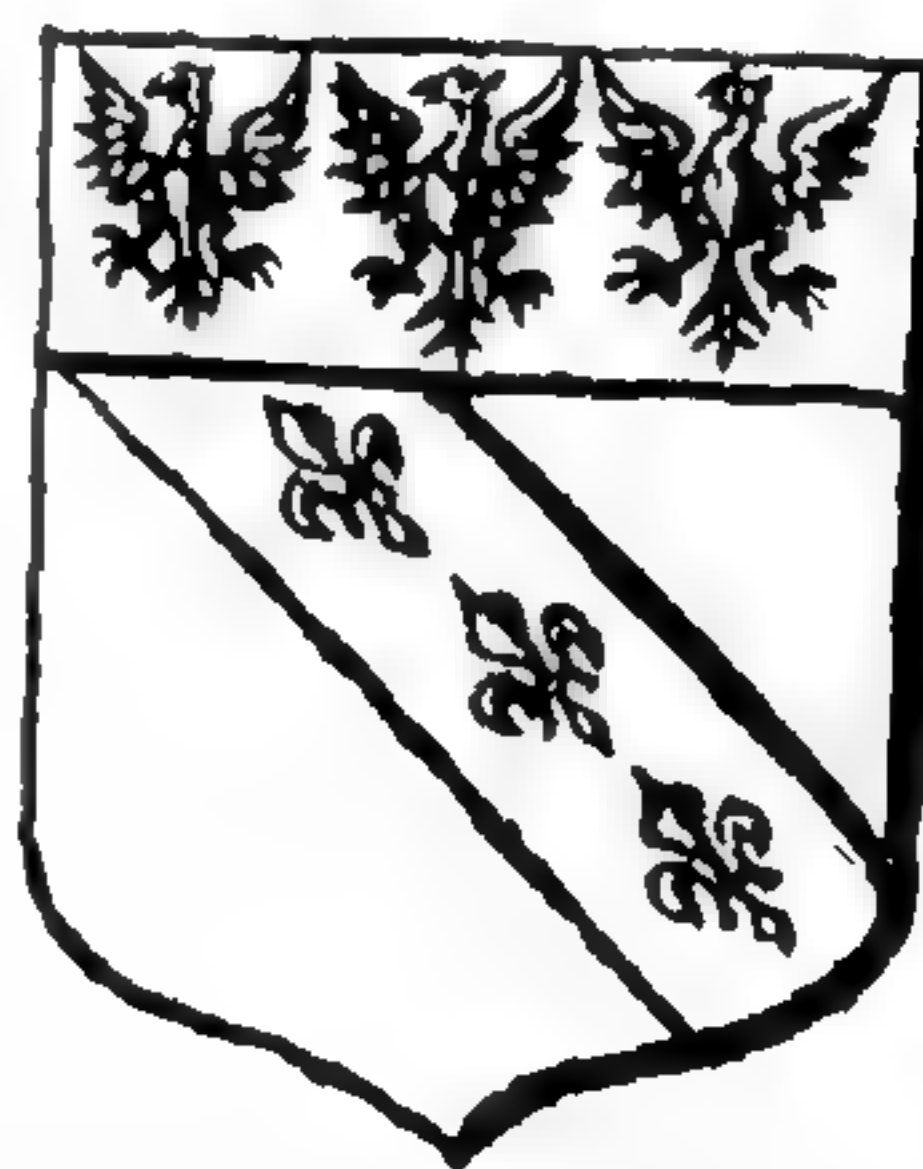


He beareth *Gules*, two Chevrons *Ermine* between three Eagles display'd *Or*, by the Name of *Parsons*. This Coat did belong to *Thomas Parsons* of *Great Milton* in the County of *Oxon*, who married *Catherine*, Daughter of *Edward Radcliff* of *London*, Son to Alderman *Radcliff*, by whom he had Issue *Robert*, eldest Son, Aged 20, *Anno* 1634, *Thomas* second Son, *Richard* third Son, and *Anthony* fourth Son; also six Daughters, *Christian*, *Catherine*, *Anne*, *Frances*, *Elizabeth* and *Martha*.

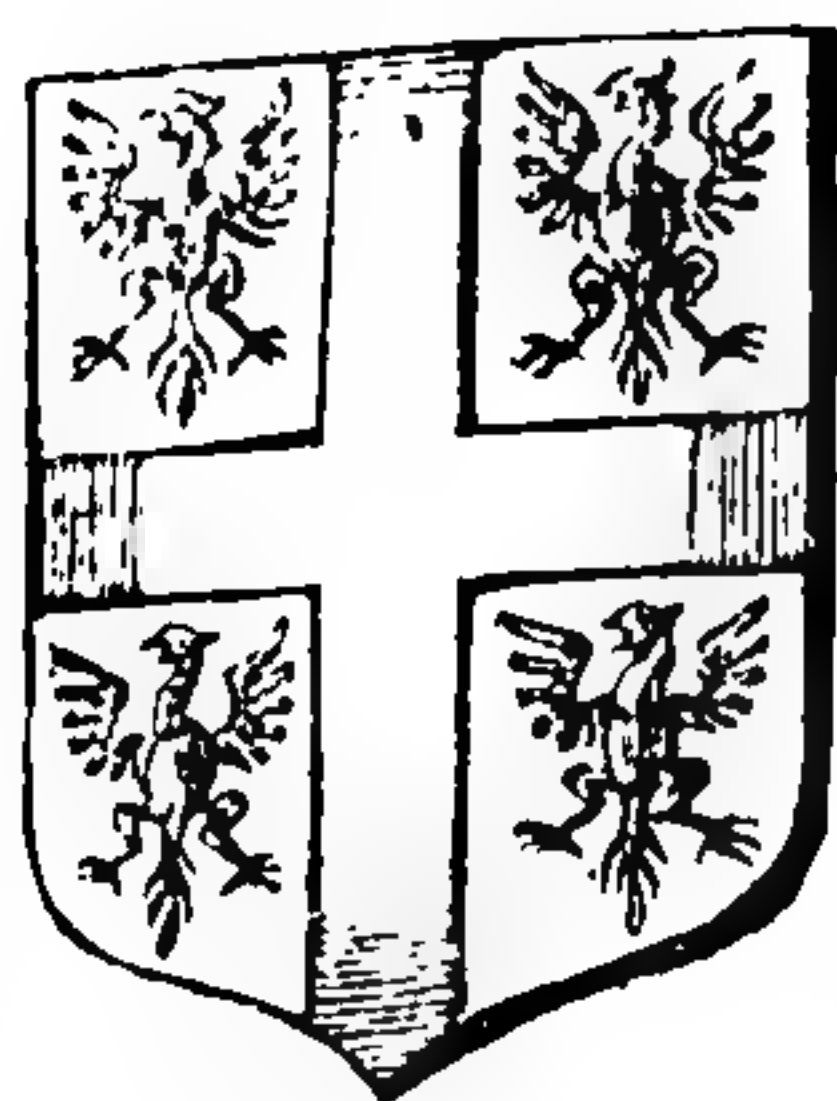
The said *Thomas Parsons* had an own Sister *Amy*, (Wife to *Richard Allworth* near *Twisford* in the County of *Buckingham*) and was eldest Son and Heir of *Thomas Parsons* of the same Place, by his first Wife *Judith*, Daughter of *Garbrand* of the City of *Oxford*; which *Thomas* was eldest Son and Heir of *Thomas* of the same Place, and of *Catherine* his Wife, Daughter of *Hester Sidenham*; who bare also to her Husband, *Hugh*, second Son, and *Richard Parsons* third Son, who married the Daughter of *Pierpoint*, who bare him *John Parsons* of *London*, who for his first Wife married Daughter of *John Whistler*, and by her had Issue *Catherine*; his second Wife was *Mary*, Daughter of *Gwalter* of *London*.

Thomas Parsons of *Great Milton*, who for his first Wife married *Judith Garbrand*, took for his Second, *Sarah*, Daughter of *Edmund Waller* of *Cotfell*, living in the Year 1634, who bare him three Sons, viz. *John*, *Edmund* and *Francis*, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Anthony Radcliff* of *Chalfant* in the County of *Bucks*, and *Anne*, Wife of *Richard Baldwin* of *Beconsfield* in the County of *Bucks*.

Vid. Lib. cum. Not. C. 29. Fol. 115. in Coll. Arm.

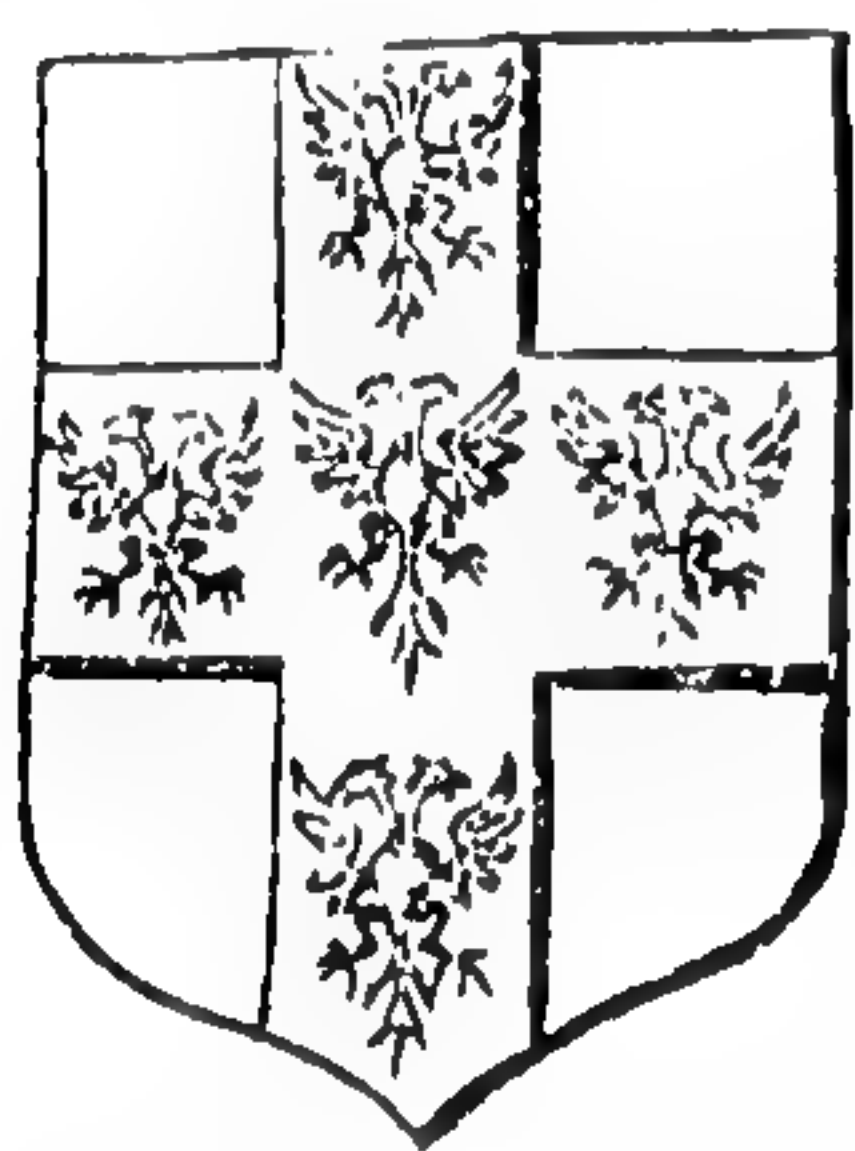


Martaine of *Bourton* in the County of *Cambridge*.



"He beareth *Argent*, a
"Cross between four Ea-
"glets displayed *Gules*,
"by the Name of *Strachey*;
"and is the Coat-
"Armour of *John Strachey*
"of *Sutton-Court* in
"Somersetshire, Esq; Stu-
"dent at *Lincoln College*
"at *Oxford*, and Barrister
"of *Gray's Inn*.

Gules, a Cross Vaire between four Eaglets display'd *Or*, is born by the Name of *Wormelayton*, and was assigned or allowed by Patent by *William Camden* *Clarencieux*, in *March, Anno Dom. 1611*, to *Ralph Wormelayton* of the Town of *Leicester*.



Gules, on a Cross *Argent*, five Eagles display'd with two Heads *Sable*, was the Coat of *Dudley Digges* of *Chatham* in *Kent*, Kt. who married *Mary*, youngest Daughter and Co-heir of *Sir Tho. Kempe* of *Olant*, Kt. and by her had Issue *Thomas* first Son,

John second, and *Dudley* third Son.

Note, That *Sir Dudley* abovenam'd, was Son of *Thomas Digges* of *Bertram* in the County of *Kent*, who died *Anno 1595*, being Son and Heir of *Leonard Digges*, second Son of *James Digges* of *Digges-Court* in the Parish of *Bertram* in the County of *Kent*, by his second Wife.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood, F. 3. fol. 62.



Or, six Eaglets display'd three, two, one, *Proper*, was the Coat of *Robert Baxter* or *Baxster* of *Bolton* in — who married *Mary*, one of the Daughters of *George Wastnes*, and by her had Issue *Lewis* Son and Heir, and *William* second Son; also *Isabel* and *Anne*.

M. S. in Ash. Num. 334.

Note, That the abovenamed *Robert Baxter* was (the eldest Son *Christopher* dying Issueless) second Son and Heir of *Thomas*, who married *Joan*, one of the Daughters of *John Trigott* of *Kirkby*; which *Thomas*, of Six, was the eldest Son and Heir of *John*, who married one of the Daughters of *Reresbte* of *Thirber*; which *John* was, of Three, the eldest Son and Heir of *Thomas Baxter* of *Bolton*, and of *Katherine* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Rysforth* of *Powfret* in the County of *York*.

Pedigrees per Glover in p. 16, 17. Arms in the Alph.

(G) *Borthwick* of *Crowkston* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, an Eagle's Head coup'd, between three Cinquefoils *Sable*.



"He beareth *Argent*, 3
"Eagles Heads erased *Sable*,
"armed *Or*, by the
"Name of *Tellen*. The
"Eagle, though he mount-
"eth high, yet is his Eye
"still roving on the
"Ground; so those who
"are highest elevated in
"Honour, should yet still

"entertain the humblest Thoughts: But with
"this Difference from the Eagle, in that she
"looketh downward to seek out some Prey;
"which is most unworthy of any noble Spirit,
"whom it ill befitteth to pry and search into poor
"Mens States, to make a Prey of them, as those
"great Ones of which *David* saith, That they
"humbled themselves, that the Congregation of the
"Poor may fall into the Hands of their Captains.
"The Beak of an Eagle, in her old Age, wax-
"eth so hooked, that it hindereth her feeding,
"and so impairerth her Strength, then (accord-
"ing to some Authors) she flieth to the Rock,
"and whetteth the Same so long, until she make
"it proportionable to the Nethermost, where-
"by she becometh no less capable of Food than
"before, and so reneweth her Strength as *Psal.*
"103. Which satisfieth thy Mouth with good Things,
"making thee young and lusty as an Eagle.



"He beareth *Argent*, a
"Chevron between three
"Hawks Heads erased
"*Azure*, by the Name of
"*Honywood*; and, with
"the Arms of *Ulster*, is
"the Bearing of *Sir Wil-*
"*liam Honynwood* of *Elme-*
"*sted* in *Kent*, Baronet,
"who is the eldest House

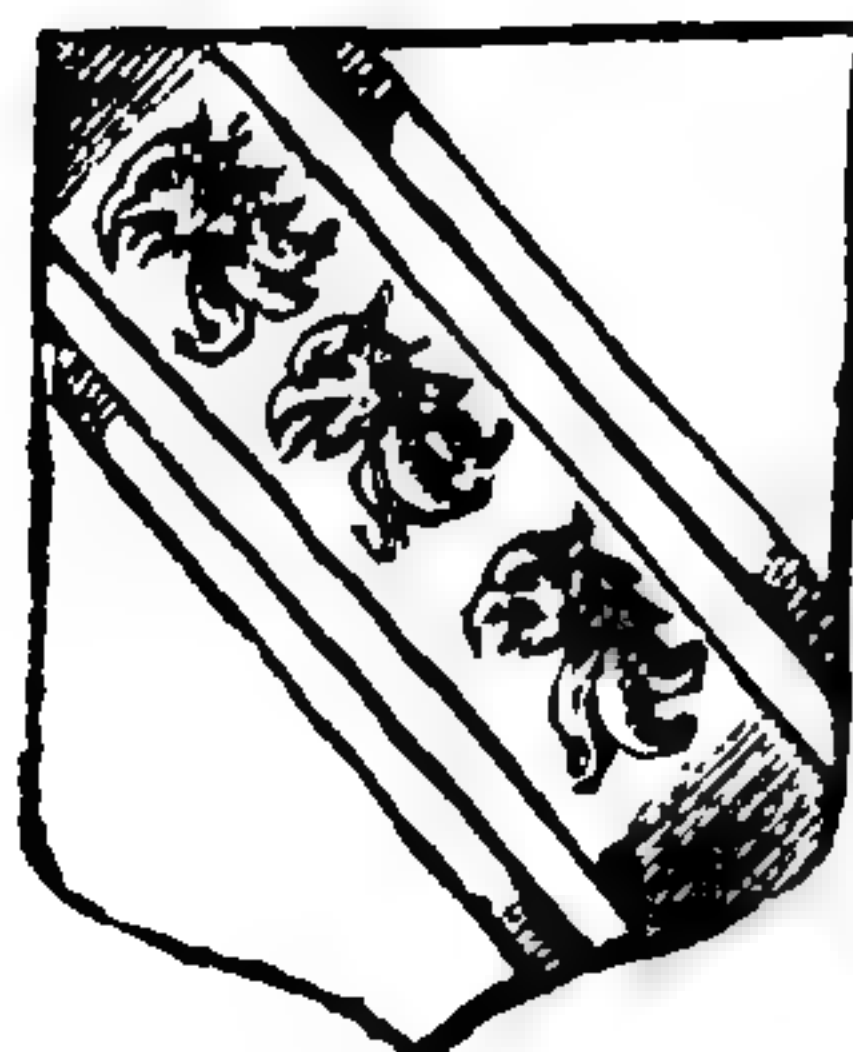
"of the said Family, which hath spread it self
"into several Branches, among which are five
"Knights.



He beareth *Or*, on a Chevron engrailed *Sable*, three Eagles Heads erased *Argent*, by the Name of *Phillips*. This Coat was allow'd to *Edmund Phillips* of *London*, who descended out of *Dorsetshire*; by *William Segar*, the 10th of *December 1633*.

Her. Off. Lond G. 24. fo. 454.

He



He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend cottised *Sable*, three Eagles Heads erased of the Field, beak'd *Or*, by the Name of *Clynkard*. This Coat was assign'd by Patent dated the 2d of *March* 1664, in the 16th Year of King *Charles* the Second, by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, to *Gabriel Clynkard*, Son of *Edmond Clynkard*, M. A. in the University of *Oxon*, whose Grandson (the Son of *Gabriel* aforesaid) married the Daughter of Sir *John Mayne*, Knight and Baronet, and was a Person of signal Courage and Loyalty, who being taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Worcester*, was banish'd this Kingdom, and attended King *Charles* II. when beyond the Seas, and, according to his Power, was active towards his Restoration. He, at the Date hereof, was Lieutenant of a Troop of Volunteers commanded by Capt. *Henry Thornhill*, under the Earl of *Winchester*, in the County of *Kent*. In consideration of which, and the Sufferings of the abovesaid *Gabriel*, and the Rest of his Family, he for himself and his Descendents received this Grant.



Argent, on a Fess *Gules*, between three Eagles heads erased *Sable*, beak'd of the *Second*, an Unicorn couchant, between two *Fleurs de lis* *Or*, was assign'd *Anno Dom.* 1628. by Sir *William Segar* Garter King of Arms, to *George Willmot* of *Wantage* in *Berkshire*.



' The Field is *Ruby*, two
' Wings inverted and con-
' joined *Topaz*, by the
' Name of *Seymour*. The
' Wings are Hierogly-
' phicks of Celerity, and
' sometime of Protection
' and Coverture; as the
' Psalmist often speaks of
' *hiding under the Shadow*
' of the Wings of God's Favour: Because the
' Hens do shelter their Young from the Rapin
' of the Mightier, with spreading their Wings
' over them. And therefore some have thought,
' that the Displaying of the *Roman* Eagle's
' Wings did signify the Protection of the Obe-
' dient, and the Extending of her griping Tal-
' lons to betoken the Rending and Ruin of all
' that resisted. Like as the Eagle in her Life,
' makes Prey of all other Fowl, so her Feathers
' being mingled with the Feathers of other
' Fowls, are said to consume them all to Dust:
' And therefore, One compares them to Riches
' gotten by Oppression or Fraud, which will

' eat out, in Time, all the Rest, though well
' gotten.



" *Sable*, two Wings sub-
" volant addorsed *Argent*.
" This is the Paternal
" Coat of the Right Ho-
" nourable *Robert Ridgeway*
" way Earl of *Londonderry*,
" and Baron of *Gallen*
" *Ridgeway* in *Ireland*, &c.
" The Place of his Lord-

" ship's Residence is at *Torr* in *Devonshire*.

This Coat was confirmed by *William Camden* Clarendieux, the 4th of *May* 1602, in the 44th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to Sir *Thomas Ridgeway* of *Torr* in the County of *Devon*, Kt. Son of *Thomas Ridgeway* and of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Grace*, Daughter and sole Heir of *John Barnehouse* of *Marsh* in the said County of *Devon*, Esq; and Grand-child of *John Ridgeway* of *Torr* aforesaid, Esq;

Faustina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.

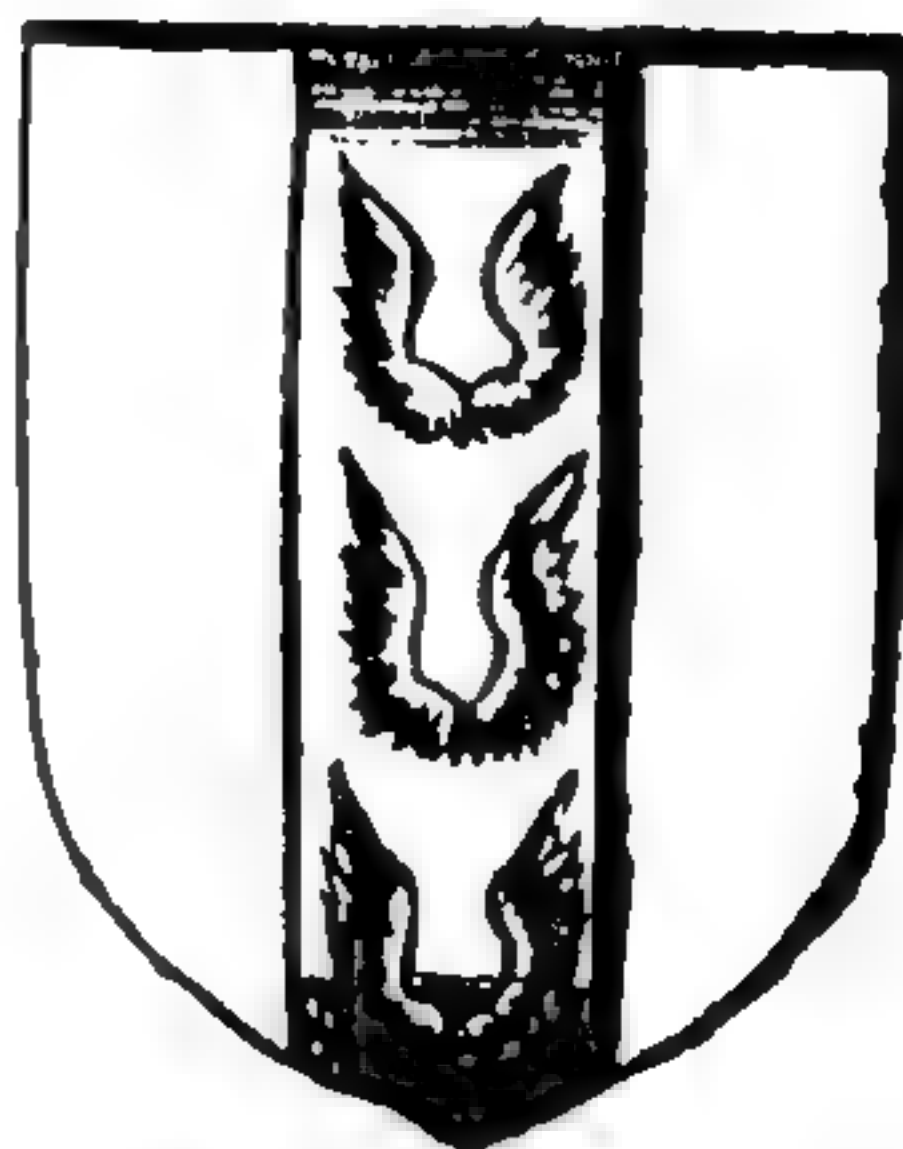
He beareth *Gules*, two Wings inverted and conjoined *Ermine*, by the Name of *Rayney*. This Coat was assigned by *William Camden* Clarendieux, *Anno Dom.* 1620, to *William Rayney* of the City of *London*.

Note, This is the same Coat (in Form) with the Other which is describ'd as in the Patent, but I hold this better blazon'd.



' He beareth *Gules*, five
' Marlions Wings in Sal-
' tire *Argent*. This Coat
' pertain'd to Sir *Arthur*
' Porter of *Newark* in the
' County of *Gloucester*, Kt.
' As Wings of Fowls are
' born whole, so are their
' Feathers also; among
' which, the Ostriches may

' justly bear Praise for Beauty, for Distinction
' from all others, and for frequent Use and Note
' in Armoury, as I could shew by diverse Ex-
' amples of their Bearing, both by themselves
' and with and upon Ordinaries.

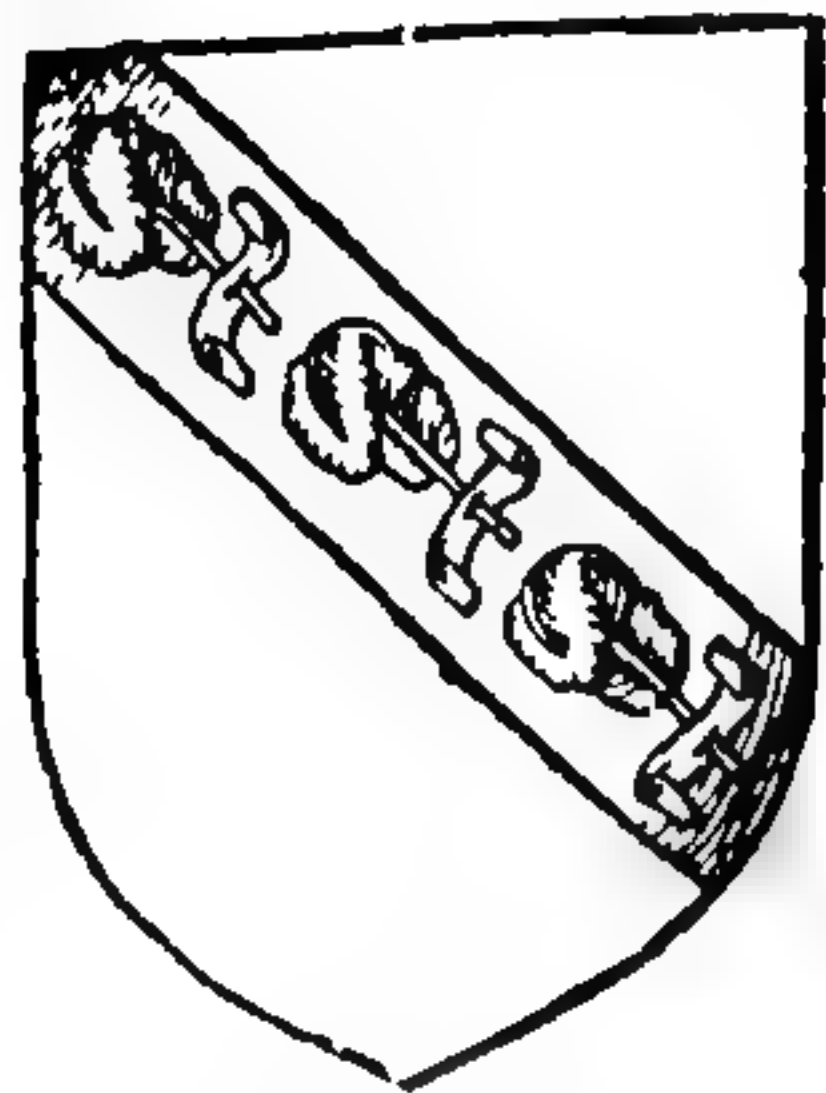


Argent, on a Pale *Azure*, three Pair of Wings conjoined and elevated of the First, was the Coat of *Christopher Potter*, D. D. Provost of *Queens College* in *Oxon*, and Dean of *Worcester* (Nephew to *Barnaby Potter* Bishop of *Carlisle*) who dy'd the 3d of *March* 1645, and was buried in *Queens College* Chappel. He was born at *Kendal* in *Westmoreland*, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Dr. *Charles Sunnybank*.

banke, D. D. Canon of *Windsor*, and sometime Student of *Christ-Church*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's *Remarks de Com. Oxon.* p. 79.

This Coat was granted to Dr. *Christopher Potter* of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter.



' He beareth Or, on a
' Bend Sable, 3 Ostrich's
' Feathers Argent, passing
' through as many Scrolls
' of the First, by the
' Name of *Roger Clarendon*, that was base Son
' to the puissant *Black Prince*. The proper Con-
' nuance of the Princes

' of *Wales*, being the same three Feathers born
' altogether with one Escrol, having this Motto,
' ICH DIEN; whereby in Princely Mo-
' desty they dutifully profess that which St. Paul
' avows, *That the Son, as long as he is under Tui-*
' *tion, is himself a Subject*. But the Ostrich's
' Feathers in Plume were sometimes also the
' Device of King *Stephen*, who gave them with
' this Word, VI NULLA INVERTI-
' TUR ORDO, *No Force alters their Fa-*
' *shion*; alluding to the Fold and Fall of the
' Feather; which, howsoever the Wind may
' shake it, it cannot disorder it; as likewise is
' the Condition of Kings and Kingdoms well
' established.



' He beareth Argent, six
' Ostrich's Feathers, three,
' two, and one Sable, by
' the Name of *Jervis*. This
' Man was a principal
' Pounder of *Exbridge* in
' the County of *Devon*.

' Of the Ostrich, some
' have doubted whether
' he should be reckoned a Beast or a Fowl, in
' respect of some participation of both Kinds; yet
' doth P. *Belon du Mans* make no scruple at all
' to sort him among Birds: Therefore I have
' held it fit to place his Feathers here among the
' Parts of Birds.



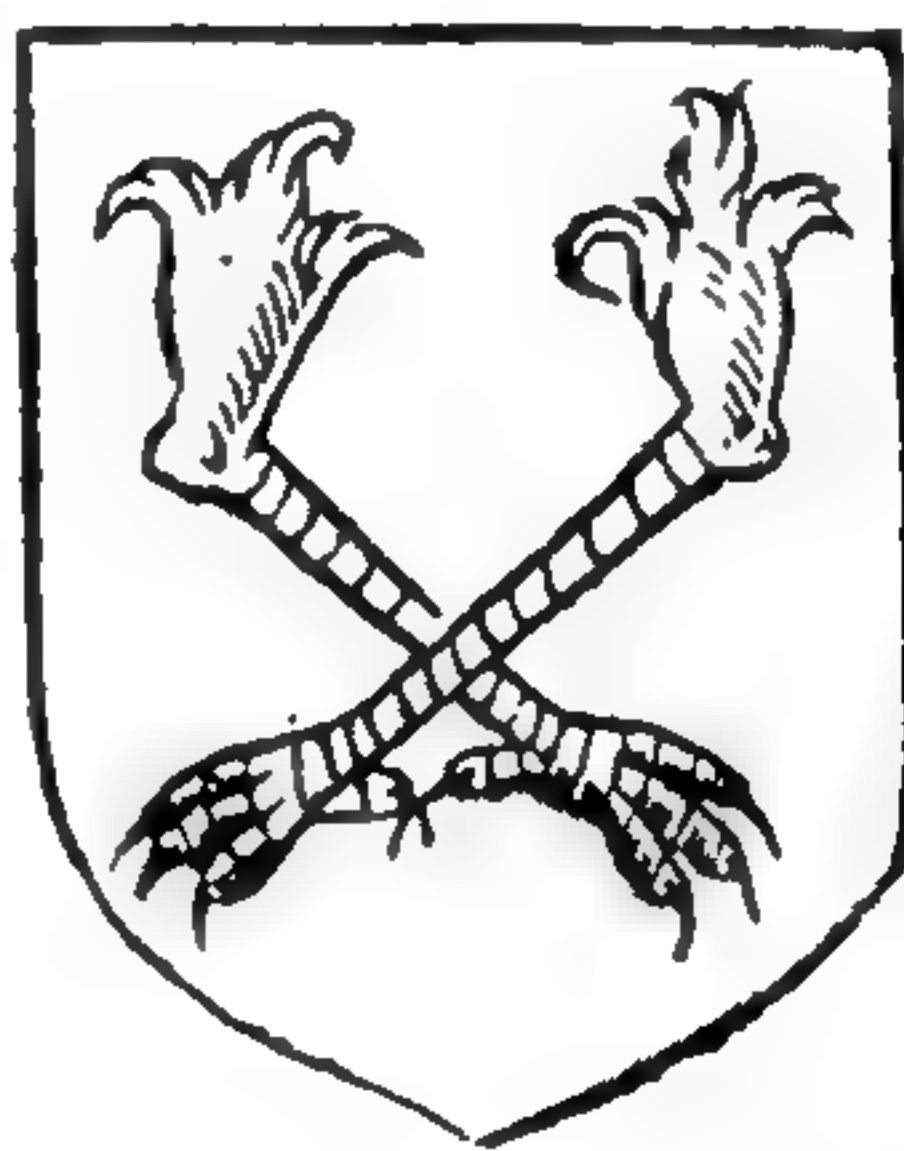
' He beareth Sable, an
' Eagle's Leg in Pale, era-
' sed à la guise, Argent, the
' Talons Gules, by the
' Name of *Canhanfer*. This
' is termed à la guise; and
' guise in French signifieth
' a Thigh. It is most un-
' doubted, that the De-
' vourer shall be devoured

' in his due Time, even as the rending and prey-
' ing Leg is here it self rent off from the Body.
' A worthy Document for all great Men, whole
' Bearing is of the ravening and preying Kind,

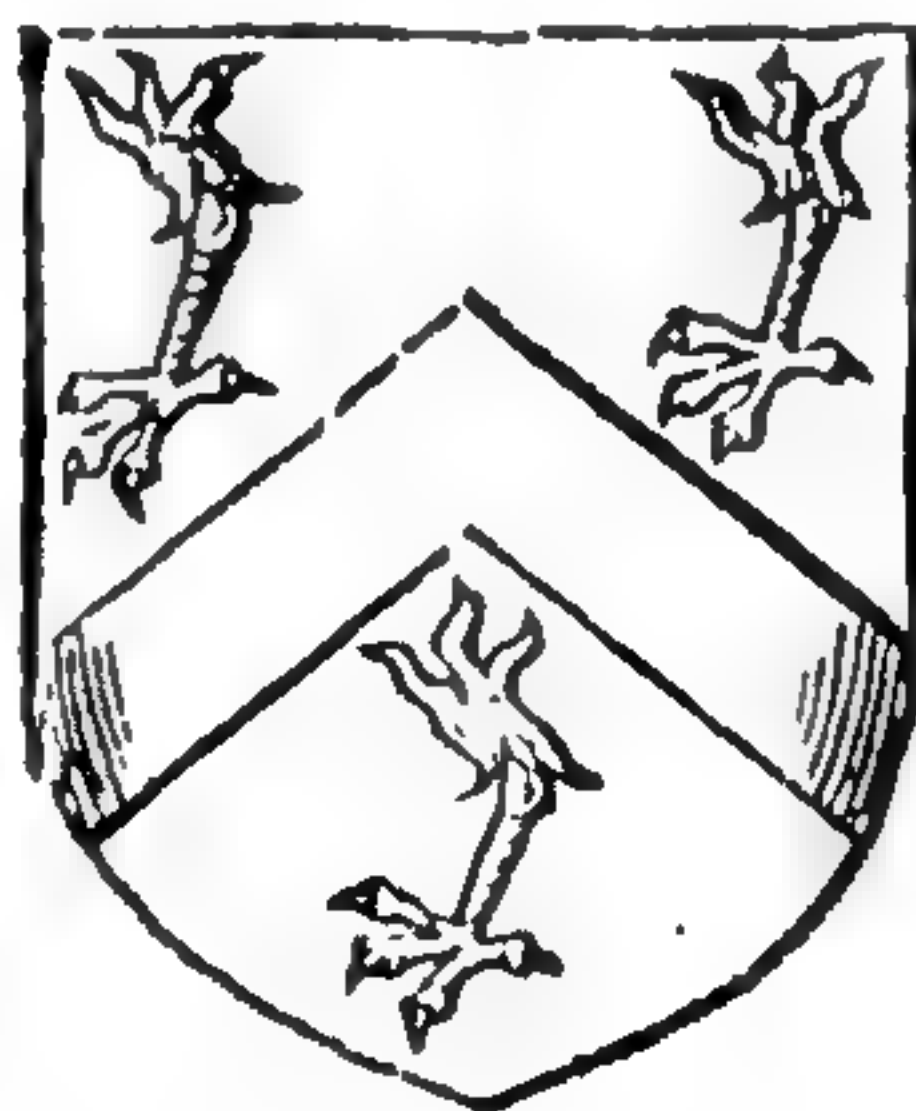
' to stand in Fear how they seize on any Prey
' against Justice; because if they escape the like
' Measure with Man, yet it is a just Thing with
' God, to shew no Mercy to them which are
' Merciless.



' He beareth Or, two
' Eagles Legs Barr-ways,
' crased à la guise, Sable,
' armed Gules. Though
' the Eagle's Strength be
' much in her Legs and
' Beak, yet sometimes she
' is forced to use her Wit
' to rend her Prey; as
' especially she doth in
' breaking open all Shell-fish, which she useth
' (as Fortune doth many great Men) to carry
' them up very high, that they may fall with
' greater Force, and so be broken up for her
' Food. Whereof there is recorded one me-
' morable, but pitiful Experiment on the Poet
' *Aeschylus*, who sitting in deep Meditation, an
' Eagle thinking his bald Head had been a Stone,
' let fall a Tortoise upon it, and so made a tra-
' gical End of that noble Tragedian.



He beareth Or, two
Eagles Legs crased à la
guise, in Saltire, the Dex-
ter surmounted of the
Sinister Sable, by the
Name of *Hixon*. This
Coat was confirmed by
William Camden, Anno
Dom. 1617, to *Thomas*
Hixon of *Greenwood*, Gent.
Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, and descended
out of *Cambridgeshire*.



' The Field is Argent,
' a Chevron between three
' Eagles Legs crased à la
' guise, Sable, their Tal-
' lons armed Gules, by the
' Name of *Bray*. To these
' Legs of Eagles I hold it
' not unfit to adjoin (for
' Company) three Ra-
' vens Legs born after an-
' other Sort. The Raven was the Ensign of
' the *Danes*, when they invaded this King-
' dom; whose whole Bearing you shall find
' hereafter.



' He beareth Argent, 3
' Ravens Legs crased Sa-
' ble, meeting in the Fess
' Point, their guly Tal-
' lons extended into the
' Three acute Corners of
' the Escutcheon, by the
' Name of *Owen* of *Wales*,
' the Son of *Madeck*. The
' Raven hath his Name
' for

for his Rapine, whence other like Birds are termed Ravenous; but his Stomach is most shewed on dead Carcasses, whereas among generous Spirits, it is accounted base, to be valiant among them that cannot resist, or to hurt the Name and Reputation of the Dead.

As the terrestrial Animals have their peculiar Actions and Gestures, so doubtless have Birds and Fowls their Gesture according to their Kind: For sometime we find them born pearching, which Action is more usual with Birds or Fowls of Prey that are thoroughly mained and brought to the Fist.



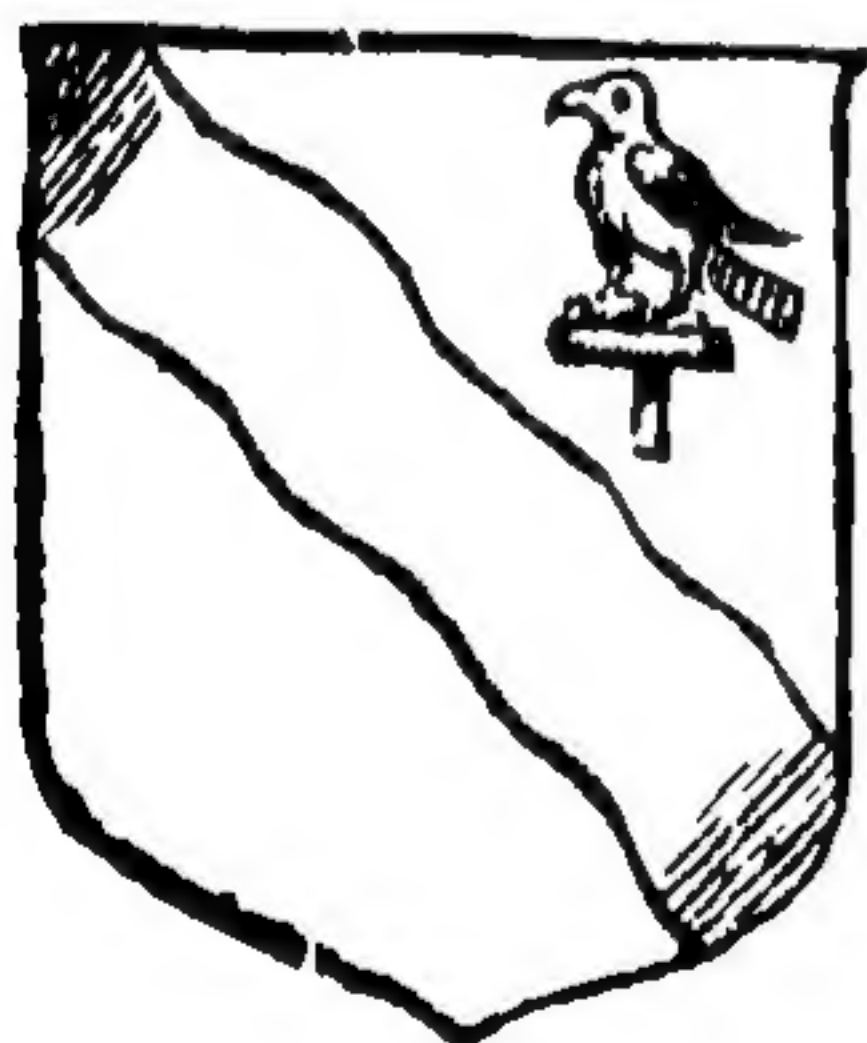
He beareth Sable, a Falcon Argent, beak'd, membered, jessed and bell'd Or, charged on the Breast with a Trefoil slipp'd Proper, by the Name of Bolton. This Coat was confirmed or granted by William Camden Clarencieux, by Patent dated August

the 26th, 1615, to Thomas Bolton of Woodbridge in Suffolk, Esq; descended from the Boltons of Bolton in Lancashire.



He beareth Sable, a Goshawk Argent, pearching upon a Stock fixed in the base Point of the Escutcheon of the Second, armed, jessed, and belled Or, by the Name of Weele, and is quartered by Copleston of Egford. This Coat stand-

eth in Staverton Church in the County of Devon: And it may represent some Bearer who was ready and serviceable for high Affairs, though he lived at rest, and not employed.



He beareth Gules, a Bend wavy Argent, in the sinister chief Point an Hawk standing on a Peach Or. This Coat pertained to the Family of Hawkeridge of Hawkworthy in the County of Devon.

Now since we are come to treat of Fowls of Prey; whereof (next to the Eagle, which is reckoned the Sovereign Queen of all Fowls, like as the Lyon is reputed the King of all Beasts) the Goshawk, the Falcon, the Gerfalcon, and all other long-wing'd Hawks; as also all Sparhawks, Marlions, Hobbeyes, and other like small Fowl of Prey are the Chief, it shall not be altogether impertinent (though therein I do somewhat digress from my principal Purpose) if I give some little Touch of

the Propriety of Terms commonly used of Faulconers in managing their Hawks, and Things to them belonging, according to the Slenderness of my Skill, always subscribing herein to the Censure and Reformation of professed Faulconers. The Cause of this my digression is, the Desire I have to give some superficial Taste unto Gentlemen of the Terms of Faulconry, like as I have done Chap. 14. of the Terms of skilful Woodmen or Hunters: That so, in their mutual conversing together, they may be able to speak properly (though but superficially) and deliver their Minds in apt Terms, when in their Meetings they happen to fall into Discourse of the noble Recreations and Delights, either of our generous armorial Profession, or of Hunting and Hawking; that so the Standers-by may say of them (when they shall observe their skilful Discourses) as old Father Simo said to Sofia his late Bondman, touching the Delights of his Son Pamphilus, Ter. And.

*Quod plerique omnes faciunt adolescentuli,
Ut animum ad aliquod studium adjungant, aut equos
Alere, aut canes ad venandum, aut ad Philosophos:
Horum ille nihil egregie prater cetera
Studebat, & tamen omnia hac mediocriter.*

It is a usual Thing, with the most Part of young Men to delight themselves, either in pampering of Horses, or to cherish Dogs for Hunting, or to addict themselves to the Study of Philosophy; he fixed not his Delight in any one of these more than another, yet was he moderately well seen in them all.

The Terms of Faulconry, that I purpose to touch in this Place, are briefly these that follow.

First, A Hawk is said to bate, when she striveth to fly from the Fist.

She is said to rebate, when by the Motion of the Bearer's Hand she recovereth the Fist.

You must say, feed your Hawk, and not give her Meat.

A Hawk is said (after she hath fed) she smiteth or sweepeth her Beak, and not wipeth her Beak or Bill.

By the Beak of an Hawk is understood the upper Part which is hooked.

The neather Part of the Beak is called the Hawk's Clap.

The Holes in the Hawk's Beak are called her Nares.

The Yellow between the Beak and the Eyes is called the Sere.

Hawks of long small Beak-feathers like Hairs about the Sere, are properly called Crinites.

You must say your Hawk jouketh, and not sleepeth.

‘ Also your Hawk pruneth, and not picketh her self.

‘ But your Hawk cannot be said properly to prune her self, but when she beginneth at her legs, and fetcheth moisture at her Tayl, wherewith she embalmeth her Feet, and striketh the Feathers of her Wings through her Beak.

‘ Her fetching of the Oyl is called the Note.

‘ Your Hawk is said to rouse, and not shake her self.

‘ Sometime your Hawk countenances, when she picketh her self.

‘ Then shall you not say she pruneth her self, but that she reformeth her Feathers.

‘ Your Hawk collieth, and not breaketh; your Hawk straineth, not clitcheth or snatcheth.

‘ She mantleth and not stretcheth, when she extendeth one of her Wings along after her Legs, and so the other.

‘ After she hath thus mantled her self, she crosseth her Wings together over her Back, which Action you shall term the Warbling of her Wings, and say, she warbleth her Wings.

‘ You shall say your Hawk mutesheth or muteth, and not sklifeth.

‘ You shall say, cast your Hawk to the Pearch, and not set your Hawk upon the Pearch.

‘ Furthermore you shall say, she is a fair, long, short, thick Hawk, and not a great Hawk.

‘ Also you shall say, this Hawk hath a large or a short Beak, but call it not a Bill.

‘ Also that your Hawk is full gorged, and not cropped.

‘ And that she hath a fine Head, or a small Head well seasoned.

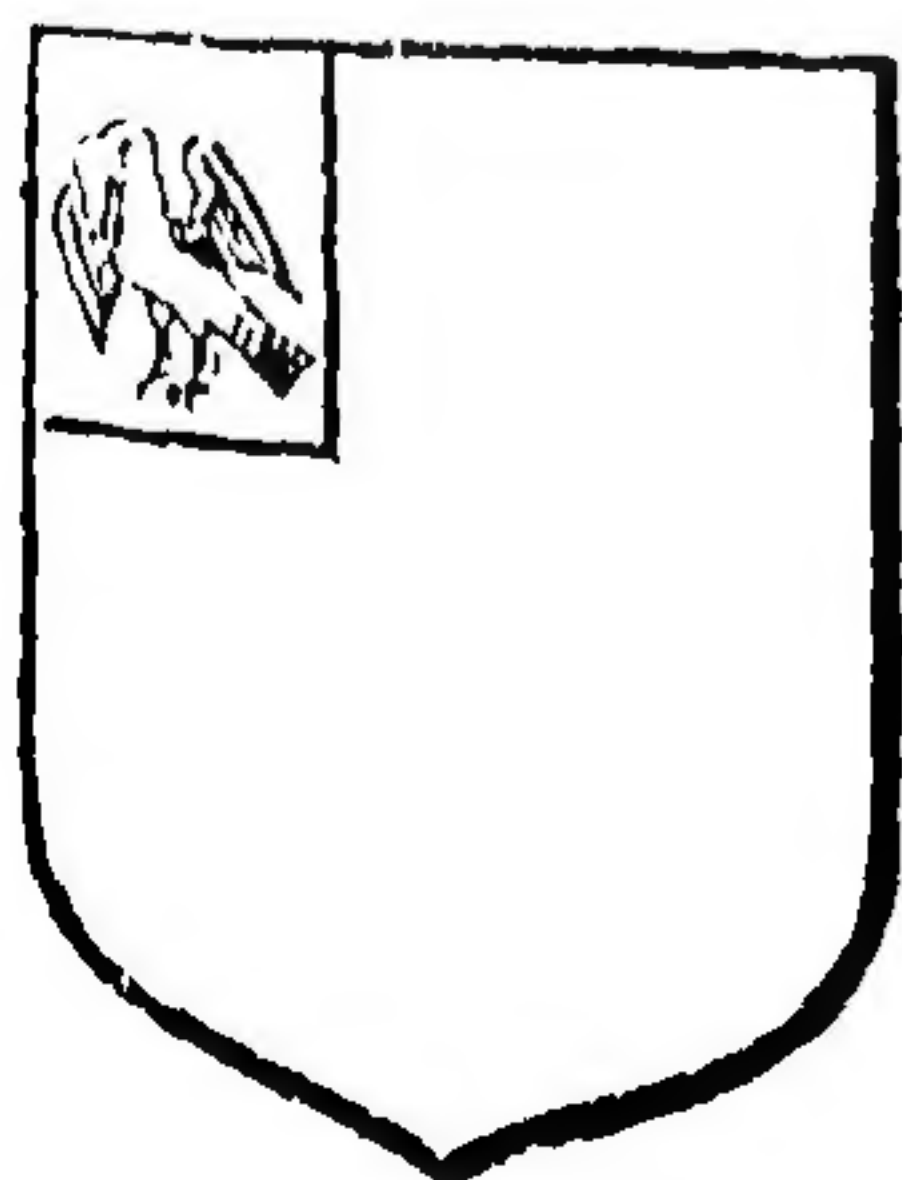
‘ You shall say, your Hawk putteth over, and endueth, but both of them in a diverse Kind.

‘ She putteth over, when she removeth her Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, but chiefly with her Neck, as a Crane or some other Bird doth.

‘ She never endueth so long as her Bowels be full at her feeding; but as soon as she hath fed, and refterh, she endueth by little and little.

‘ If her Gorge be void, and her Bowels any thing full, then shall you say she is embowelled, and hath not fully endued.

‘ So long as you find any Thing in her Bowels, it is dangerous to give her Meat.



‘ He beareth Or, on a Canton Azure, a Falcon volant, with jesses and bells of the First, by the Name of *Thurstone*.

‘ This Fowl hath her Tallons or Pounces inwardly crooked, like a Hook, and is called in

‘ Latin, *Falco* (saith *Calepine*) *non quod falcatus unguibus, sed quod rostro & talis tota falcata sit ad rapinam*; because it hath both Tallons, Beak, and all made hooked for to Prey. *Upton* calleth her *Alietus*, saying, *Alietus (ut dicit Glossa super Duteron. 14.) idem est quod Falco*. This Bird (according to the same Author) is very bold and hardy, and of great Stomach; for she encountereth and grappleth with Fowls much greater than her self, invading and assailing them with her Breast and Feet. Others (saith he) affirm that *Alietus* is a little Fowl that preyeth upon small Birds: Of whom it is said,

‘ *Obtinet exiguas Alietus corpore vires;*
‘ *Sunt & aves minime prada cibifera suis.*

‘ The *Aliet* is a Bird of little Power;
‘ And little Birds are all he eats and doth devour.

‘ This Bird (according to *Upton*) doth shew, That he that first took upon him the Bearing thereof, was such an one as did eagerly pursue, vex, and molest poor and silly Creatures.



‘ He beareth Azure, a Falcon volant Argent, armed, jessed, and belled Or, within a Bordure Ermine, by the Name of *Fairborne*, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of Sir *Palmes Fairborne* of *Newark* in *Nottinghamshire*, Kt. Lieu-

tenant - Governour of *Tangier*, Lieutenant Colonel to the Regiment there residing, and Commissary-General of his Majesty's Army in *Flanders*; a Person of an approved Valour and Conduct, as is evidenced by those worthy Exploits performed by him, not only in the Service of the *Venetians* in their Wars by Sea and Land against the Ottoman Empire, but also since his Majesty's most happy Restoration in the several Truills committed to his Management, and Commands at *Tangier*; where, on the 19th of September 1695, he was commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Inchiquin* Governor thereof, to fall out into the Fields of *Tangier*, in order to the Securing several Provisions lodged near that Place, as his Lordship was informed by one *Hamett* a Moor, who made himself a Christian for the Carrying on the Design with the better Success; but by the Valour and good Conduct of the said Sir *Palmes*, he made his Retreat from a great Body of Moors, and having got the ourmost Lines of *Tangier*, miss'd his Reserve, by which he did conclude that the said Reserve had come up to his Succour; whereupon he advanced the second Time near two Miles distant from the said Lines, where he was attacked Front, Flank, and Rear, with about Three thousand Foot and Horse, he having

' not above Three hundred in his Party, which
' he brought off with the Loss only of Twelve
' killed, and Six and thirty wounded, but the
' Moors had a very great Loss, to his immortal
' Fame. He also by his great Prudence and Va-
' lour quelled two Mutinies at *Tangier*.



" He beareth *Sable*, a
" Falcon preying *Or*,
" standing with his Wings
" expanded on a Duck *Ar-*
" *gent*, on a Chief of the
" *Second*, a Cross botone
" *Gules*, by the Name of
" *Madden*; and was born
" by *Thomas Madden* of the
" *Inner Temple, London*,
" Esq; descended of the

" Family of the *Maddens* of *Maddenton* in *Wilt-*
" *shire*, who are now seated at *Rousby-Castle* in
" the County of *Fermanagh* in the Province of
" *Ulster* in *Ireland*.



Sable, three Hawks *Ar-*
" *gent*, was the Coat of
" *William Hawkefworth* of
" *Hawkefworth*, who mar-
" ried *Rosamond* Daughter of
" *Thomas Lyster* of *Westbye*,
" and by her had Issue *Wal-*
" *ter*, *William* second Son
" and Heir, *Francis* third
" Son, and *Stephen* 4th Son.

Note, That *William* first mentioned, was of
two, the eldest Son and Heir of *Walter* and of
Jane his Wife, Daughter of *Alexander Perslere* of
Ryddlesden — which *Walter* was Son and
Heir of *Thomas* and of *Margaret* his Wife,
Daughter of *John Acclam* of *Moreby*, Esq; which
Thomas was younger Brother of *Walter*, and se-
cond Son and Heir of *Walter Hawkefworth*, who
was Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir
of *Walter*, who was Son and Heir of *Walter*,
which *Walter* was the Son and Heir of *Walter*,
the Son and Heir of *John Hawkefworth* of
Hawkefworth.

Pedig. p. 18. Arms in the Alph. M. S. in Ash. Num. 834.
in Pedig. per Glov.

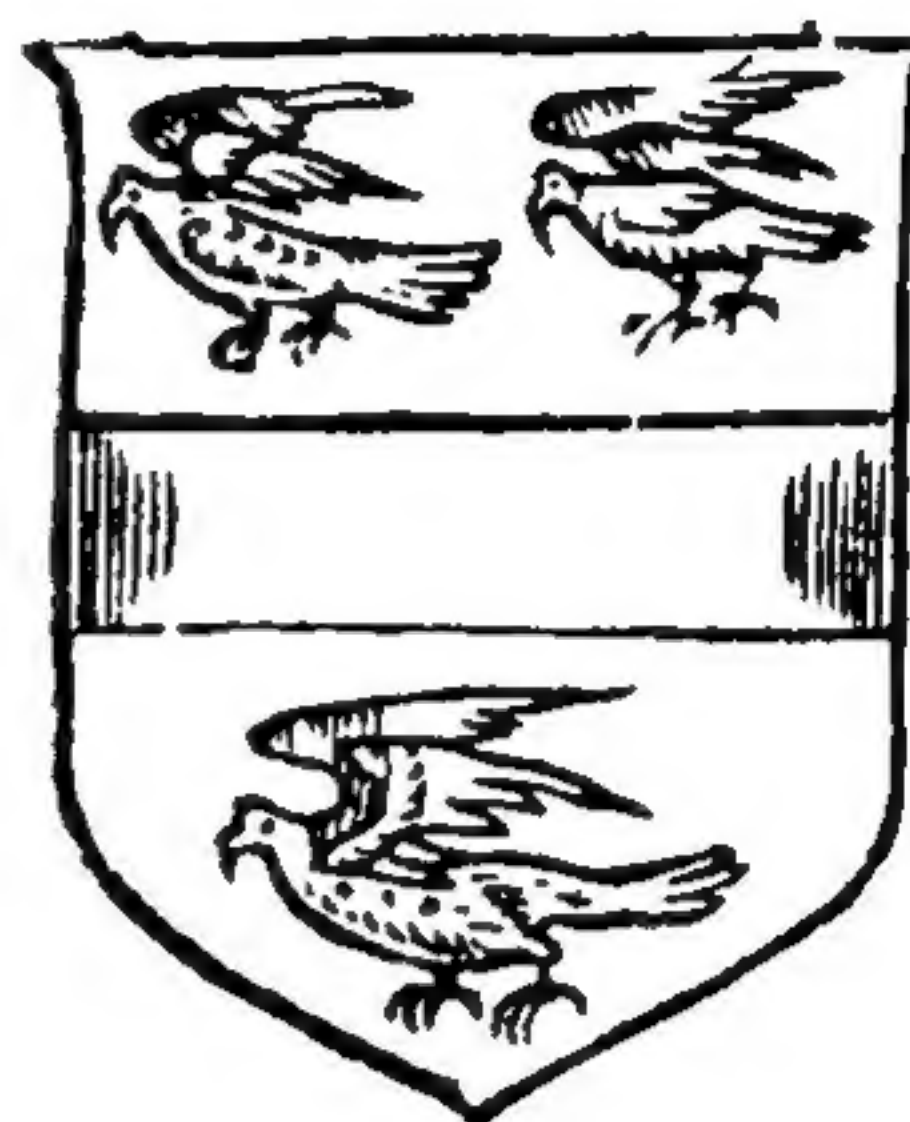
(G) Gwrla of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Faul-
cons *Gules*.



" He beareth *Gules*,
" three Sparrow - hawks,
" *Argent*, jessed and bel-
" led *Or*, by the Name of
" *Atterton*.



" He beareth *Or*, on a
" Bend *Azure*, three Faul-
" cons *Argent*, jesses and
" Bells of the *First*. by the
" Name of *Degge*; and
" with a *Crescent*, is thus
" born by *Symon Degge* of
" *Callow-hill* in *Stafford-*
" *shire*, and of *Derby* in
" the County of *Derby*,
" Esquire, second Son of Sir *Symon Degge*, Kt.



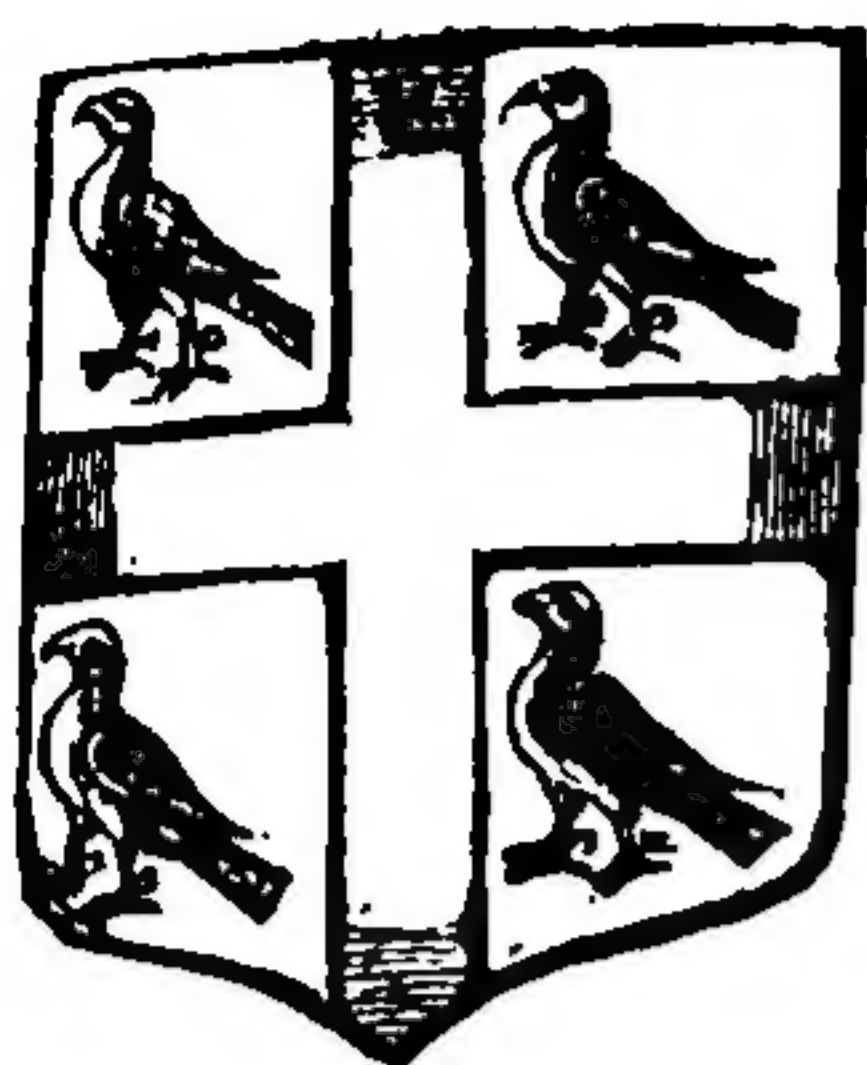
" He beareth *Argent*, a
" Fess *Gules*, between
" three Faulcons volant
" *Azure*, beaked, jessed,
" and belled *Or*, by the
" Name of *Georges*; and
" is the Coat-Armour of
" *John Georges* of *Cicester*
" alias *Cirencester* in *Glou-*
" *cestershire*, Esq; where he
" resided, till forced thence

" in the late unhappy Troubles unto his Man-
" nor-house of *Bawton*, alias *Bawdington*, within
" a Mile of the said *Cicester*, where he hath re-
" sided ever since: Of which said Mannor him-
" self and Ancestors have been Lords by lineal
" Descent, ever since the Third of King *Ed-*
" ward the Second, by Marriage then had be-
" tween *William Georges*, and *Katharine* Daugh-
" ter and Co-heir of *Robert de Penington*, and
" have been a Family of good Repute in the
" said County. This worthy Gentleman hath
" always been loyal to his Sovereign, serving
" as a Burgefs of *Cicester* (his Birth-place) in
" all lawful Parliaments since the Beginning of
" the Reign of King *Charles* the First, unto the
" Year 1675. He was one of the ancientest
" Justices of the Peace and Quorum of the said
" County, and one of the most ancient Benchers
" of the honourable Society of the *Middle-Tem-*
" ple, *London*.



" He beareth *Azure*, a
" Chevron between three
" Falcons *Argent*, by the
" Name of *Phillips*, and
" is the Coat-Armour of
" *Ambrose Phillips* of the
" *Inner-Temple, London*,
" Esquire.

He beareth *Sable*, a Chevron *Ermine* between
three Hawks *Argent*, by the Name of *Gervis*.
This Coat was assign'd in May 1614, by *Wil-*
liam Camden *Clarencieux*, to *William Gervis* of
Great Pettley in the County of *Leicester*.



the County of *Wilts*, and of *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Abaroughe*, Esq;

M. S. of Cook's Grants, in the Her. Office. fo. 46. b.



“Ordinary to his Majesty King *Charles* the Second.”

Argent, a Chevron between three Faucons heads erased *Azure*, beak'd *Or*, was an Alteration from a more confus'd Bearing, by Patent from *Robert Cook Clarencieux*, the 10th of November 1576, in the 18th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Honywood* of *Send Newington* near *Hythe* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; and to *Robert Honywood* of *Pette* in the said County, and to all the Descendants of *John Honywood* of *Cafebourne* in the aforesaid County, and Grandfather of the abovenam'd *Thomas*.

M. S. in Ashm. Num. 834.



Sable, an Owl and Chief indented *Argent*, was born by *Thomas Clayton*, Doctor of Physick, King's Professor of Physick, and Head or Master of *Pembroke College*, who dy'd in his House in *St. Aldate's Parish*, about 12 at Night, on the 10th of *July* 1647,

and was buried in the Chancel of *St. Aldate's Church*—

He married ——— Daughter of *Bartholomew Warner*, Doctor of Physick, and the King's Professor of Physick in the University, by whom he had Issue *Thomas*, (who succeeded his Father in the Professorship, and was Warden of *Merton College*, and a Knight) and *James*, second Son; also a Daughter nam'd *Elizabeth*, who was married to *John Milbourne* of *Alleston* in the County of *Gloucester*, Gent. He had also a 3d Son nam'd *William*, born in *St. Mary's Parish* in *Oxon*, August 1619.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 81.

This same Coat, with a Label of three Points on the Chief *Gules*, was born by *James Clayton*, Esq; only Son of *Sir Thomas Clayton*, Kt. Warden of *Merton College*; which *James* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir Richard How* of *Wishford* in the County of *Wilts*, (sometime called *Sir Richard Grubham How*) who dy'd in Childhood in *Merton College*, the 9th of *April* 1681, without Issue, and was buried in the North Part of *Merton College Church*; or, as they call it, the *Parish Part*.—

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 143.



“*Ermine*, on a Canton *Gules*, an Owl *Or*, by the Name of *Fowler*; and is born by *Walter Fowler* of *St. Thomas* in *Staffordshire*, Esq;

In Coll. Arm. Visit. of that County, C. 36. fo. 1. a.



Gules, a Fess between three Owls *Or*, born by *Thomas Webb* of *Gillingham* in *Kent*, Son of *John*, Son of *John*, Son of *Bernard* of the same Place. These Arms were granted to the said *Thomas Webb*, by *Robert Cook Clarencieux*.

Vid. Cook's Grants in Her. Off. Lond. fo. 4.



“*Sable*, a Fess embattled between 3 Owls *Argent*, is the Coat-Armour of *Sir Francis Theobald* of *Barking-hall* in the Parish of *Barking* in *Suffolk*, Kt. a great Lover of Learning and Favourer of learned Men, inasmuch that *Dr. Castle*

“in his *Polyglot Lexicon*, makes this mention of him, That he is *Harum Linguarum Callentissimus*.”



“The Field is *Sable*, a Chevron between three Owls *Argent*. This was the Coat-Armour of *Sir John Prescott*, Knight. The Owl in Armoury signifieth *Prudence*, *Vigilancy*, and *Watchfulness* by Night: It is *Minerva's Bird*, and was

“born by the ancient *Athenians* for their armou-rial Ensign, as I have before shewed.”

Gules,